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**INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME  
IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE**

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**HEARINGS**

BEFORE THE

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE  
ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS**

FIRST SESSION

PURSUANT TO

**S. Res. 202**

(81st Cong.)

AND

**S. Res. 129**

(82d Cong.)

**A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AN INVESTIGATION OF  
ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE**

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**PART 14**

---

MAY 29, JUNE 7, 12, 26, AND 27, 1951

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**NARCOTICS**

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Printed for the use of the Special Committee To Investigate  
Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce



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UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1951

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ORGANIZED CRIME IN  
INTERSTATE COMMERCE

(Pursuant to S. Res. 202, 81st Cong.)

HERBERT R. O'CONOR, Maryland. *Chairman*

LESTER C. HUNT, Wyoming

CHARLES W. TOBEY, New Hampshire

ESTES KEFAUVER, Tennessee

ALEXANDER WILEY, Wisconsin

RICHARD MOSER, *Chief Counsel*

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# INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

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TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1951

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ORGANIZED,  
CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE,  
*Jessup, Md.*

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The committee met, pursuant to call of the chairman, at 10 a. m., in the Maryland House of Correction, Jessup, Md., Senator Herbert R. O'Connor (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator O'Connor.

Also present: Richard Moser, chief counsel; James Hepbron, administrative assistant.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing is called to order.

Please note the fact that the hearing is being held pursuant to a resolution adopted by the entire committee, authorizing the chairman, the present presiding officer, to designate a subcommittee, which has been done, naming the Senator from Maryland as the subcommittee.

Mr. Donnell, will you be good enough to take a chair, and just for the record give us your name.

## STATEMENT OF HAROLD E. DONNELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS, STATE OF MARYLAND

Mr. DONNELL. My name is Harold E. Donnell.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly state your official position and the length of time in which you have been engaged in this work.

Mr. DONNELL. I am superintendent of prisons of the State of Maryland, and have been since 1930.

Previous to that I was in the juvenile field, and for 6½ years was superintendent of the Maryland Training School for Boys.

Prior to that I was superintendent of a reformatory for men in the State of Maine. I was an administrative officer of the United States naval prison during the First World War, and I started my correctional work in a school for boys at Howard, R. I.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you have also been an official of the American Prison Congress?

Mr. DONNELL. I was president of the American Prison Association in 1947, and in 1950 I was president of the Southern States Prison Association, so that I have had a rather long tour of duty in this field.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Mr. Moser.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Donnell, would you give us some information regarding the increase in the number of commitments for narcotic drug law violations within your experience.

Mr. DONNELL. So far as the State of Maryland is concerned, I always considered that in our institutions we were very free from narcotics over the years. We had a very small number coming into our institutions. I cannot speak as to whether or not they were held in jail, but we have had very few of them in the penal system until recently.

This year, due to, in the last 6 months, a drive that apparently has been put on, we have been having increasing numbers. This institution, I believe, today has close to 50 narcotic cases in here.

At the reformatory for women, I checked yesterday, and they told me they had about 14, and most of those at the reformatory for men are traffickers in drugs, rather than addicts to the drug habit.

I would say at this institution that it is probably the reverse, with maybe a combination, but we have been having a great many of them come in here during the last 6 months. We have a few, and I cannot tell you the exact number—possibly Dr. Fitzgibbons can—at the reformatory for males where we take care of the youthful offenders. There are very few of them at the Maryland Penitentiary.

I checked up a little last night, and I would say that we at the present time only have probably  $1\frac{3}{4}$  percent narcotic cases in the prison system of the State of Maryland, as compared to figures that I saw last night where they had 11 percent in the Federal prison system.

Mr. MOSER. May I interrupt just a moment, Mr. Donnell?

Mr. DONNELL. Certainly.

Mr. MOSER. When you speak of narcotic cases, I assume that there is a distinction between cases of prisoners who are in on a charge of violating the narcotic laws, and prisoners who are in on other charges but happen to be users of narcotics; which are you speaking of, both?

Mr. DONNELL. I am speaking of the ones now in on narcotic charges, but I have not, over the years, seen very much in the way of addiction to drugs in the criminal population of the State.

Occasionally we have had something like that. In the last week or so, in Maryland, that has been brought out in the press, but there has been some use of dope at the penitentiary, and over the years we have had some cases where we have had some difficulty with certain prisoners trying to get certain forms of dope.

It has not been morphine or cocaine, heroin, or anything of that sort, but it has been solely in drugs, luminal, and veronal. We had a run on veronal about 1930, when I first took over the prison system of the State over in the penitentiary. We finally found that a guard was peddling veronal, which is about 35 cents a bottle, to the inmates of the institution.

More recently we had a run on benzedrine, which followed the Second World War, and that was all over the country, in practically every prison. It sort of pepped the individual up, and gave him a little more courage, and they would take an inhaler and split it up and peddle it around for cigarettes, or in one case, in this institution, I caught a guard buying it in the drug store, bringing it in and selling it to the prisoners, and he is no longer with us, of course.



We licked that one by the use of the American Prison Association. We indicated that prisons throughout the country were finding this as a problem, and that we were going to do something about benzedrine, in the prisons, and we got the manufacturer, and he decided rather than to have a Federal law passed and being put under inspection, which we already had a bill drawn for, that he was going to doctor that up so that it would not be healthy for people to use in prisons.

I don't think we have had any difficulty in this State, at least on the benzedrine situation, for nearly 2 years.

The drugs that were recently referred to at the penitentiary, they were capsules—or not capsules, but pills—that were brought in there for ordinary treatment, and apparently someone would tell us, and in this shipment that came in there, some bright fellow got a hold of about 1,000 or 900 of those tablets.

Mr. MOSER. What kind of drugs were they?

Mr. DONNELL. Barbiturates, saline drugs, all of them.

Mr. MOSER. Phenobarbital?

Mr. DONNELL. Yes; phenobarbital and other saline drugs. I think that probably was done by an individual who thought he was smart. We don't know definite who did it. We know who turned them over to us, but we never could catch up entirely with those things.

But we have had no cases where we have seen any use of heroin or any morphine or cocaine, to my knowledge, for some time.

We had it several years ago, I think we lost a few morphine tablets in this institution.

Mr. MOSER. Do you ever have cases in which you suspect people of trying to smuggle drugs into the prison?

Mr. DONNELL. Not on the actual narcotics. I don't know of any cases where we have actually had an attempt to smuggle actual narcotics into the institution. We have had over the years, possibly within the last 10 years, a few cases where we have run across a few marijuana reeferers, but they have been very scarce.

Mr. MOSER. I asked you a question which deflected you from the testimony that you were giving on your statistics. Would you mind going back to that and resuming that testimony? We are especially interested with regard to the narcotic cases among young people, as compared with previous years.

Mr. DONNELL. There have been in these recent cases, as I said, in the first place, some teen-age boys in connection with this, largely the colored people. It seems as though the colored are the ones that are using this marijuana, particularly, and heroin, more than the whites are, but we have had a few cases.

I think that we could give you from our records statistics covering any and all cases, but I don't think I would like to say definitely how many there are, not having known exactly just how you were going to approach this situation, but as I told you in the beginning, I would be very glad to make Dr. Fitzgibbons available to you with the records, and you can find from the records what we have.

But it is not a serious problem up to this point, in my opinion.

Mr. MOSER. That is, you don't think there is a serious enough increase among the younger people to be called a substantial problem?

Mr. DONNELL. I say, from the picture of the penal system, I don't think so. I don't know what the situation is outside.

Of course, as I see this drug situation, you have two problems: You have the addict, the person who is harmed from its use, and particularly if he is a youth, he needs to be suppressed, and probably needs treatment, and does not need it in a penal institution. Then you have the trafficker in the junk—in the narcotics—who is injuring the other people, and they should be dealt with and dealt with harshly under proper penal treatment.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think that the publicizing of information with regard to drugs would be good or bad from the point of view of the effect on young people?

Mr. DONNELL. That is quite a difficult question to answer. It has been publicized considerably. So far as I am concerned, personally, I have always been a quiet worker. I can get underneath things better in a quiet way than I can by publicizing too much.

Now, this problem has reached the stage at the present time where you may need publicizing, and you may need education of the public, and if this is going to reach any proportions it is necessary for you to get the public aware of the situation to the point where they will do something, people who are in the better elements of society, and people who are in control and power, to stop this type of thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Just in that connection, do you not feel that the general awareness on the part of the public is something that the ordinary person may not have dreamed to have existed, at least in such serious proportions, might have a very salutary effect, that it might be very good to have them know about it, and realize the enormity of it and the depravity of it?

Mr. DONNELL. I certainly do, and, as I say, I think it is already being made aware of it, the public is already being made aware of it.

Mr. MOSER. It has been the policy of the Narcotics Bureau, the Federal Narcotics Bureau, and other organizations interested in drugs, heretofore to take the position that publicizing anything with regard to narcotics tends to give the young people ideas, and make them curious about it, and want to try it for the thrill that they may get out of it.

We would like to know whether, if we should publicize not the thrill aspect but the horror aspect of it, and the way the use of narcotics will destroy careers and lives, whether that might not have the effect of causing a child to understand what he is getting into.

Mr. DONNELL. I think there is something to be said on that side. I quite well remember, when I was in Harvard University years ago, that one of the things that we went through as freshmen in that university was lectures in the beginning of our stay in the college on all of the evils of venereal diseases, and things of that sort, that might wreck young men, and young manhood, and I quite well recall those lectures were given in such a way that they instilled in the minds of those people not only the horrors of the future, but the horrors of the past, and some of those individuals would not be able to stand the lecture, they would get up and drop down in a faint, which showed that it did have a very serious effect on those.

Mr. MOSER. It probably did not hurt them, though?

Mr. DONNELL. It did not hurt them a bit. As a matter of fact, I think it helped a great deal.

I sat in on a television broadcast a short time ago in connection with this matter, and I said that I thought there should be an educational process problem there, and that that educational process should be followed through the schools and churches, civic organizations, and things of that sort. But I think you have got to handle it not in dramatizing it, but in a constructive way, if you are going to get results with the youngsters. When you dramatize, the youngsters oftentimes like to take part in the dramatization.

Mr. MOSER. Can you give us any information with regard to the increase in narcotic cases in Federal institutions, in violation of the Federal law?

Mr. DONNELL. Their report, which recently came out, indicates that during the past year they had 878 violators of the Marijuana Tax Act, which was 25.6-percent increase.

Mr. MOSER. Increase over what?

Mr. DONNELL. The number of such offenders previously.

Mr. MOSER. Yes?

Mr. DONNELL. And the commitments, they had an increase of 43.2 percent, represented, by 1,151 commitments for offenses involving narcotic drugs.

Mr. MOSER. Those are very high percentages of increase, aren't they?

Mr. DONNELL. Yes; they are. But I think you have to take into consideration that the Federal Bureau of Prisons received people from all over the country, and particularly with institutions for drug addicts, they naturally would get that overflow that exists throughout the country.

I noted that they gave a list by States, in which Maryland provided 19 to the Federal institutions, and was seventeenth in the list of States that contributed narcotics to the Federal prison system, treatment system, and the greatest State in numbers committed to those institutions came from the State of Texas, with 407; New York second, with 211; California was very high and Ohio was pretty high, and we were in the lower group, but we were seventeenth among the States, so far as Maryland was concerned.

I presume those were people gathered up by the narcotics agencies dealing with trafficking in narcotics.

Mr. MOSER. I notice that Texas is first with 407. I suppose that is probably largely marijuana cases? Do you suppose that is true?

Mr. DONNELL. I think marijuana is used extensively in Texas, and, of course, Texas is near to Mexico.

Mr. MOSER. Is that the principal source of marijuana?

Mr. DONNELL. I can't say whether it is the principal source, but I think it is one of the sources.

Mr. MOSER. Have you observed that there is an increase especially among the Negro groups? I observed that the Federal report indicates there has been an increase in that particular class.

Mr. DONNELL. I think that the greater portion of our increase in Maryland is with the Negroes.

Mr. MOSER. Is that in marijuana or the other drugs, or both?

Mr. DONNELL. I think marijuana and heroin have been getting a pretty close race, they have been going pretty much together, apparently.

Mr. MOSER. I have examined the records of some of the men we intend to call as witnesses today, and I have observed in the Negro groups, in almost every case, that the man has come from a broken family, or a poverty-stricken family, and has given up school at an early age, and at some stage has taken up drugs.

I am wondering if you would want to express a view as to whether you think the reason Negroes go into it is because of their economic conditions being so distressing.

Mr. DONNELL. Well, I think all crime depends to a certain degree on that. You don't get criminal tendencies in boys and girls under proper home control, and where you don't have proper home control you are much more apt to have that boy or girl get into things that will cause them to get into difficulties.

Mr. MOSER. I observed in a couple of cases involving white prisoners that they were people who were naturally psychologically weak, nervous, or psychopathic some way, whereas the same did not seem to be true of the Negro prisoners.

Mr. DONNELL. Of course, you use a different yardstick in measuring the mental condition of the Negro and the white, anyhow, because of his environment; you get a differential if you are dealing with IQ's, which they don't count so much any more. You get one IQ for a Negro, and if you had the same IQ for a white man, it would mean two different things.

We are taking that into consideration in the State of Maryland today.

You have had for the last several years a great change in the type of inmates which have come into our penal institutions, and I think that is quite true over the country as well as in Maryland.

You have got two groups, you have got a fairly high grade psychopathic group and a dangerous group, because the higher the mentality with emotional instability, the more apt you are to get into serious kinds of trouble, and then you have got the so-called derelict, the defective, what we call in prison terms a defective delinquent, who may not be a very serious offender but he may be a continuing offender. You just have him come into your institution, and he goes out and comes right back in again for a minor crime, and we have reached the point in the State of Maryland where we believe it is essential to build a new institution where we can take care of that type of individual and not let him go out into society unless we are fairly sure he is going out cured.

In other words, he will come in there for treatment over the balance of his life, either to be in the institution or under proper control, and the psychopathic will be dealt with somewhat the same.

Now, there are various degrees of psychopaths. We may have some in this room, I haven't looked them over, but I know that you could not walk down the street in Baltimore without passing more of them.

The dangerous psychopaths and sexual psychopaths and criminal psychopaths are the ones who are dangerous to society, and that is the recidivist who is keeping our prisons so filled up.

I think you might like some figures that Dr. Fitzgibbons has worked out, if you want more than the narcotic angle, as to the situation in Maryland from 1930 to 1950.

I might say in the beginning that I had the good fortune to come into the prison system of the State of Maryland at the time that Senator O'Connor, afterward Governor O'Connor, was State's attorney of Baltimore City. At that particular time we had swift treatment of the individual, and sure punishment of the criminal. I think Senator O'Connor eliminated most of the gangster element from Maryland, and we have not had in the prison system of the State of Maryland many of the gangster type in the last 20 years.

We occasionally have one who comes in from the outside, but most of our criminals in this State are the offenders, I would not call them accidental offenders, we do get some of them, but they are the offenders that get into repeated minor offenses for the most part. Occasionally we, of course, get a stick-up. I think they had one up here in Baltimore yesterday. But they are not the big type of gangster that you find in so many other places.

On different occasions in years past there have been connections with Chicago gangsters, New York and Philadelphia people, and we have gotten a few of them, but we have been quite free from that type of thing in Maryland, and I give a good deal of that credit to Senator O'Connor when he was State's attorney. I am not saying that because he happens to be chairman of this committee. I have said it before.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think that the syndicated gamblers that we have found to exist through the result of the investigation of this committee may very well be getting a take from bookies and people like that through wire service?

Mr. DONNELL. That may be so, but if they are I believe they themselves are giving Maryland a fairly wide berth. I don't think they have any desire to be punished in Maryland. That is my impression.

The CHAIRMAN. Just in that general connection, we are getting away from some of these things, but because you have mentioned it, it might be very important to have it for the benefit of all members of the committee, and the staff, and the record.

From your day-in and day-out contact with the inmates of various institutions here and in the Maryland Penitentiary and, of course, at Washington County, and elsewhere, do you feel that there are inter-relationships or connections between the gangs from other cities, or whether or not in developing a case of major proportions in hold-ups and robberies or otherwise, that it is shown that they come from those cities and are apparently working with some people in Maryland?

Mr. DONNELL. Senator O'Connor, in the last few years, because of the over-all situation, I have not had the contact with the inmates that I had over a period of many years, but my impression would be that while we have in the State of Maryland about 50 percent of our population foreign to the State of Maryland, they are not representative of the gangster type of criminal. Occasionally they have a connection, but it is a rather weak connection, in my opinion.

Now, of course, we have had some, we had some during the time you were State's attorney, who were hooked up with some of the Chicago gangs, and at that time, too, we had one or two gangs develop here in

Maryland, but they were taken care of. With them there were a few leaders, and the rest of them were weaklings, naturally. But, for the most part, of those that have come into this State and have been convicted in this State, they are the mediocre type of criminal, they are not the gangster-type criminal.

Mr. MOSER. Apparently the big-time gangsters never go to jail, but the underlings do? The underlings are probably taken care of when they get out.

Mr. DONNELL. Occasionally they catch up with one of the others and, as I said before, I think they would rather be caught up with any place else rather than in the State of Maryland.

We have had pretty sure justice in Maryland, and while we are fair in our treatment of criminals, I can assure you that we do not molly-coddle criminals in this State.

The CHAIRMAN. On the question of drug addiction, from your observations and knowledge of it, and going to the point of distribution and trafficking in it, is there any help that you could give us in regard to the distribution, whether or not there may be some protection or some improper influences exerted, in order to make possible the wide distribution of narcotics?

Mr. DONNELL. Senator O'Connor, I don't think I am in a position to answer that question intelligently. I have all I can do to take care of the individual after he comes into the penal system, and I never have been an individual that has tried to criticize law-enforcement agencies, or the police departments of our cities. I left that to my good friend Jim Hepbron, on the criminal justice commission, and I think they are much more able to answer that question intelligently than I.

I would not say that if there is any of that that it is widespread at all, from my observation within the institution.

The CHAIRMAN. I just wondered whether from the murmurings or the reports that might be current after the men get in the institution, whether without having first-hand knowledge of it you might be of any help to our committee in suggesting any possible leads.

Mr. DONNELL. I think you will get your best leads, as I say, from the records and from talking with the inmates themselves.

I do also think that oftentimes you have to be guided in what you take from an inmate in an institution, who will make an alibi by charging somebody on the outside with something which he himself was responsible for, and which was responsible for bringing him in.

Mr. MOSER. Can you tell us anything about the number of peddlers who are addicts themselves, what proportion of the peddlers are addicts?

Mr. DONNELL. You mean in this group we have got here?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

Mr. DONNELL. My information is, as I told you yesterday, from the women's institution where we have 14 of the women, that the greater portion of them are in the trafficking group. Now, I would say that probably in this institution, I would think that it would be the other way around, the majority would be in the addict group, but I may be wrong, and Dr. Fitzgibbons can give you that information much better than I can.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have any thoughts as to why there is a difference between the males and females in that regard?

Mr. DONNELL. No; I don't know that I can. I think most of those females are Negroes, and they may be working for some males in the trafficking end of it. The law is usually easier with the female than with the male, and that may be one reason for it.

Mr. MOSER. That would mean, if the law is easier, that there would be less of a tendency—

Mr. DONNELL. I mean, the prosecution usually, not only in Maryland, but elsewhere, the courts are more lenient.

Mr. MOSER. They would be tougher on the peddlers among women than they would on ordinary addicts or possessors?

Mr. DONNELL. I think over the years there might be a feeling, we will say, if a male and a female were linked up on that type of thing, that the feeling might be that the woman would get off easier than the man, if they were caught trafficking in drugs, and consequently they may catch the trafficker in the female and put them in the women's institution, whereas the male keeps out of sight, even if he is trafficking in it.

Mr. MOSER. I don't think I understand. What we are wondering now about is why among the women who are in here, who are in an institution for violation of the Narcotics Act, that the bigger percentage of them are nonaddicts.

Mr. DONNELL. The larger percentage of them are traffickers, I mean.

Mr. MOSER. I see. I am interested in the number who are not addicted.

Mr. DONNELL. That was the number I was talking about.

Mr. MOSER. Among the women a larger percentage are nonaddicts and they traffic in the drug, they dispose of it?

Mr. DONNELL. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Whereas the men who are traffickers are more likely to become addicts?

Mr. DONNELL. It looks that way.

Mr. MOSER. I wonder why? I guess there is no answer as to why.

Mr. DONNELL. I do not have the answer, not at the present time. I think that you might look to see the over-all picture, so far as this State is concerned, with these statistics that I worked out yesterday, to see how the trend has changed in the last 20 years.

Mr. MOSER. Would you like to give us those statistics?

Mr. DONNELL. I would like to put them in the record here as I have got them in various forms.

In 1930 we had 2,725 commitments. In 1930 we had two institutions in the State of Maryland known as the Maryland Penitentiary and the Maryland House of Correction. That particular year we had commitments of 2,725 inmates.

In 1940—I take these in 10-year periods—we also had two institutions, the same two, and we had 2,884 inmates committed to the penal institutions.

In 1950, with four institutions, two reformatories having been added, we had 3,173 commitments to the institutions.

Now, the population of Maryland in 1930 was 1,631,526; in 1940 it was 1,821,244; and in 1950 it was 2,324,243, so that your commitments have not grown out of proportion to your increase in popula-

tion which increase lasted during the war and which increase constituted in some part a rather weak element that came in here at that time and stayed here, particularly coming from the south of us.

They were not the most desirable citizens that came in.

Here is another thing that I think will be interesting to you. In 1930 we had 1,507 commitments of 6 months or less; in 1940 we had 1,597 with 6 months or less; and in 1950 we had only 885 with 6 months or less. So that shows why our population has kept up and why we have 4,015 prisoners today as against 2,366 back in 1930.

Now, there has been an increase probably from 18 years down in commitments. Many of the boys are the type I used to handle at the training school and they now come into prisons from 16 to 18 years of age, and we even get some below 16 years of age.

So I wanted to give you that so that it might account for something in regard to the changes in population over that period of time. I think that is all that you will need to have on that particular score.

I might say this, so far as the house of correction is concerned, we are running an institution that takes care of various types of individuals which is different than it is in some States, like in Massachusetts, for instance, with their Bridgewater institution there, they take care of one type of inmate there, the derelict and they are not listed in penal treatment cases. We list everything in the State of Maryland under our penal groups, and in this particular instance, for the last few years, we have been getting about 25 percent of our population as domestic relations cases coming down from Baltimore City, and the court has held jurisdiction over those cases and we get another 50 percent below a year's sentence which are not parolable material for the most part, so you only have about 25 percent of the population of the Maryland House of Correction which has our largest intake of people that you can do much with when it comes to parole.

We have anywhere from 2,200 to 2,700 come into this institution—it has been running a little less in the last few years and, of course, the penitentiary takes the maximum security type of prisoner and the reformatory for males is for the youthful offenders, and at the present time about 80 percent, I would say, of the population of the Maryland Reformatory for Males is a population of youthful offenders below 21 years of age.

Mr. MOSER. All right. Then may we have that schedule as an exhibit for the record?

Mr. DONNELL. I have other things on there that I don't know, I am sure they would need interpretation.

The CHAIRMAN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. Back on the record.

Mr. DONNELL. I don't know whether I have been of very much help to you or not.

Mr. MOSER. We wanted to get the general picture and you have done very well, sir. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us call our first witness. This man's name is Woodrow Brown and is sometimes called Buster Brown.

(At this point Woodrow Brown entered the room.)



The CHAIRMAN. I am Senator O'Connor, Woodrow. I just wanted to talk with you for a while and we are in all cases having the witnesses sworn. You don't object to that, do you?

The WITNESS. Well, if its concerning myself, I don't, sir. I don't mind anything that you gentlemen have to say if it is concerning myself, but if it is on someone else, therefore, I could not.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand.

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear the testimony you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

### TESTIMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Just sit down and make yourself comfortable.

Your name is ————?

The WITNESS. ————, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you live, Woodrow?

The WITNESS. 1001 Whittier Street, Baltimore, Md.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you lived in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. All my life, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And have you lived up on Whittier Street for very long?

The WITNESS. I would say about 15 years.

The CHAIRMAN. And what do you do for a living?

The WITNESS. Well, I am an entertainer, a musician.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you play?

The WITNESS. Guitar and vibraphone, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you take any training for that?

The WITNESS. Well, not from the beginning, but over a period of years I did; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you study?

The WITNESS. I studied in New York City, 802 is the union.

The CHAIRMAN. And how long have you been doing professional work in music?

The WITNESS. I would say since about 1932.

The CHAIRMAN. With some of the big name bands?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Just so that we make ourselves plain to you, we don't want to embarrass you in any way. We are not here to do you any harm or to make any case against you or anything of that kind, so you can be perfectly free on that basis.

We are not here with that in mind at all, but just to talk to you.

This is Mr. Moser, our chief counsel.

The WITNESS. Hello, Mr. Moser.

The CHAIRMAN. And he will want to ask you some questions, so that you can be perfectly free with us.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You are called "Buster"?

The WITNESS. "Buster" is my nickname; yes.

Mr. MOSER. Buster, Senator O'Connor explained to you that this is a Senate investigating committee. We are not out to send anybody to

jail or to cause you any trouble, but we are trying to find out the reason why a lot of things happen, to see if we can find out how to correct them

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. We are particularly interested in trying to figure out a way of keeping young people from becoming drug addicts and I think you will agree with me that you would like to do that.

The WITNESS. Yes; that is right.

Mr. MOSER. And the reason we are talking to you is because we think probably you know what causes a condition from your own experience, and perhaps you can help us find out what the solution is.

So we will ask you questions, just as though you were being investigated, but you don't have to answer any question that would hurt you or get anybody else in trouble. We just want you to give us help and information, as much of it as you can.

The WITNESS. All right, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Now, do you want to tell me a little something about your family when you were a kid?

The WITNESS. Well, my family, they weren't too wealthy.

Mr. MOSER. Were they quite poor?

The WITNESS. No; they wasn't that, either. I should not say that, but so far as my being addicted to drugs, that didn't have anything to do with it, because I was gave everything, so far as a colored kid could have.

My father and my mother—my father is dead now—but all that has nothing to do, it doesn't have anything to do with my becoming an addict.

Mr. MOSER. How many brothers and sisters did you have?

The WITNESS. There was three of us, no sisters. She adopted a girl.

Mr. MOSER. Your mother adopted a girl?

The WITNESS. She adopted a girl, and raised a girl.

Mr. MOSER. I see. Now, you were working as a musician for quite a number of years?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Would you like to tell us the details of how you happened to become an addict, how you got started, and what caused it?

The WITNESS. Well, I think from the beginning it was from curiosity.

Mr. MOSER. Curiosity?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You thought you would get a kick out of it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. I had seen other people indulging, and some of my so-called friends would always tell me, "Don't use it." I think that is a very bad statement to make to one who is unaware of the dangers, and so by them continuously telling me "Don't use it" I wanted to know why.

Mr. MOSER. When they told you not to use it, it made you curious?

The WITNESS. It made me more curious; yes.

Mr. MOSER. When was that?

The WITNESS. A little before social-security time—I would say about 1935, because, if I am not wrong, 1936 was social-security time.

Mr. MOSER. Yes. How old were you then?

The WITNESS. Well, I was about 22, if I am not mistaken. I am 41 now, and I am so confused I cannot tell you, to be exact.

Mr. MOSER. You are 41 now, so that was about 18 years ago.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. I started school at Douglas High School.

Mr. MOSER. So you were about 22 or 23 years old?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did the other boys that you played around with use narcotics?

The WITNESS. No, sir; they didn't. I imagine they was too strong-minded. One of them came back to Baltimore after 6 years of my beginning on drugs; he came back, but they all did smoke reefers.

Mr. MOSER. They did smoke reefers?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You started with reefers, too, did you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You started on reefers before you were 22 or 23?

The WITNESS. I started on reefers when I was in Douglas High.

Mr. MOSER. When you were 17 or 18?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. There was quite a few of them around was using it. It is not a good thing to say, but at the time you could ask an officer for a match and he would give you a match, because he was unaware of what was happening. He did not know it was that and reefers at that time was two for 25 cents.

Mr. MOSER. Two for what?

The WITNESS. Two of them for a quarter.

Mr. MOSER. Now how much are they?

The WITNESS. A dollar for one.

Mr. MOSER. The inflation hit them too?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Well, now, you used reefers quite a good deal. How often did you use a reefer? How many would you smoke a week?

The WITNESS. I couldn't say about a week, but you could smoke one every 2 or 3 hours.

Mr. MOSER. You would smoke that many of them?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You would smoke them in place of ordinary cigarettes?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. What did they do for you?

The WITNESS. They would stimulate you, as anything does for people who are not addicts, I mean like so far as whisky would.

Mr. MOSER. It makes you sort of drunk?

The WITNESS. No; it wouldn't make you drunk or disorderly. It would just make you feel indifferent.

Mr. MOSER. And excited?

The WITNESS. Your mouth would be dry. At least, I didn't commit any crimes. Every time I have been arrested it was for the same thing, drugs.

Mr. MOSER. And it just gave you a sort of thrilling feeling; is that it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; something different.

Mr. MOSER. Did some of the other fellows you knew who used reefers get excited?

The WITNESS. Not as I know it; I have never know them to commit a crime, but of course I have heard different stories about drug addicts committing those horrible crimes, such as rape and murders and so forth, and I definitely don't know anyone who did such.

Mr. MOSER. You don't think reefers caused that?

The WITNESS. No, sir; I definitely don't believe it.

Mr. MOSER. You went to Douglas High School in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How many boys of your age do you think were using reefers?

The WITNESS. I would say about, well, it was over a hundred.

Mr. MOSER. Over a hundred?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir, as I know of. I was in northwest part, so I couldn't say about the other.

Mr. MOSER. That was back in 1936?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know many of them now? Do you know whether they have switched over to drugs?

The WITNESS. Quite a few of them has, and there is a lot of them has went away, strayed away from Baltimore, and I imagine they are still using them.

Mr. MOSER. You think they are still using them?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Now, when you were about 23 or 24 you said you switched over to drugs.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How did you start? Did you do it by sniffing?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; that was the first step.

Mr. MOSER. Did somebody give it to you or did you have to buy it?

The WITNESS. They would give it to you the first couple of times.

Mr. MOSER. You mean the peddlers would?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. That was, in order to make you a customer, they would give it to you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir, until you get the habit.

Mr. MOSER. And they would give it to you to sniff?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And teach you how to use it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How did you first run across this peddler? Did he look you up?

The WITNESS. No; they have an idea that the majority of entertainers and people that frequent races and so forth, and poolrooms and places like that, they feel as though they are more weak to it than the average person—people that are considered to be slick, as some people also call them.

Mr. MOSER. So they go looking for customers?

The WITNESS. So they go into a neighborhood looking for someone else with no such name and then one word leads to another, and so forth and so on.

Mr. MOSER. You say they would come in and ask for a fake name and then get in a conversation with you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And they gradually get to the point of suggesting that you try a sniff; is that right?

The WITNESS. That is right; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Now, after you had one sniff, I suppose you got some kind of kick out of that; didn't you?

The WITNESS. Well, maybe, but to my experience I disliked it, because it was awfully bitter and I never cared for nothing real bitter, you know, so far as the taste.

Mr. MOSER. You did not get a sensation out of it?

The WITNESS. No, sir; not from that.

Mr. MOSER. You didn't like the taste?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you get a sensation from it?

The WITNESS. Well, the taste made me sick like, and then, when I told him that, he explained to me that there was other ways of doing it. That was a week or so later.

Mr. MOSER. How many times did you sniff it?

The WITNESS. Only once.

Mr. MOSER. Then he told you it would be easier to take it with a needle?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. He showed you how to do it with a needle?

The WITNESS. In the muscles.

Mr. MOSER. Skin shots?

The WITNESS. Just skin shots.

Mr. MOSER. Did he do it for you?

The WITNESS. Yes; for the beginning.

Mr. MOSER. He gave you the skin shots?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Why did you let him do that; do you remember?

The WITNESS. As I said before, I was curious. People had been telling me, "Don't use it," and so forth; and it seems, as though things nowadays stand, that it is hard to get.

Mr. MOSER. It is hard to get?

The WITNESS. Yes; more people go to it. I am just drawing a parallel. During the depression I remember the time when meat and things were hard to get and people used to get it and hoard it.

Mr. MOSER. You mean the harder it was to get the more they wanted it?

The WITNESS. Yes; the same as cigarettes.

Mr. MOSER. When you had your skin shots, did you get quite a kick out of it?

The WITNESS. I did; yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you like it?

The WITNESS. Well, it was something different.

Mr. MOSER. You got a thrill out of it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Then how did you happen to take the next one?

The WITNESS. Well, the next one, I felt as though I should take that, and it would make me feel like I did the day I took the first one, and I did.

Mr. MOSER. How long afterward was the second shot?

The WITNESS. About 2 days later.

Mr. MOSER. Two days?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. It was fun; so you wanted to try it again?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. He gave you that shot, too?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Then when was the next one—how frequently did you have them then?

The WITNESS. Well, I can't remember right at present; I can't right at present say how often I did it then, until about 2 weeks after, and then I woke up feeling bad, as though I had the rheumatism in my bones and joints, you know. They was aching; so then I asked him, so he says, "Well, you got the habit." He said, "I think you needs the stuff."

So, when I taken it, I found out as soon as I taken it a few minutes later I felt different, and from then on that was it.

Mr. MOSER. From then on you had to take it every day?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; every day. And then during the course of time the days would dwindle down to hours.

Mr. MOSER. You got so that you needed more and more?

The WITNESS. More and more.

Mr. MOSER. Because you would feel sick?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I felt as though that I couldn't eat without having it, and I tried it later, which I couldn't eat without having it because nothing would stay on my stomach.

Mr. MOSER. Well, then, you were not taking it for the thrill then; were you?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You were taking it——

The WITNESS. It was medicine, like that, sir. the thrill had worn off.

Mr. MOSER. And you knew it had you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Do you wish you didn't have it?

The WITNESS. Naturally; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. But you didn't know how to get out of it?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think if at the start you had known it would get you like that, and you couldn't get out of it, do you think you would have started?

The WITNESS. Oh, no, sir; definitely, I would not.

Mr. MOSER. Now, how much were you taking at the time then when you were hooked?

The WITNESS. I was taking at least twice a day.

Mr. MOSER. Twice a day?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And how much?

The WITNESS. I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. You don't know how much; you mean you would just take a shot?

The WITNESS. They was considered as "decks" then, like headache powders come in, you know, folded in a piece of paper; and it was considered as "decks." It was 75 cents.

Mr. MOSER. Seventy-five cents for a deck?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And you did that twice a day?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. That was a dollar and a half a day?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And that would be \$10.50 a week?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. That was when you were hooked.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you use a needle?

The WITNESS. A needle and an eyedropper.

Mr. MOSER. And by that time you were doing it yourself?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Tell me at what age you started to put it in the vein.

The WITNESS. That was around, I remember, when they had the Narcotics Act come out; I think it was in 1939, and they made an arrest there and sent 10 or 13 fellows to Lexington.

Mr. MOSER. Were you one of those?

The WITNESS. No. I was arrested. They was sending them for sale, and I never sold it.

Mr. MOSER. You were using it in the main line then?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. So, it was 3 years before you started using it in the main line?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You took skin shots for 3 years?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Why did you switch to the main line?

The WITNESS. Because it didn't cost as much; it would take as much.

Mr. MOSER. I see; so you could have it oftener, and it wouldn't cost you any more.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you keep on dealing with the same peddler, or did you change?

The WITNESS. No; I change.

Mr. MOSER. Did you change because you moved around or because you wanted to try another peddler?

The WITNESS. Well, each peddler has different sales talk and he gives you, maybe if you don't have the money, he will trust you, you know, and it is just the same as anything else in selling.

Mr. MOSER. You go to the fellow you think will give you the best service?

The WITNESS. Yes; give it to you when you doesn't have the money, or sometimes he would give you something for nothing. That is considered as a present, showing his friendship by you being a good customer.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever get to the point where you sold it yourself to get money?

The WITNESS. No, sir; I never have, because I write music and so forth, and during that time I have known that the sellers would get more people, and then again the sellers would be responsible for the users. A lot of people figured as though the sellers were the ones that were to blame for the users, causing people to use it.

MR. MOSER. That is true; isn't it?

THE WITNESS. I wouldn't just say that.

MR. MOSER. That is how you started.

THE WITNESS. Like I said, I was inquisitive. If I had known from the beginning how dreadful it was, no one could have enticed me to use it, not even the seller. But the sellers was the one who had it at all times and not the users. I am not taking up for the users or sellers, because it definitely isn't no good.

MR. MOSER. You see, I have the impression that some people, when they needed it and didn't have enough money for it, that the peddler would get them to sell some to others and then split the profit with him, and thereby make them peddlers.

THE WITNESS. The peddler does that because he is afraid of going on the street himself. He is being afraid; he is afraid of being incarcerated or arrested.

MR. MOSER. So, he gets somebody else to do the selling?

THE WITNESS. To do the dirty work; yes.

MR. MOSER. He gets the customers to do the dirty work?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir; because he is getting something for nothing; it wouldn't cost him nothing, and he wouldn't be taking chances if he thought that the fellow that was selling it for him wouldn't mention his name, and when the time came for the fall, that is the idea of that, I least I think it is.

MR. MOSER. Now, you had no criminal record before you started taking drugs?

THE WITNESS. No, sir.

MR. MOSER. And then afterward you did have one?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir.

MR. MOSER. I have here a list of the things you have been arrested for and convicted for, and I am not criticizing you for any of them, but I do want to find out, if I can, to what extent they were caused by the fact that you had become an addict and perhaps you can tell us about that.

Now back in 1939 you mentioned the arrest, you were arrested on a narcotics charge, but you were released by the United States commissioner, according to this record. That is about right, isn't it?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir.

MR. MOSER. Then in 1940, in July, you were arrested for an auto theft?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir; but that was the——

MR. MOSER. The case was dismissed?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir; because the fellow that the car belonged to he loaned it to another fellow.

MR. MOSER. Buster, I don't care whether you actually stole it or not.

THE WITNESS. No; but I didn't. He reported the car as being stolen because the fellow didn't bring the car back.

MR. MOSER. That had nothing to do with drugs?

THE WITNESS. No, sir.

MR. MOSER. All right. Then in 1941 you were arrested for a violation of the Narcotics Drug Act and given 6 months?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir.

MR. MOSER. Was that for possession?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir.



Mr. MOSER. How did they happen to catch you, when they were raiding the place, or what?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I think, because I think I was in a fellow's house, which was an apartment house, and he was in the bathroom and the lady wanted to get in the bathroom and she had been complaining to this fellow's family about him going in there. Someone had told her about it, and it is just one of those things.

Mr. MOSER. You mean the wife had been complaining about the husband going to get it?

The WITNESS. No; the other family. It was an apartment house, and in an apartment house more than one person uses the bathroom.

Mr. MOSER. I see. And you were giving yourself shots there, were you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And you got caught?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Now, in 1943, in March, you were also arrested for violation of the Drug and Narcotics Act, the same type of circumstance?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And in 1944 you were arrested again and were released? You were just caught using it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Then in 1944 you were arrested for larceny of an automobile and found not guilty?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Was that in any way related to the fact that you had been taking drugs?

The WITNESS. No, sir; it was about the same reason as about the car before, the car belonged to a fellow and he reported it stolen.

Mr. MOSER. In 1946 you were caught using drugs again?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. But never as a peddler?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. In 1949, larceny, and you were sentenced to 30 days in the Baltimore City jail on a charge of shoplifting.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Was that related to drugs?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You were not stealing anything because you needed money to buy drugs?

The WITNESS. No, sir. It was only two dresses that I bought for money, and therefore I did 30 days for it, and had to go to Kentucky, in 1946 I went to Kentucky.

Mr. MOSER. You mean you bought stolen goods?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You were receiving stolen goods?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. That was not because you were an addict, and it had nothing to do with it?

The WITNESS. Oh, I was an addict—

Mr. MOSER. But this did not cause you to do that?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. In 1950, last year, September, you were a State witness, what was that? Did you testify for the State?

The WITNESS. I testified for the State about a fellow that was working down on Eutaw Street.

Mr. MOSER. He was an addict?

The WITNESS. There was an addict involved in it.

Mr. MOSER. And you were testifying—

The WITNESS. For the State, as to what happened. They wanted me to tell.

Mr. MOSER. In November of last year the charge was shoplifting. Was that in any way related to narcotics?

The WITNESS. I don't remember that.

Mr. MOSER. You don't remember?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. In November of last year? Well, all right, then. January of this year you were arrested for—

The WITNESS. Narcotics.

Mr. MOSER. But that was for possession?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And you were given 2 years which you are now serving.

The WITNESS. That is right, sir.

Mr. MOSER. When they put you in jail, of course, you could not get the drugs any more, could you?

The WITNESS. That is right, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Have you ever been able to get any in jail?

The WITNESS. Through Dr. White, while I was in the city jail.

Mr. MOSER. The jail doctor administered some?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. What did he do that for, to ease you off?

The WITNESS. He did that because I was having—

Mr. MOSER. Some withdrawal symptoms?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; and couldn't eat, and so forth.

Mr. MOSER. So he gave you a little to ease that?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; so I could sleep at nights.

Mr. MOSER. Did he finally taper it off?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. So now you don't get any?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. It is pretty painful going through the withdrawal period.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You get sick to your stomach?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. What else happens?

The WITNESS. As I said before, you feel as though you have the rheumatism.

Mr. MOSER. You ache all over?

The WITNESS. You ache all over, and your head hurts.

Mr. MOSER. And you have a dry mouth?

The WITNESS. Yes; and symptoms from the eyes, watering nose, like you have a cold.

Mr. MOSER. How long does it last?

The WITNESS. Until, I would say, about 5 or 6 days.

Mr. Moser. As long as that?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; sometimes you get the fever from it.

Mr. Moser. And then you began to get back to normal again.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. Now, when you get so that at the present time you are perfectly normal; are you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. And you can eat regularly?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. You feel better?

The WITNESS. Yes. I sleep and work.

Mr. Moser. And when you get out of here you are going to be faced again with the problem sometime?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. Moser. And how is it going to come up; do you think?

The WITNESS. Well, I don't know. I couldn't say.

Mr. Moser. You mean you may be just tempted to do it again?

The WITNESS. I may, and then again I may not.

Mr. Moser. You won't do it for the thrill of it this time?

The WITNESS. Well, from the beginning, actually what it is, it is the thrill.

Mr. Moser. Now, you are off and you feel normal?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. But when you get out of here some peddler will come to you and try to sell you dope, then what are you going to do?

The WITNESS. I couldn't just say, really, at the present I don't have any intentions on doing so.

Mr. Moser. But you know you should not have started it, and I am wondering why you would start again.

The WITNESS. I imagine because I know what it is, I am aware of it and how it would make me feel, and so forth. It just according to how plentiful it is.

Mr. Moser. If you feel low sometime you may take it?

The WITNESS. That may cause it.

Mr. Moser. And then you will be on, even though you know you will be hooked again?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. Moser. You might start in, even though you know you will get hooked?

The WITNESS. That is right. I started that way, each time I was convicted and released, it seemed as though there was something missing, something that I was a part of, or something a part of me, and I felt as though I had to have it.

Mr. Moser. You feel as though you are hooked for life even now?

The WITNESS. Well, no. It is about time that I should really give it up, because I am a little too old for it, and I never had a decent break, and I think that is the case of my not having it.

The CHAIRMAN. Buster, how much did it cost you at the top, when you had the habit to the greatest extent, how much would it cost you a week?

The WITNESS. Every nickel I could get. Sometimes I would earn, I was working in the Flamingo Club, and got \$95, and I was writing music for different organizations, from which I would acquire per-

haps maybe a hundred dollars, and it would cost \$175 to \$200, as much as I could get.

The CHAIRMAN. A week?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You were getting \$100 for writing music and \$95 for playing?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you were putting almost \$175 out?

The WITNESS. That is the way it goes, as much as you can get. That is the way the addict does.

Mr. MOSER. You mean the peddlers?

The WITNESS. No; the addicts, as much money as they have, the more they have, the more they spend. That is why every one you see is untidy.

Mr. MOSER. But then you only had \$20 a week to live on.

The WITNESS. A lot of my living expenses would be behind, if I wasn't with my mother and father.

Mr. MOSER. Then you would owe money?

The WITNESS. Then I would owe.

Mr. MOSER. To the peddlers?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, was that true of others, would you say that the others would do it the same way, spend about everything they would get?

The WITNESS. Everything they could get.

The CHAIRMAN. Without giving any names, from your knowledge of what the other fellows were doing, would you say that they would be behind in their room rent and their living expenses?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; they had to.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, in many cases, again without giving any names, did you know of any cases where when they were behind and in debt they went out to steal or to get money in other ways?

The WITNESS. Oh, maybe they perhaps steal, as you say, and perhaps some of them that doesn't have the nerve to steal would take to selling.

The CHAIRMAN. Selling?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What I was wondering was whether or not they needed the money and they were in the red, in debt, whether they then turned to——

The WITNESS. To stealing?

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). Stealing or violating the law in one way or the other.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Even in the way of selling, as you described it.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. But, do you know where the stuff comes from, what city it comes from?

The WITNESS. It comes from the larger cities.

Mr. MOSER. From the bigger cities?

The WITNESS. Yes; I definitely know that.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think it comes from Washington, at all?

The WITNESS. It comes from Washington; Baltimore is close to Washington, and the people that don't have the money, they go to Washington, because it is cheaper in Washington.

Mr. MOSER. It is cheaper there than here?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is that?

The WITNESS. Sir?

Mr. MOSER. Why is that? Why is it cheaper?

The WITNESS. Because there is more there, and the people there, it seems as though it is a clique, or something. I have been sitting in the house, and officers have come in and seen addicts around, and never made an arrest. But in Baltimore it is different.

Mr. MOSER. Well, they enforce it stronger in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. It is more of a racket.

Mr. MOSER. In Washington they sell it, and apparently have police protection?

The WITNESS. That is the only thing I can see.

The CHAIRMAN. It is more of a racket where?

The WITNESS. In Washington, because it is a dollar, and dollar and a quarter, while in Baltimore it is \$3.

Mr. MOSER. It is \$3 in most places, isn't it?

The WITNESS. \$3 in Baltimore; \$3 in Chicago; it is a dollar in New York; it is a dollar and a quarter in Philadelphia.

Mr. MOSER. The place where it is cheapest is the place where it is most available?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And it is available where there is the least strict law enforcement?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Suppose the supply was cut off completely, and you never could get it, it would cost more then?

The WITNESS. Oh, it would cost more; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Would you be less likely to go back onto it?

The WITNESS. Oh, no, I couldn't then.

Mr. MOSER. If it cost \$5 to start with, say?

The WITNESS. \$5 is entirely too much, like it was when people was going to Washington, fellows from Washington was coming to Baltimore—I mean fellows from Baltimore was going to Washington, because the people in Baltimore couldn't get \$3 at all times, so they would go to Washington.

Mr. MOSER. So if the supply was cut off you would be less likely to start?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. At the time you were arrested last, were you getting it from a peddler around here somewhere?

The WITNESS. No; it was coming out of Washington.

Mr. MOSER. You say it was coming out of Washington. You mean some peddler would be getting it in Washington and bringing it here?

The WITNESS. Bringing it to Baltimore, and it would be like this—some fellow who knew about me, he learned about me having at least \$50 or \$60 at a time, so he would sell it to me cheaper, which would be a dollar.

Mr. MOSER. When you would buy larger quantities?

The WITNESS. Yes. When I would buy \$50 worth he would let me have it for 75 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever buy that much at a time, \$50 worth?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And that would last you how long?

The WITNESS. Sometimes it would last me a couple of days longer, and sometimes it wouldn't.

Mr. MOSER. Depending on how you felt?

The WITNESS. Depending on how I felt. Fellows would come around that didn't have it.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have any idea where it comes from originally, how it gets into the country?

The WITNESS. To be frank, the closest I know about it, about the big people, as I say, is two white fellows and a Spanish fellow, one of them has been deported.

Mr. MOSER. Will you say that again; two white fellows?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; Mexicans.

Mr. MOSER. Two Mexicans?

The WITNESS. No, two white fellows and a Mexican, that I have known to fly, you know, stuff into the country.

Mr. MOSER. To fly it in?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. And I only knew that from playing for them at the time, you know, when they have beach parties, and I have known it from that, and probably in California I have heard different ones, like I was working for them, would say they would have to go away for a couple of days.

Mr. MOSER. Where did they fly it from?

The WITNESS. Well, from India.

Mr. MOSER. India?

The WITNESS. From India, and some place they called—I forget what the merchant marines call it.

Mr. MOSER. Was any of it flown in from Italy?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOSER. Sicily?

The WITNESS. Sicily; yes. There is one of the fellows that I have read about has been deported.

Mr. MOSER. Luciano?

The WITNESS. Yes. In a way, you know, I read about it. And a lot of them bring it in by the merchant marines. There is quite a few came in that way.

Mr. MOSER. The sailors bring it in?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. It is something for nothing. Like I said, from the beginning, quite a few people goes for that, they give you something for nothing.

Mr. MOSER. So the sailors bring it in and sell it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. The gangsters and racketeers give them so much money for it, by the time they get through cutting it or stretching it, as some people call it, it is something for nothing.

Mr. MOSER. So you think a lot of sailors bring it in?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes, sir; definitely.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know that because you know of it yourself, or have you just heard that?

The WITNESS. I have had it happen to me, a couple of merchant marines came to me and wanted to know if I wanted it.

Mr. MOSER. Came right to you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir, because they had known me, and seen me at the Paramount Theater, or maybe the Apollo Theater. Maybe someone else had told them about it.

Mr. MOSER. So you probably personally know some who are the big people.

The WITNESS. I am only a small fellow, as you would call it. I could not just say if you offered me a million dollars, I couldn't just say, "Yes, I know."

Mr. MOSER. Well, I am not going to ask you.

The WITNESS. No, but I am just saying, I am a small fellow, as you say, and a colored fellow, and there is a lot of places I can't go, a lot of places they would not accept me.

The CHAIRMAN. Without asking you the names again, you, of course, have been in pretty constant touch with the sellers, the peddlers over the years?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What can you tell us as to whether those same peddlers are actually dealing with the schools, with the fellows or girls in the schools?

The WITNESS. Well, I think that causes—I think that is caused by, like I have had a lot of people, officers, tell me they didn't want the little fellow, they wanted the big fellow, and when you continue locking up the little fellows, then the sellers doesn't have any buyers, so they go around and try to accumulate some more users.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether they have been going around among the school children, around Douglas High?

The WITNESS. I have had Miss White, the police lady, mentioned to me this time when I was arrested, and wanted to know a few questions which you fellows asked me, and I told her.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not know from your contact with the peddlers whether they were at the time when they were over in Baltimore, coming over from Washington, whether they would be up around Douglas High?

The WITNESS. I wouldn't just say that. Maybe it was suggested to them, because I remember reading in the paper about the school, that they had people in there, you know, under the influence of drugs, from Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. You answered Mr. Moser that when you were using the reefers you got to the point where there were about a hundred of them using them in school.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And I was wondering whether in recent years—of course, you have been out of Douglas High for some time—but what do you know from being around Baltimore and in touch with the peddlers, whether you know they had been using anything else in the high schools since then.

Mr. MOSER. Probably using drugs as well as marijuana?

The WITNESS. I think they have, because during those years the kids had to be off the street at a certain hour. But now you can see them on the street at 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock, so times are faster now.

Mr. MOSER. Did you say time is faster?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. I mean, kids nowadays, where I could take 10 cents and be satisfied, the kids don't want 10 cents now. You must give them more money.

Mr. MOSER. You mean they are out spending money at night.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. I don't know what is causing it.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't know from the peddlers? I thought maybe from meeting them occasionally you might know where he has been, or whether he has been up around the schools, or from other contacts or conversations with other fellows using it, whether you would learn that it was going to the schools.

The WITNESS. Well, it had to be somewhat of that nature. I mean, from the way I heard it, it had to be, because things just don't happen like that.

Mr. MOSER. Buster, it is frequently said that one addict will make five more.

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Is that true?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; just the same as one bad apple will spoil all of them.

Mr. MOSER. It is like a disease?

The WITNESS. For instance, like this place, I definitely don't think they should have addicts here.

Mr. MOSER. You don't think they should have?

The WITNESS. No, sir. Like I read in the paper, about the things, I don't think so.

Mr. MOSER. You mean they will cause other people to become addicts?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you have other people—or did you know of other people to become addicts that way?

The WITNESS. I have had other people inquisitive to listen to the conversation, the addicts would talk about different things on different occasions, and other people would hear about it, and eventually they are potential addicts, then, just waiting for the time to go out to try it.

Mr. MOSER. So each addict makes other people curious about it, because he talks about it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Does he want to make other people addicts?

The WITNESS. No, he was only, just like an incident may happen between you fellows, and maybe a year ago you may have started talking about it, and then a stranger would come up and speak to you, and you would welcome him in, and this gentleman over there would continue the conversation and he would get a slight idea of it, and he may ask someone else, or something.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you have been playing in orchestras all over the United States, haven't you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. When you go from one place to another, do you have any trouble picking up a supply?

The WITNESS. No, sir, just the same as you would getting a Coca-Cola, a bottle of Coca-Cola.

Mr. MOSER. Do the peddlers find you?



The WITNESS. In a way, they go to theaters and night clubs and pool rooms.

Mr. MOSER. They go there because you are in an orchestra and you are that type of person?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. They don't go because they have gotten advance notice that you are coming?

The WITNESS. They could have, at that, and now it isn't no trouble in every city you go in, there are addicts, definitely.

Mr. MOSER. There are peddlers?

The WITNESS. And peddlers, too.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you know, Buster? Suppose you were playing in New York, and you had to go to Chicago or to Cleveland, or some other city, and if you needed it right away, how would you know how to make the contact?

The WITNESS. Well, if I didn't have a direct connection, I would frequent some pool room or tavern where people doesn't do any work.

Mr. MOSER. A place where people are loitering?

The WITNESS. Where people doesn't work, and doing something unlegit, and most generally you could get it.

Mr. MOSER. Somebody would come up to you, and you would learn that he was a peddler?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. They have a way of showing it in action and language that they speak, they calls it, you know, slang, and it isn't hard at all.

Mr. MOSER. You can find out right away?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Well, now, you have been to Lexington, haven't you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How long were you there, do you remember?

The WITNESS. I was there 27 months.

Mr. MOSER. And they take you off it right away, don't they?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And it takes you 4 or 5 days to get back to normal?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And then they just keep you there while you——

The WITNESS. They keep you there and study, they make a study of each person, and then they also have things they call a test, it is in research, so anyone that is willing to volunteer to go down, they can.

Mr. MOSER. Yes. Do you think they give you good treatment there?

The WITNESS. They did, but hundreds of them refused tests, they don't want it.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think there is a tendency for people to become peddlers there, for the addicts to become peddlers?

The WITNESS. No, sir, I don't think so.

Mr. MOSER. You get to meet a lot of peddlers, don't you?

The WITNESS. There?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Those are all good connections?

The WITNESS. Well, in a way, and sometimes it isn't.

Mr. MOSER. When you get out, do you run across them again?

The WITNESS. Well, I have, because by my not being in one city all the time, I do.

Mr. MOSER. You have run across a lot of them?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. What they have told me there, I have learned it to be false, because each fellow was inclined to tell the other fellow he was such a big guy on the street, and when you see him, it is just vice versa.

Mr. MOSER. I see. Now, I want to ask you one other thing. You don't want to have anybody think that you have told on them because you are afraid, is that right?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. If you should tell on anybody you would be afraid?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Now, what you have told us today would not do you any harm, would it?

The WITNESS. I don't think so, because I am only telling you from my heart about the things that is actually the way they are.

Mr. MOSER. None of the people who would kill you if they knew what you told on them would be annoyed at what you told us today?

The WITNESS. I don't know, unless they get the wrong conception, because I am only telling you how I began, and what I actually think is the cause.

Mr. MOSER. You have told us a little bit about where it comes from and how prevalent it is, and you said some big people would fly it in. Do you think that might get you in trouble? I mean, that you told us about that, do you think that might get you in trouble?

The WITNESS. I mean, if it was publicized, it may at that.

The CHAIRMAN. We won't do anything that will hurt you.

Mr. MOSER. If we reveal anything about what you said today, your name will not be connected with it.

The WITNESS. I hope not. You gentlemen have some way to work on it, I know.

Mr. MOSER. We have been giving a little thought to the idea of having a television program or a movie, or something that would be shown all over the United States, in which we would have people like you just tell kids of the country what it does to you, and how bad it is, and how it ruins you, and how they should never even try it for the thrill.

If you should do a thing like that, would that get you in trouble, or would you mind?

The WITNESS. I couldn't see where it would get me in trouble, because I would be telling the truth, because I would be even speaking for myself, what it had done to me, because within a matter of a couple of years, if I go that long, I will eventually be back in a place like this, if I continue to use drugs, because most of my record is based on drugs.

Mr. MOSER. You would not be embarrassed to tell the whole public what you have told us about yourself, would you?

The WITNESS. No, sir; I would not.

The CHAIRMAN. You may be doing something good for the public, if you do, Buster.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. I began a book after I was arrested, you know, and it is at home.

Mr. MOSER. You were writing?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. And When I get out, if it would mean anything, I would like to send it to you.

Mr. MOSER. Is it in your handwriting?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. It tells how you got to be an addict?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEPBRON. Couldn't we get that thing?

The CHAIRMAN. Would you lend that to us?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Could you have it sent to us?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if Mr. Reed can get it, it would be very helpful to us.

Mr. MOSER. Is it very long?

The WITNESS. Well, I would say so far it is about 15 to 20 pages, and it is in chapters, you know.

Mr. MOSER. Fifteen or twenty pages?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. It is divided up into chapters?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; it is in chapters.

Mr. MOSER. If we promise we will read it for our own information and give it back to you, you will lend it to us?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We won't make any use of it that you don't authorize us to. You know we will play on the level.

The WITNESS. I am sure you will.

Mr. MOSER. I think that Buster has been extremely helpful.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. All right; thank you Buster.

Now, will you call in the next witness, please.

William, my name is Senator O'Connor, and these other men are representatives from the Senate committee. We just want to talk to you a little, quietly and informally. Would you be satisfied to do it with us?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you mind being sworn?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony which you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

### TESTIMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. William, just sit down and make yourself comfortable.

We want to tell you at the outset that we are not here to cause you any harm. We have no desire to make any case against you or to do anything that will cause you any trouble, and we want you to be sure of that, and if you are not, tell us so. We are not here to get you involved in anything. Do you know what I mean?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you be satisfied just to talk with us for a little while and discuss with us the general situation so that we might be in a position to give some help?

The WITNESS. What little I know, if it will help you any—I mean, that is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Whatever you know you would be willing to tell us on and help us on?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I mean, what I know. I mean, I don't know much, but what little I know, I will be glad to help.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you how old you are?

The WITNESS. Thirty-three.

The CHAIRMAN. And where do you live?

The WITNESS. Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. What part?

The WITNESS. Northwest.

The CHAIRMAN. Northwest?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you lived there very long?

The WITNESS. All my life.

The CHAIRMAN. What work have you done?

The WITNESS. Labor work, porter work.

The CHAIRMAN. Labor work and porter work?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What family have you?

The WITNESS. Sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What family? Have you been married?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

The WITNESS. I have five sisters. I did have one brother, but he is not living.

The CHAIRMAN. And your father and mother?

The WITNESS. Living.

The CHAIRMAN. And are all your sisters living?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a pretty big family.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, Mr. Moser, our chief counsel, would just like to ask you some questions, and we just want to go along in a friendly way and in a quiet way and see if you can help us.

The WITNESS. All right.

Mr. MOSER. Your nickname is Bill?

The WITNESS. My nickname; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. It is Bill?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Now, Bill, I understand that you are in here practically voluntarily.

The WITNESS. It is voluntary.

Mr. MOSER. Yes, sir.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And you came in because you wanted to get off the habit; is that right?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Now, what we are doing in representing a Senate committee, a United States Senate committee, which is trying to find a solution to some of the narcotic problems, and we are trying to figure out what kind of laws there should be, and what should be done about it.

We are not trying to get any particular individual or cause any trouble for any particular individual, but we are just trying to find out about things, in general, you see.

Now, I understand that you have been an addict for about 18 months before you came in; is that right?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever use reefers?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You never did?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did many of the kids that you knew as a boy use them?

The WITNESS. Well, quite a few fellows did.

Mr. MOSER. When you were in school?

The WITNESS. No, no; since I have been out of school.

Mr. MOSER. After you have been out of school?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you spend much time with them while they were using reefers, to see how it affected them?

The WITNESS. Well, I have been around them and seen them, but—I mean, the effect it takes on them I wouldn't know.

Mr. MOSER. You didn't know whether they got wild or drunk?

The WITNESS. I never noticed anybody to be wild. I have been around fellows that laughed a lot.

Mr. MOSER. They would act silly?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; in that respect.

Mr. MOSER. Sort of as if they had had too much liquor or something?

The WITNESS. Like that.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know very much about where reefers were bought or where they came from?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. When you were in school, did you ever see them around?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. None at all?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. How did you ever happen to get on this; how did you become an addict?

The WITNESS. I was managing a poolroom, and there were quite a few fellows in the neighborhood who would use it.

Mr. MOSER. Wait a minute. I guess I didn't hear you. You were manager of a poolroom?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And there were quite a few fellows who would—

The WITNESS. Fellows in the neighborhood used to use it.

Mr. MOSER. They were addicts and lived in the neighborhood?

The WITNESS. They were not addicts then, I guess they were just starting.

Mr. MOSER. They were users?

THE WITNESS. Yes. And by me going around quite a bit with them, I started to use it too. I guess that is the only way I know.

MR. MOSER. I see. Did somebody suggest that you try it just for the fun of it?

THE WITNESS. Well, it was more out of my own curiosity, I guess.

MR. MOSER. You were curious?

THE WITNESS. I used to see it and talk about it and decided to try one and then tried it again.

MR. MOSER. Did you start it first by sniffing it?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. Sniffing a powder?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. Did you like it?

THE WITNESS. Well, I tried it again. I tried it more than once, and then I started to use the needle.

MR. MOSER. When you sniffed it, did you get a thrill out of it?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. It made you feel good?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. How soon did you try it again after the first time?

THE WITNESS. Oh, about 3 or 4 days.

MR. MOSER. You just tried it again and got another thrill out of it; was that it?

THE WITNESS. That is the idea.

MR. MOSER. How long did you sniff it before you got to use a needle; do you remember?

THE WITNESS. About 3 months.

MR. MOSER. You sniffed it how often—twice a week?

THE WITNESS. Maybe twice a week, maybe three times a week.

MR. MOSER. How long did the thrill last?

THE WITNESS. About 3 or 4 hours, I would say.

MR. MOSER. And then it died off?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir.

MR. MOSER. Did you feel sick afterwards?

THE WITNESS. No, sir; not for quite a while.

MR. MOSER. Now, how did you switch over to the needle?

THE WITNESS. Well, you see, there was fellows that I was going with, they said that you would get a better kick out of it with the needle than you do with the sniffing.

MR. MOSER. So you thought you would try it?

THE WITNESS. I tried that.

MR. MOSER. Did you get a better kick out of it?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir.

MR. MOSER. It was quicker?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir.

MR. MOSER. And it did not take so long—or it did not take so much, I mean?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir.

MR. MOSER. Just skin shots?

THE WITNESS. No.

MR. MOSER. You started right in the vein?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. You never tried skin shots?

The WITNESS. I didn't know about that; by being with the other fellows, they put it in me.

Mr. MOSER. They started you in; they showed you how?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How long was it before you could do it yourself?

The WITNESS. Not long; about a month.

Mr. MOSER. How often did they give you shots before you started in yourself?

The WITNESS. Nobody gave them to you. I mean, once you get into it, you pay for what you get.

Mr. MOSER. Yes, I know, but how often did you have them to start?

The WITNESS. Oh, I mean, starting, you would need, maybe you would take a half cap, maybe you wouldn't want more for a couple of days, and maybe you would want some more the next day.

Mr. MOSER. So at the start it was maybe once a day or maybe once every 2 days?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. But then later on you wanted it oftener?

The WITNESS. Well, the more you used it—I mean, it gets you in a way that you don't realize how it has gotten you until it has you down; do you know what I mean?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

The WITNESS. Then you start off with maybe half a cap, and it takes a little more and a little more, and each day you take more.

Mr. MOSER. Why did you take more, because you needed more?

The WITNESS. Well, yes, sir. You see, after a while, after you get hooked, then if you don't have it you feel bad.

Mr. MOSER. You feel sick?

The WITNESS. That is right. And then you take enough—you take some so as not to be sick.

Mr. MOSER. Can you figure how long it was before you knew you were hooked?

The WITNESS. I would say about 8 or 10 months, I think—no, 6 or 8 months.

Mr. MOSER. Six or eight months before you were hooked?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And then you would have to take it because you felt sick?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How often did you feel sick?

The WITNESS. Well, it is according to how strong the stuff was. If you take someone that had pretty decent stuff, it would do you more good in that respect. Well, sometimes you would take three times as much, and it wouldn't do you as much good; it wouldn't be as strong.

Mr. MOSER. So when you would take a shot, you would not know at the time you took it how long it would be good for?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. You might be sick for a short or long time, depending on how good it was?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And as soon as you felt sick you took another one?

The WITNESS. Sometimes you would try to go without it, until you finally give in to it.

Mr. MOSER. Because you felt so sick you just couldn't stand it?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. I don't mean the names of anybody, but what kinds of people would sell it to you, the peddlers? Were they hanging around the poolroom looking for customers?

The WITNESS. No, sir; wasn't anybody around our neighborhood selling—it was in the neighborhood, but it wasn't right up in that section.

Mr. MOSER. Did you have to go some place to find a peddler?

The WITNESS. Well, the fellows I had gotten in with, they used to go to Washington mostly. They would go to Washington to a fellow selling it cheaper. Baltimore would charge \$3 for a capsule, and they could go over there and get it for a dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is that, Bill?

The WITNESS. I don't know why, but I mean that is the way the prices were, because we would go over there and get it and use it ourselves and wouldn't need as much money.

Mr. MOSER. You would make trips to Washington for the purpose of getting a supply?

The WITNESS. Not exactly a supply. I mean, we would go over there some days, and just stay over there all day. You can get three times as much for the same money, so we would go to Washington.

Mr. MOSER. You would stay there all day and maybe have one shot?

The WITNESS. Maybe one in a day, and maybe one at night, something like that.

Mr. MOSER. And then you would come back?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Yes. And where did you go? You don't have to identify the places, unless you want to.

The WITNESS. We used to go around Seventh and T.

Mr. MOSER. Seventh and T?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. What kind of a place was it?

The WITNESS. It was a place where everybody was doing the same thing.

Mr. MOSER. That was the place where they were selling it?

The WITNESS. Selling it and using it.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there many young people there?

The WITNESS. I wouldn't say any young ones, there was no teenagers over there, or nothing like that.

Mr. MOSER. They were fellows around 20 or 30 years old?

The WITNESS. They were 20, 30, 40, 50.

Mr. MOSER. Were most of them colored?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; most of them.

Mr. MOSER. All of them or most of them?

The WITNESS. All of them that I ever run into.

Mr. MOSER. How many people would be in this place at a time?

The WITNESS. Well, sometimes there would be 5 maybe 10, they would be coming and going.

Mr. MOSER. And the people who ran the place were just selling it and using it—not using it, but giving you shots?

The WITNESS. Yes. They had the till for you to use, you paid for what you wanted, they give you the stuff, and you were right there in the same room and would use it.



Mr. MOSER. It only takes a minute to give a shot, doesn't it?

The WITNESS. That is all.

Mr. MOSER. What did you do after you had a shot?

The WITNESS. We would go out, maybe go to a movie or something like that.

Mr. MOSER. While you were out you felt perfectly normal?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You felt fine after you had your shot?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. After you had been to the movies or something, then you would go back and have some more?

The WITNESS. Yes; you probably would.

Mr. MOSER. It was just like going into a bar and getting a drink?

The WITNESS. About the same thing.

Mr. MOSER. Are there any other places in Washington besides Seventh and T?

The WITNESS. There have been places, once you go in a place, you see different fellows and they will recognize you. You wouldn't know their name and probably they never know your name, but they recognize you. You hold a conversation and the next day, this fellow he will go somewhere and get something for you, something like that. A lot of times there was one place where you would meet them, and the next time you would go over there and they wouldn't be there.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you know where to go then?

The WITNESS. By seeing different fellows.

Mr. MOSER. They would pass the word?

The WITNESS. Just like anything else, I guess, if people are doing one thing you can almost recognize the fellow that does the same thing.

Mr. MOSER. So these places would be in different locations?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And all in Washington?

The WITNESS. That is the only place I have ever been.

Mr. MOSER. They don't have any places in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Not like that.

Mr. MOSER. Have you ever bought it in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Well, I have.

Mr. MOSER. Who did you buy it from?

The WITNESS. Well, I bought it from——

Mr. MOSER. Not his name.

The WITNESS. A couple of fellows on the avenue at different times, not very often, because like I say——

The CHAIRMAN. Pennsylvania Avenue?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Do they approach you, when you see a man on the street, how do you happen to hook up with him and know that he is a peddler?

The WITNESS. You see, like I say, fellows see you around, and they know you. You know one fellow, and somebody else knows you. They introduce you, something like that. When they see you they approach you. If they think they know that you use it, if they think you are a drug addict.

Mr. MOSER. Where do they get the idea that you are? They cannot tell by looking at you, can they?

The WITNESS. I guess it is just like anything else. Fellows that use it, they have mostly been around one another, you know.

Mr. MOSER. And the peddlers get to know who they are?

The WITNESS. That is right. I mean, it is not like you have to go to different places to see a person, I mean, it is mostly all around in one section.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you would go down to Washington for these trips, but you would go on one day and then the next day you would need it again, would you not?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You would bring some back with you?

The WITNESS. No; I never brought any back with me, because I never had enough money to go get anything to amount to anything.

Mr. MOSER. So you would be sick?

The WITNESS. I would be sick until I could do something for myself.

Mr. MOSER. How long would that be?

The WITNESS. Before the day was over I would probably get something.

Mr. MOSER. Up here?

The WITNESS. On the Avenue. In a case like that, where one person just wouldn't go, I mean, maybe four or five fellows would get together and pool their money and go over.

Mr. MOSER. You couldn't go to Washington every day?

The WITNESS. Oh, no.

Mr. MOSER. How many days were you taking it when you came in here, how often?

The WITNESS. How often?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

The WITNESS. I used to use about three a day before I come in myself.

Mr. MOSER. About three a day?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You didn't go to Washington?

The WITNESS. Some days I didn't use any, because I couldn't get none. I didn't have no money some days.

Mr. MOSER. So you felt sick?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was it costing you at the most?

The WITNESS. In a day, you mean?

The CHAIRMAN. By the week, say.

The WITNESS. I never even counted it, but I imagine 7 days to a week, and when a man gets hooked it has to have some every day.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if you took three capsules a day, let's say, an average of \$2 for it, and you would buy some in Baltimore for \$3 and some in Washington for \$1, so it would average \$2, that would be \$6 a day, 7 days a week, and that would be from \$40 to \$50 a week?

The WITNESS. Well, probably so. You see, some days I mean, you just say on the average, but there is a lot of days you probably wouldn't have any money. Well, then again, it is just like us fellows doing the same thing, usually doing maybe—well, I will do you a favor and you don't have any money, and they see you sick and they give you money, and the next time you might have some money and buy some for the other fellow.

The CHAIRMAN. So you set each other up?

The WITNESS. In other words, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Treating each other?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So that it would even out in the long run?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. You were paying maybe \$40 a week for your habit?

The WITNESS. Well, I guess if you had \$40, I guess I paid \$40.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find you always spent whatever you had on it?

The WITNESS. No, sir; I wouldn't say not all I had. That is according to how much I had, I probably had money enough to keep from being sick and money to do other things, and I would do other things. Sometimes when you didn't have money to do it but once and then again you didn't have money to do anything.

Mr. MOSER. You were convicted of manslaughter at one time, weren't you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. But that was long before you got on the drug habit?

The WITNESS. That was 1941. I didn't know nothing about drugs.

Mr. MOSER. So there was no connection between that manslaughter charge and your drug habit?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Your brother was killed, was he not?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Was that related to drugs at all?

The WITNESS. So far as I know, it was.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think he was on drugs?

The WITNESS. I know he was using them, but I say, so far as I know about the incident, it was concerning drugs.

Mr. MOSER. How old were you when that happened?

The WITNESS. How old was I? It was just last year.

Mr. MOSER. It was just last year?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You think he had been hooked?

The WITNESS. He had been using it quite a while before I was.

Mr. MOSER. He had?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What happened to the fellow who killed him?

The WITNESS. He was sent to the penitentiary.

The CHAIRMAN. From Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Was there any connection between drugs and the fact that he was killed?

The WITNESS. So far as I know, it was a connection between them.

Mr. MOSER. Not because they got in a fight or anything?

The WITNESS. No, sir. The way it happened, so far as I know, he had bought some drugs from this boy, and it wasn't no good, and he wanted his money back and he started an argument and a fight. After he left the boy came somewhere else and shot him. So evidently it was concerning the drugs.

Mr. MOSER. It was a fight over who owed the money for the drugs?

The WITNESS. No; he had paid him but the drugs was no good.

Mr. MOSER. It was over the money on it, though?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know of any cases where boys have died from overdoses of drugs?

The WITNESS. No, sir; I don't know of them. I have read about a couple of boys in the paper last year, I think it was.

Mr. MOSER. But you did not know of any of them?

The WITNESS. I did not know them.

Mr. MOSER. Now, have you ever seen anyone take such a strong dose that they would get very sick from an overdose?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Do they take it carefully?

The WITNESS. Some fellows I guess use much more than others. Some fellows takes maybe three times as much as I would use for taking care of them.

Mr. MOSER. Now, if you had known at the time you started that it would have been permanent, that you would be hooked, or likely to be permanent and you had been hooked, and what it would do to you, would you have started it?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You are here hoping to be cured for life, aren't you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think you will be tempted again when you get out?

The WITNESS. No doubt I will be tempted, but I am going to try to fight against it. That is all I can do.

Mr. MOSER. That is all I have. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. That is very good. Thank you.

Mr. MOSER. You know once you start you keep going until you are hooked, don't you?

The WITNESS. From what I have seen of other fellows, I think that is about it. I know fellows who have gotten away from it and stayed away, so I figure I could do it, too.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have any ideas where the drugs come from that you pick up in Washington and other places, where they come from outside?

The WITNESS. No, sir; I don't.

Mr. MOSER. You have never heard any talk about where it comes from?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Bill, in your contacts with the peddlers, either up on the Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, or around, can you tell us anything about, and can you help us out as to whether or not they have been dealing with any people in schools, children in schools?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I have read quite a bit about that, but so far as I know I am telling the truth. I haven't seen any young men, school people, using it or even around.

The CHAIRMAN. We want you to tell the truth.

The WITNESS. That is right. I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought maybe around the poolrooms you might have heard something about whether they were trying to do that.

The WITNESS. I understand. I have seen quite a few schoolboys around, but I mean, so far as just seeing them implicated or trying to get any or using any, I really haven't seen them.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all right.

Mr. MOSER. Bill, you came in here voluntarily, but before you came in did you try to find a place to go other than through the police, or did you go right to the police?

The WITNESS. I went to a boy in Boyd Martin's office. I tried to get in the hospital. At first I tried to do it at home.

Mr. MOSER. Was that Boyd Martin?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Boyd Martin, he is with Narcotics. How did you come to know him?

The WITNESS. Well, there is a fellow who worked in the Post Office, and I had been talking to him, and I told him I wanted to try to get in the hospital. By his working in the Post Office he referred me to his office.

Mr. MOSER. Instead of going to prison like this, you would have liked to have gone to a hospital?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir, very much.

Mr. MOSER. But they don't have any hospital?

The WITNESS. When I went down there they told me that Lexington had a waiting list but most of them were addicts that had been in there before, and that they were taking most of the young people, so he referred me to Sergeant Carroll on the vice squad in Baltimore.

Well, Sergeant Carroll told me there wasn't anything he could do and he couldn't lock me up because he didn't have anything on me. He asked me if I was serious about it and I said "Yes." Then he said I would have to do something so he could hold me. So I asked him what I could do, or what I would have to do, and he told me that he had to have something to charge me with.

At the time I had been using the hypo. I broke it up, but I went and got one, and I was trying to get in Lexington. In fact, that is where I was going after the case came up, and they still said there wasn't no room in Lexington, so Judge Sherborough said he would have to send me down here. The way he explained it, he would send me here for treatments, but I haven't had any treatments. I am just like anybody else now; I feel fine, I mean, since I have been away from it but I guess treatments would have helped me most.

Mr. MOSER. The treatment here is to just take you off it?

The WITNESS. I don't know, if I could have gotten off it in the street, just like I said, I was inexperienced.

Mr. MOSER. I believe you said you tried to get off it at home?

The WITNESS. Just by staying in and staying away from everything, but I couldn't do it, you know. So I mean, if I had known it was like this I guess I might have locked myself in the house, but I don't know, so here I am.

Mr. MOSER. So you have to stay off of it here.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; that is it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I think that covers it. Thank you, Bill.

Will you call ——— next, please?

Charles, these other men are connected with us from the Senate, and we just wanted to talk with you, not to get you in any difficulty, but just to talk about things generally. Are you willing to talk to us?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the evidence you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

## TESTIMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG PEDDLER

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you are ——— ———?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Just in order to have you understand clearly what we are doing, we are not out to make any cases against you, or anything of the kind, and we are not wanting to have anything from you that would get you in any difficulty, but we just want to go into various angles of this whole situation, if you will help us.

The WITNESS. Yes, I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. We want you to feel perfectly free and realize that it is a friendly effort on our part to just get all the truth and the facts. So would you be willing to tell us all you know?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. First of all, where are you from?

The WITNESS. Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you lived there all your life?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you live?

The WITNESS. I was at 671 Pierce Street. I lived there twenty-some-odd years.

The CHAIRMAN. What work have you been doing?

The WITNESS. I have been in business for myself a couple of times, and when I come here I was driving a tractor and trailer for an express company.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of business did you do for yourself?

The WITNESS. Well, I was in the upholstery business, and I had trucks. Williams Transfer.

The CHAIRMAN. You owned it yourself?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What family do you have?

The WITNESS. Sir?

The CHAIRMAN. What family do you have?

The WITNESS. Now I don't have any. I had a mother. She died, it has been 12 or 13 years ago. I have been on my own since I have been about 15.

The CHAIRMAN. You have never been married?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I have.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you in the Army?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long?

The WITNESS. I was in the Army a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Where were you?

The WITNESS. I was inducted at Fort Meade and I went from there to Wilmington, N. C., to Camp Davis, and from there to Fort Bliss, Tex., and from there to California.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not go over?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your nickname?

The WITNESS. They call me Junior.

The CHAIRMAN. Junior, this is Mr. Moser, chief counsel, and he will just ask some questions now, and you give us as much help as you can, will you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir, I will.

Mr. MOSER. Junior, I want you to understand that this Senate committee is merely trying to get information to see if we cannot find some solution to the drug situation.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And anything you can tell us will not be held against you, and everything you tell us will not be connected with you, so anything you tell us will come out and nobody will know where it came from.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you are in here for peddling, as I understand it.

The WITNESS. Well, they got me charged with possession and a disorderly house, and I had 18 months' probation for a suit of clothes I bought last year.

Mr. MOSER. Stolen goods?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir, it was the same officer in that case.

Mr. MOSER. You don't use drugs at all yourself?

The WITNESS. No, sir, I don't.

Mr. MOSER. And you never have?

The WITNESS. Never have.

Mr. MOSER. But you have sold them?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I have sold them.

Mr. MOSER. All right. Now, we are not charging you with selling at all.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I understand that.

Mr. MOSER. We want to know what the system is, you see.

Now, when you sell drugs to other people you are doing it to make money, of course.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; that is the general idea.

Mr. MOSER. That is the general idea; yes.

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How do you get customers? Do you go around to persuade people to buy drugs from you?

The WITNESS. No, sir, you don't go around persuading people. Most of the people I grew up with, somehow or other along the line was addicts, most of my friends, and I just started in at it before I come here; I think I started about 2 or 3 months. I had been intimate with them and I knew a lot that was going on, and you can just sell to your friends mostly, that is how I got into it, through another friend.

My wife and I had a little trouble and we broke up, and I thought I could get enough quick money so that I could get another business after being in this a little while. That was my general idea.

This old friend just did 6 months in Kentucky.

Mr. MOSER. Lexington?

The WITNESS. Lexington. He got picked up; when we first started out we weren't operating a month.

Mr. MOSER. You and he were operating together?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir, but he is an addict. Before he started to fool with it I tried to talk him out of it. He said he wouldn't give it up for his mother or anybody.

I want to say this, I think you have got a wrong opinion, I will bet, about everybody being an addict is trying to sell you the idea that Kentucky is the best place for an addict.

Mr. MOSER. Well, we have not talked about Kentucky, but I would be interested in knowing your thought.

The WITNESS. They say that they cure you there. I know practically all of them, there is very few here I don't know, among the addicts, and I may not know some as well as the others, but I would know quite a bit about them. They want to go there because it is easier there. You say you give them a cure, but the idea that the addicts is that they want to know how you get it out of their heads.

Mr. MOSER. In other words, Lexington gets them off the stuff, but doesn't get it out of their heads?

The WITNESS. In other words, like there are some here, I want to explain it my way, if I can.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

The WITNESS. You understand, like you take a child, and he gets burned by a fire, well, he has got sense enough not to go back to the fire that burned him before, no matter how young he was.

You hear a lot of talk in the papers about addicts, and people taking advantage of them, and that they have got to have it, and they are just underdogs. Well, it doesn't tend to work that kind of way. It just gives them a good excuse for what they want, they claim they have the habit, and it gives them an excuse for anything they do. It gives them an excuse, because they say I had to keep my habit up. When you send them here to break the habit, I know all of them here break the habit, but they have no results, they could easily give it up then, or anybody can, when they stay away, but the idea is in their heads, and they don't intend to give it up.

There is one boy who works here who lived at my house. I was telling him that I was going to leave town. Incidentally, I don't intend to fool with dope any more—but I was telling him that I would leave town because the officers who sent me up—well, rightfully, I was breaking the law, but I never got caught doing it—I told him I was going to leave town and he said, "We will leave town together." I said, "You can't go unless you give up the habit." He says, "Well, I have to get a little stuff with me."

Now, he doesn't have to have it. It is everybody's intention to get it as soon as they get out. It is just like a man, if you put him in jail, you just temporarily stop him from doing something, and no sooner than he gets out, if it is in his mind not to do any better, he will do it all over again. You have not cured him.

It isn't that they have just got to have it, I think the majority of people just misunderstand. I mean, it is in their minds and they are going to do it.

I will draw a parallel: I like a woman. Well, I mean, you can tell me that the woman is no good, and this and that and everything about her, and show me where she is bad, but I know she has got what I like, and I am going to get it. I am not going to get it because I have to have it, but I am going to get it because I like it.

Mr. MOSER. Because you like it?

The WITNESS. Because I like it.

The CHAIRMAN. When you were selling drugs, how did you know—oh, yes, of course, you said you did sell it among your friends.

The WITNESS. That is right.



The CHAIRMAN. But were there any times when you had more to sell than you were getting rid of, and wanted to get rid of more, and you would look for some other customers?

The WITNESS. Well, now, that is the thing I mean. Unless you want to be greedy about it. I mean, the business I was in, it was all right with me working, I was getting along all right. I never wanted to meet anybody new. That is the danger in meeting new people, because you don't know who you are meeting with. I figure that if I deal with people I know, there was plenty of them, and I did a pretty good business.

Mr. MOSER. Could you tell us how big a business you did? How many capsules you would sell a week, or how many dollars you would take in in a week?

The WITNESS. Well, I would say, let's see now, most of the time when I first started picking up, I would pick up—I tell you how this fellow and I started—I was working, and one day I drove past the corner, and I was thinking to myself; thinking that I could get in it real quick and get a little something out of it and then give it up, so I drove past this fellow, and I knew he had been fooling with it, in fact, he had a pretty good bag himself—you know, you call dope a bag—you understand, there was a couple of fellows, and they had a good bag between them, they had built up a business between them, but he went broke shooting "C"—that is cocaine. In other words, they describe that as a luxury, or something, and they just enjoy it.

He got out to a "C" party one night, and overnight he shot up his money, and then they had to sell the car to his other friend, and he was back just where he started from.

Mr. MOSER. You mean that he was shooting "C," and got hopped up and spent all his money?

The WITNESS. In other words, see, the way "C" works, "C" only holds 15 minutes, that is the way he explains it, he explained all the details, and I observed things.

Mr. MOSER. "C" only holds 15 minutes?

The WITNESS. About 15 minutes. I asked him about the sensation, and he said it was quite a sensation, so I said, "What sensation do you get from 'C'?" He said, "Mack, the best thing I can do to describe it to you"—you see, he calls me Mack, that is just intimate between the families, he called me Mack, because my nose was big like Mack in the funny paper—and he says, "Mack, the best way I can explain that," he says, "I will tell you how 'C' feels, for 15 minutes you don't know nothing, you just blow your nuts for 15 minutes straight."

Now, the other stuff is supposed to hold them up all day long, and the feeling they get, it takes care of all their needs. They don't want a woman: everything they need they get; they feel satisfied, from what I can understand, anyhow, at \$3 a shot or two and a half. I think "C" sells for, I never had any "C", but I think it sells for two and a half a cap.

So he had this girl out on what they call a "C" party.

Mr. MOSER. They both took some?

The WITNESS. Yes; and they just keep buying until finally he was broke. The next day, the car wasn't completely paid for, and he sells it out to his partner. So he is broke now.

He started working, and he only took a job on a banana boat——

Mr. MOSER. Well, let's get off him. You and he started in the business together?

The WITNESS. Yes. He had the same idea at the same time, only we didn't have any understanding.

Mr. MOSER. And you and he went into "H"?

The WITNESS. To "H"; that is right. See, he was hurrying down the street, and I called him from my truck, and I asked him where he was going and he said, "I am on my way to pick up." I said, "That is fine. I had the same idea. Why don't you let me go with you?"

He said, "Yes; you can go up with me."

I had just talked my wife into taking a loan on the furniture, and I got some money, so I had a little money saved up, and I lend him a car; I had a car, and he went on, picked up, and I went to work. When he came back by, he being a user, I kept the stuff. I wouldn't let him know where the stuff was at. We started with about a hundred dollars between us. Just as we got started good——

Mr. MOSER. You had capsules?

The WITNESS. Capsules. We picked up capsules. If you get it by the ounce it is cheaper, you get more caps, and it is cheaper. We picked it up by the capsules. We had to give a man a dollar and a quarter, and he takes the quarter for his commission for going and getting it, and you sell it for \$3, and you get a profit of \$1.75 on each capsule, so I kept the bag.

Mr. MOSER. Where did the fellow that you bought it from get it? Did he get it from Washington?

The WITNESS. I don't know where he went that time. I think it was Washington.

Mr. MOSER. You knew that he would just go down some place and get it?

The WITNESS. They have channels; you have got to know somebody.

Mr. MOSER. You have to have a connection?

The WITNESS. That is right. That is why, him not knowing the place to go, he had a go-between.

Mr. MOSER. I see. But you never knew where he went?

The WITNESS. Not at that time, no.

Mr. MOSER. You did later?

The WITNESS. Yes; I knew later.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know now?

The WITNESS. Sure I know now.

Mr. MOSER. Could you go there yourself if you wanted to?

The WITNESS. I imagine I could, if he is still there. You know, it is awfully funny, but once they get suspicious, the guys move right out.

The WITNESS. They move around a lot.

Mr. WILLIAMS. They move around a lot.

Mr. MOSER. How do you find out where they are?

The WITNESS. Well, you find a guy in the know who knows what is happening, and he tells you where you can see such-and-such a one. You can always see somebody who knows.

Mr. MOSER. How many capsules did you buy and sell a week, roughly?

The WITNESS. When we started, we used to get \$250 worth a week, but——

Mr. MOSER. You would sell that every week?

The WITNESS. Sell that every week. Sometimes you would sell more. But the only danger in that, you would buy \$250 worth at one time, and then maybe something better would come along, and they would go somewhere else.

Mr. MOSER. The customers will change?

The WITNESS. They go, and you have to wait until they come back. In other words, if you buy your stuff, and somebody says that such-and-such a one got something so much better some place else, then they go there.

The CHAIRMAN. How did yours get up to—how much did it get up to? What was the highest you were getting a week?

The WITNESS. When things are good, when you get something real good. I remember one time I went to New York for it, and got some, and we got an ounce and a half, and during those times, while I had that, I could get sometimes \$75 or \$100, even, and on a good day I could get \$150 a day.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you getting up to \$1,000 a week at any time?

The WITNESS. No; I had not got that far yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, \$150 a day——

The WITNESS. That is on a good day, but you can't figure on it. But if you have got something nice, something good, you can figure on an average of \$75 a day, if you have got something real good, then that takes all the business away from everybody else.

It is just such a large circle, that if one man has the best stuff, he gets the best business.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there much difference in the stuff as handled by several different peddlers?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes; it is much different. Some they couldn't hardly get rid of at \$1 or \$1.50. Finally they would try to get you to take it at that.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find that what you got in your supply changed?

The WITNESS. Sometimes it was better, and sometimes, you see, the way the guys explained to me, sometimes it is stronger, and when it is stronger, you can sell more.

In Washington, you have got more snorters, those people that don't shoot it, they snort it up their nose, and it is too strong, and it makes their nose bleed or irritates the nose, so it is cut until it doesn't irritate the nose.

The majority of customers are snorters.

So from Baltimore you have to get the snorter stuff mostly. You understand, you don't have personal contacts with the man, and it is only your go-between that is the man that you have to ask, and you ask him to talk to the man and see if he can make it a little stronger, because the shooters are complaining that it is not strong enough.

Mr. MOSER. Look, Junior, you said your customers would leave and go away?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. These people were people that you knew well, so you were safe?

The WITNESS. I was safe until this happened, and then he persuaded me to sign a statement——

Mr. MOSER. Too many customers?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. When your customers would go away, would the same ones come back, or would there sometimes be different ones?

The WITNESS. The same ones would always come back, and my policy was never to deal with anybody else, unless I had seen them around enough to know that they were not connected with the official police.

Mr. MOSER. You didn't have to look for customers?

The WITNESS. Not this way, the way I was dealing, you did not.

Mr. MOSER. You never had to persuade anybody to start.

The WITNESS. The average person gets caught by being curious, or by having a friend fooling with it. I have had several admit that everybody they hung around was an addict, or some say, "I wanted to know what it was all about."

Mr. MOSER. Tell us a little bit about the sources of supply. You don't have to identify them, if you don't want to, but we would like to know what the system is.

You would have a connection who would go to Washington and get it. Did you ever go to Washington and get it yourself?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you go with your connection?

The WITNESS. I tell you, when Johnson got picked up, he got picked up with 20 caps in his pocket. I told him about carrying stuff on him. He had a little bottle that he kept the 20 caps in. I said, "You should not carry it." He said, "I am going home, and I want some with me, because somebody might want to have it, and they might come to the house for it."

I left him one minute, and 5 minutes later, the next thing I knew they got him. Somebody had informed on him.

The word got around by the time they got him, that they told who had informed on him. I knew they knew about it, and that was the reason that I was cautious, because I knew whoever told on him had to tell that we were associated together.

So they grabbed him with the 20 caps in his pocket. We got him out on bail then, and that is the first time he introduced me to the guy, so that the guy would know me when he seen me again.

Mr. MOSER. Johnson had been getting it?

The WITNESS. He had been at it quite a while.

Mr. MOSER. And you were getting it through his connection?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. So when he went to jail, did you put up the bail for him?

The WITNESS. You see, it being our bag, it was our money.

Mr. MOSER. It was put up out of the bag?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. After he had been in jail, he put you in touch with his connection?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Then that connection supplied it to you?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you get it from any other connections besides that one?

The WITNESS. Well, yes. In fact, I was at the time trying two or three people, I was trying to get in with somebody where I could get it cheaper, instead of paying the go-between money, or even get it in bulk form, like an ounce or two ounces at a time, and then you make more money.

Of course, they told me that an ounce would be from \$200 to \$250, for good stuff.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever get any?

The WITNESS. Just that one time I told you, I went on that trip to New York.

Mr. MOSER. You and he went to New York?

The WITNESS. No; I stayed in Baltimore and he went to New York.

Mr. MOSER. He brought an ounce back?

The WITNESS. An ounce and a half.

Mr. MOSER. Did you cut it?

The WITNESS. I think it was already cut.

Mr. MOSER. Did you put it in capsules then?

The WITNESS. Yes, I capsuled it up, him and I together.

Mr. MOSER. And you did not cut it?

The WITNESS. No; because when he goes to get it, when you get the stuff, you don't get it just then, you try to see if it is good, so he tried it to see if it was good.

Mr. MOSER. He tried it?

The WITNESS. He was the official tryer, and when he got arrested, another boy come to me; he was tired of doing the way he was doing, and he wanted to work for me. I didn't have confidence in him at first, but I gave him a chance a couple of time, and he went away, and I waited for him, and he brought the money back.

He knew a lot about drugs, so I had to use him for a tester.

Mr. MOSER. You call him a tester?

The WITNESS. Yes. So you wouldn't be throwing out your money, because somebody is always on the lookout to take you for your money.

Mr. MOSER. Let us come back to the subject of the connections that you had. Johnson left, and then you had to have a direct connection yourself?

The WITNESS. With the go-between, yes.

Mr. MOSER. With the go-between?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever actually get it straight yourself without going through the go-between?

The WITNESS. Well, no; I never got it straight, you see, because if a person don't know you intimately they won't do any business with you, and I always have to have a go-between. I had several offers of connections that was going to take me to New York and different places.

Mr. MOSER. They never did?

The WITNESS. One guy was supposed to show up, but he got arrested.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go with your go-between to Washington?

The WITNESS. You understand, the go-between is already in Washington.

Mr. MOSER. Oh, you go to him to get it?

The WITNESS. You go to his house. You pay your money out in front. In other words, you count the money out, and he figures up what you are going to get for that money, and he takes the money, but takes a cab, whatever way he is going, and he goes away and gets it and he brings it to you at his house.

Mr. MOSER. You don't know where he goes?

The WITNESS. I don't know where he goes. I tell you what one fellow did. He wanted to try to eliminate that quarter—you see, the man that goes between gets \$1, but he charges \$1.25, and he gets the extra 25 cents for himself. So, this other fellow wanted to eliminate him, and he trailed him, he had one guy wait outside, and he sent one fellow in and trailed the fellow to see where he was going. They found out where he went. Then he tried going there himself, and he approached the man himself, and the man wouldn't sell him nothing. Then the man moves out the next day.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, Junior, the go-between, did he ever make suggestions to you as to whether you could increase your sales? Was he interested in trying to get you to get as much as you could?

The WITNESS. No. The man was satisfied. He had me and he had someone else. In this business the less people you deal with, the better it is. He said that, so long as I was picking up a certain amount, he could always depend on me; and the other fellow, he was satisfied.

He made me promise—if I kept dealing with him, he said he would see that I would get a better break in the long run. Of course, I never got that break. It didn't last that long.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you try to increase your sales yourself in addition to dealing with your friends?

The WITNESS. I mean, if you can understand, there is not many around the neighborhood you don't know; that is all you need to know anyway.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't have to look for new customers?

The WITNESS. You don't have to look for new customers.

Mr. MOSER. Your connection is with colored men?

The WITNESS. Yes; they was colored men.

Mr. MOSER. You don't know much outside of colored people. You didn't have any customers who were white; did you?

The WITNESS. No; I didn't.

Mr. MOSER. So far as you know, the connections were all colored?

The WITNESS. They were all colored.

Mr. MOSER. I suppose the white people deal through white connections?

The WITNESS. Well, now, I have seen some. I wasn't on speaking terms with them, but I have seen one fellow that wanted to try to set me up with a sale. He was on bail, and he run, he ran off, and I have seen that he was operating on Pearl Street. He used to have a couple of cab drivers that he used to deal with.

The CHAIRMAN. Was he white?

The WITNESS. They were addicts also. Yes; I have seen them come in a couple of times.

Mr. MOSER. You don't know about any suppliers except your own connections; do you?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. There is no talk about who the other connections are, except that the fellows try to take you to the others, but they never get around to doing it?

The WITNESS. You see, in other words, if he ever introduced me to his connection, then he eliminates himself. He doesn't get anything; do you understand?

Mr. MOSER. Yes. Now, when Johnson was arrested, you knew the heat was on you; didn't you?

The WITNESS. Yes; I did.

Mr. MOSER. Did you lie low or did you just become more careful?

The WITNESS. Well, I tell you, the way I had it figured out. I mean, it would have been pretty safe, unless they tricked me in some other kind of way.

I had a system where I would go in my house, and the onliest reason I was dealing from my house was that it was so cold, and I couldn't stand on the corner, or you couldn't get anybody to stand on the corner for you.

When they come to my door, I never kept anything in my house or yard, but I had a system where I left by the back door, and there are no fences or nothing in the back, and I would walk up a block, and I got another house, and I would go in with some friends of mine who would keep it for me. These people were unapproachable, nobody would ever think of them as doing anything like that.

Mr. MOSER. Did you have to pay them to do it?

The WITNESS. I was going with the daughter, and the daughter and I were real tight, and I used to give her five, or any favor she wanted from me she would get, and she had a little kid, and I would do all the favors for the family, and the family liked me.

With that set-up, that was pretty good. I never had money that I received from anybody. I would always get the money first, and that way, I figured I would be pretty safe.

Mr. MOSER. Did you adopt that system after the heat got on?

The WITNESS. I had that system from the start. When I first started I said, "I know how to be careful." Just as soon as we got started, I heard about what they would do to you. So, I figured if I didn't have anything, they never could catch me: see?

So, if you are unprepared, there was two policemen who would come—you see, my friend Johnson he was going with a young girl, a friend of his sister's, and she was giving him money, but he never wanted to take no time with her. He just wanted to see her, get the money and talk to her. He would talk in any kind of way, and one night she said, "Ed, I want to see you."

He said, "What you want, girl?"

She said, "I want to talk to you a few minutes."

He said, "I ain't got time."

He was getting ready to take a kid to the movies. I said, "You had better be careful the way you handle that girl. You can't take her money and keep talking to her like that."

He said, "Don't think anything about it." Just like that.

That same night I am in the house, I was talking to the girl that I had, just the girl and I was in the house that same night, and somebody rapped on the door and I said, "Who is it?" They said, "The police."

Now, I thought it was one of the guys trying to kid me, so I pulled open the door and I said, "Come on right in."

Sure enough it was two policemen in uniform. One fellow comes in and he starts looking around and I said, "If you tell me what you are looking for, perhaps I can help you."

He said, "Would you really help me if you knew what I was looking for?" So, he kept on searching and finally worked his way around upstairs. He goes to search the girl to see if there is anything there, and she says, "Don't search me. If there is anything in my pocket you want, I will give it to you."

So, he goes around searching. He is picking up bottles and everything on the shelf, and I said, "Officer, if you will tell me what you are looking for, maybe I can help you."

He said, "Dope; that is what I am looking for; dope."

I said, "Oh, no, sir; there is nothing like that here."

He said, "That ain't the way I heard of it. I know it is in one of these two rooms; see?"

So, when he kept hollering he knows it is in one of the two rooms. I kept following him to see that he wouldn't plant anything. He keeps looking, and I am right behind this one——

The CHAIRMAN. Junior, we cannot go into all of this.

The WITNESS. So, they didn't find anything and they went on.

Mr. MOSER. You think the girl found out—do you think it was the girl who told?

The WITNESS. I found out that she did tell. She sent the police up, and if I was unprepared I would have been caught.

Mr. MOSER. Let me ask you some questions. You told us a lot of things about your connections, and so forth, and you have not identified them, and we are not asking you to.

Would you at all be interested in helping us to try to persuade people that that dope is a terrible thing and they ought not to go near it?

The WITNESS. I mean, in what way could I help?

Mr. MOSER. We haven't decided yet, but we are thinking of the possibility of putting on a movie or a television show, or something, and having some fellows who are dope addicts get up and tell principally the kids of the country that they should never start, and perhaps we could use a fellow like you to tell them that they should not start, too.

Now, would you get in any trouble if you did that? Would you be embarrassed to have everybody know that you are in jail, that you peddled dope, and so forth? You have been very frank with us.

The WITNESS. Yes; I have been frank.

Mr. MOSER. Of course, you cannot go to jail again for being a peddler, because you are already in.

The WITNESS. I understand that.

Mr. MOSER. What would your attitude be? Would you be embarrassed?

The WITNESS. Frankly, I would. A lot of people knows me and think quite a bit of me.

Mr. MOSER. You would not want them to know you are in for this?

The WITNESS. It is not a nice thing to be in for.

Mr. MOSER. No; I know.

The CHAIRMAN. Even if your name was not used?



The WITNESS. But it is still my face.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Well, you don't have to decide right now. Just think about it.

The WITNESS. I can think about it. I think in your investigation, I mean, you have got a squad in Baltimore that is in it just as thick as anybody you want.

Mr. MOSER. The police, you mean?

The WITNESS. The main squad, the three officers, Carroll, Monowski, and Jake. Those three are in it just as deep as anything.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they been giving protection?

The WITNESS. To some, the ones they want to operate, and some they take the stuff away and give to the men they want to sell it. One guy that he was doing business with——

Mr. MOSER. What are their names?

The WITNESS. Sergeant Carroll and Monowski and Jake, Officer Jake, Jacob Simonson, I think it is. They were the original squad; they had it first. And they are in it up to their necks.

Mr. MOSER. How do you know they are?

The WITNESS. They have accepted money from me. There is one guy I know was operating with their sanction, and I have been in places where they sent word down to clear out, because they are coming to make a raid; that is, when it is the guy that is all right with them and this guy, they still put him up, and I tried to get him to say something to them, and he said, "I will do bigger business when I get out. I am not going to say anything."

He gives them \$60 a week and he gives them \$150 for a Christmas present, and they was at his house.

Mr. MOSER. \$60 a week he gives to the three?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Has he told you?

The WITNESS. I know they are crooked from personal experience mostly, because I know last year, after trying to send me to jail, I had to meet them and talk to them, and I give them \$50 to bring back what they took out of the house. This year they couldn't catch me, so they went out and placed some in the yard and then found it. If the judge had known anything about heroin, he would know that you could not keep it on a rock wrapped in a piece of Kleenex tissue in the wintertime on the ground.

Mr. MOSER. You think these fellows planted it?

The WITNESS. I know they did. They even asked them at the court, "Did you take Williams to the yard to pick it up?" He said, "No, sir; but I was with Officer Monowski when he picked it up."

Mr. MOSER. Well, do you think if you had paid them some money——

The WITNESS. I will tell you what happened to me. I got on the wrong side of them. I talked too smart for them, or something, because he said, "When we catch the son-of-bitch hollering for his rights, we know we got him."

He just wanted me. He made it known that my money was no good to him.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you be willing to tell the name of the other fellow who said that he was going to deal in a bigger way when he got out?

The WITNESS. Well, I could tell you, but he wouldn't admit it. Ever since the first time he talked to me——

Mr. MOSER. Is he here?

The WITNESS. Yes; I tell you how he got here. He has so much confidence in them, he said, they come to his house one morning, one of them was high, and he had a rough night the night before, and he asked for something cold to drink, and his old lady gave him some juice, and he said that the wife wanted to take a picture of them and he says "Oh, no; that is all right."

So when he said "picture" I jumped on him, and I asked him if he had that picture and he said "No."

He said that they was all right; they told him to lay off when the drive came on, and he left town, but he called back up again; he called one of them personally, and he told them that his mother was sick and he needed to make something, could he come back and operate. The fellows said, "Don't come back here; we'll throw all of you junkers and sellers in jail."

He don't use the stuff, and he came back and tried to operate, and then they got him.

The CHAIRMAN. You said you wouldn't mind telling us who he was.

The WITNESS. I wouldn't mind telling you, but I know he is not going to admit anything.

Mr. MOSER. Do you suppose he would be sore if he knew you told us?

The WITNESS. I imagine he would.

Mr. MOSER. What would he do?

The WITNESS. He is the type of guy who would do anything for freedom; he would do anything to get out of here, because he cannot stand the idea that he has been paying off for a year. He keeps saying, "I paid them off and now they cross me up; they've been taking all my money and they still send me to jail."

But still he is a tough customer, unless it is something to his advantage. He plays everything to his advantage. He wants everything out of it.

Mr. MOSER. If we should ask him questions that made it obvious to him that we knew that he had been paying these officers would he blame you for it?

The WITNESS. I don't know whether he would or not. He has talked to me. We have talked in the yard.

Mr. MOSER. Are you the only one he told?

The WITNESS. No, he told it when we take recreation up here. In fact, all these guys that come in here know what is going on. They make up their mind they will only tell you so much. They claim they aren't getting anything out of it, and you are not going to help us, you are not going to get any freedom, so they make up their mind they won't tell you much.

Mr. MOSER. What is his name?

The WITNESS. Elmer Thomas. He is doing 3 years.

The CHAIRMAN. From Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir, from Baltimore. He had big set-up. He ran a big skidge off of Pennsylvania Avenue and he had a big car out there. He is worth a little money and he just ran—in fact, when my friend first got locked up I went to see him, because I knew his standing with these officers, to see if he could do anything to help. He said no, there was nothing he could do.

Mr. MOSER. Well, Junior, we have covered everything, I guess. You might think a little bit about whether or not you want to help us tell people how bad it is. If your face were shown and not your name given, maybe that would help. Don't most of your friends know why you are here?

The WITNESS. Well, quite a few around my way. In fact, most of them is in sympathy with me because of the way I got here.

Mr. MOSER. The way what?

The WITNESS. In fact, most of my neighbors think a lot of me and they are in sympathy with me in the way it happened.

Mr. MOSER. Anyway, they know you were handling drugs?

The WITNESS. They know that.

Mr. HEPBURN. Have you known of any addicts who were peddlers who have deliberately gone to Lexington and other places to take the cure so that they could get the names of new customers or new contacts and connections?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. HEPBURN. Isn't that something that is done?

The WITNESS. No, I have never heard of anything like that. Go there to get connections? The addicts I know want to go there just because it is an easier way out. That is all I know they go there for.

I mean, there is no one too interested, as I know of, that I have associated with, is too interested in new customers. There is so many if you have anything worth while to offer.

Mr. HEPBURN. The word gets around fast?

The WITNESS. Yes, if you've got something good, see, they say, "He has got some good stuff, and one cap takes care of you."

Mr. MOSER. All right. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you a lot.

We will now recess until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:45 o'clock, the committee adjourned, to reconvene at 2 p. m., this same day.)

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

The CHAIRMAN. All right, the committee will be in order.

Good afternoon, Joe. I am Senator O'Connor, and these other members, or these other men are members of the staff, and we just wanted to talk to you about the situation, not to get you into any trouble or make any case against you. You understand?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But just to have you help us, if you will. Are you satisfied to do that?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand, please. In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the evidence you are

about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

### TESTIMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Sit down and make yourself comfortable. You are clear as to just what our purpose is, aren't you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you understand?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We are not trying to develop any case or work up any case against you or anybody else particularly, but just to ask you to tell us some of the information generally about it.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you satisfied to do that?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your name is ———.

The WITNESS. ———.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you live?

The WITNESS. 713 Josephine Street.

The CHAIRMAN. Out in the western section?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that out near Green?

The WITNESS. The next square.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you lived up there?

The WITNESS. Around 4 years.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your nickname?

The WITNESS. I haven't got any.

The CHAIRMAN. What do the boys call you, Joe?

The WITNESS. Joe.

The CHAIRMAN. Joe, how old are you?

The WITNESS. Twenty-two.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any brothers and sisters?

The WITNESS. Five brothers and six sisters.

The CHAIRMAN. My, a big family. Father and mother living?

The WITNESS. Mother living, father dead.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this gentleman is Mr. Moser, our chief counsel, and we just want to talk with you and have you tell us some things, if you will, just on a friendly basis, and without any desire to have you involved in any way at all, so you understand? Would you be willing to help us?

The WITNESS. I will tell you all I can.

The CHAIRMAN. Good. That is all we ask. All right, Mr. Moser.

Mr. MOSER. Now, Joe, we don't want to do anything except get information which we think will help find a solution to the drug problem.

We are trying to find some way of keeping youngsters from starting in on it. Usually when they start in they don't get off, and that is the reason we want you to help us. You are someone who has started in fairly young, very young. You started on reefers?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. As I understand it, you were quite young when you did that?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How old were you when that happened?

The WITNESS. Around 18.

Mr. MOSER. Weren't you younger than that? Were you in school at the time?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. When did you leave school?

The WITNESS. I don't know to be exact, when I left school.

Mr. MOSER. Do you remember how old you were?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Do you remember what grade it was?

The WITNESS. Tenth grade.

Mr. MOSER. Tenth grade?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. That is the second year in high school?

The WITNESS. I don't know. They called it high school.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever see kids smoking reefers in school?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I went to school in the South.

Mr. MOSER. In what State?

The WITNESS. South Carolina.

Mr. MOSER. And they don't have any reefers in school down there?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. They don't allow them?

The WITNESS. They don't have no drugs down there at all.

Mr. MOSER. Oh, they don't?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Is that true of heroin, too?

The WITNESS. Of everything. I never seen any.

Mr. MOSER. Is that so? Do you know why that is?

The WITNESS. Nobody ever introduced it to them, I guess.

Mr. MOSER. Where were you when you started on reefers, up here?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. In Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Why did you do it, just for the fun of it?

The WITNESS. I did it to see what it was; I was curious.

Mr. MOSER. How long did you stay on reefers before you went to the drugs?

The WITNESS. I wouldn't know exactly.

Mr. MOSER. I mean, maybe a year or a matter of weeks?

The WITNESS. I couldn't say. I smoked reefers for a while, just for the kick of it, and then I started using heroin to get a kick out of it.

Mr. MOSER. What did reefers do to you, did they make you wild?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Just gave you a thrill?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You didn't do anything you shouldn't while you had reefers?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How much did they cost?

The WITNESS. Fifty cents each.

Mr. MOSER. They cost more now, don't they?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Well, when you first started on heroin, did somebody suggest it to you, did they suggest that you try it?

The WITNESS. Well, I was around other fellows using it, so I was curious and I tried it.

Mr. MOSER. Did you sniff it at first?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you start right in with the needle?

The WITNESS. I did it the way they did it. They was using the needle, so I used it.

Mr. MOSER. You started right in on the main line?

The WITNESS. I guess so.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you buy it? You don't have to tell me who you bought it from, but I mean, did you buy it around the neighborhood?

The WITNESS. Off the corner, Pennsylvania Avenue mostly, and Fremont Avenue.

Mr. MOSER. There would be somebody there?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How would you know who to buy it from?

The WITNESS. When I first started I didn't know. The fellows that I hung around with, they always bought it.

Mr. MOSER. When you first started in they gave it to you?

The WITNESS. No, they never gave it to me. I had to pay my own way.

Mr. MOSER. And they bought it and just supplied you with it, is that it?

The WITNESS. They——

Mr. MOSER. That is, they gave you a shot of theirs?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. They told you where to get it?

The WITNESS. The way I first started, you see. I always loaned them money.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. You loaned them money?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. So one day one fellow didn't have enough, so he told me that we would get some of that stuff and we would do it together, so I did.

Mr. MOSER. And you credited him with it?

The WITNESS. I didn't credit him with nothing. The first time it made me sick.

Mr. MOSER. Oh, you didn't like it?

The WITNESS. Not the first time. I wanted to try it again to see what feeling did they get out of it, so after a while I got getting the same feeling they did.

Mr. MOSER. And then you liked the feeling so you tried it again, is that it?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. How often did you do it?

The WITNESS. About once a day, once a week, something like that. When I first started, just what they call for the joy, once a week, or once every 2 weeks. Then you keep on until, you know, you are taking it not from the kick you get from it, but one morning you wake up with a backache, your back is aching and your legs are aching, and you don't feel right until you get some.

Mr. MOSER. Then you have to have one until you feel better?

The WITNESS. That is right. You don't get that same sensation you get when you first start it.

Mr. MOSER. That has gone?

The WITNESS. You just feel numb altogether, that is all.

Mr. MOSER. When you got to the peak of your habit, how often were you doing it? How much was it costing you?

The WITNESS. I don't know exactly what it was costing me, to be frank with you, I wouldn't know.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know how many shots you were taking a week?

The WITNESS. I was taking, sometimes I estimated it to be around 14 or 15 capsules a day.

Mr. MOSER. Fourteen or fifteen a day?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did they cost you \$3 each?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did they cost you a dollar each?

The WITNESS. Didn't cost that much.

Mr. MOSER. Oh? How much did they cost you?

The WITNESS. I don't know. I bought mine, you know——

Mr. MOSER. In a big package?

The WITNESS. I would buy enough to hold me for a long while.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would a big package cost you, Joe?

The WITNESS. Sometimes you get it for \$100, \$150, or \$200.

Mr. MOSER. That would be a big package.

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Would they be in capsules?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. It would be powder?

The WITNESS. It is just the same thing, you just take it out of the package, and you put it in capsules, and for \$3 a capsule you are getting cheated, that is the way I feel.

Mr. MOSER. But if you buy it in bulk it goes further?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. When you had it in bulk you didn't put it in capsules at all, I suppose, you just used it?

The WITNESS. You just used it.

Mr. MOSER. When you wanted it?

The WITNESS. When you wanted it.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever help your friends out when they needed it sometimes?

The WITNESS. Sometimes, those who helped me, I would help them. There is always a time they wanted somebody else to give them some.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever sell any of it?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Sometimes?

The WITNESS. No. I wouldn't say I sold it.

Mr. MOSER. Well, anyway, you were not a peddler.

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Now, when you came in here, were you on the habit?

The WITNESS. When I came in here; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You were?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Was it pretty hard getting off it?

The WITNESS. The way I figured, the way I see it, when you come into a place like this, you don't lose the habit.

Mr. MOSER. You say you don't need it?

The WITNESS. No, you don't lose it, because 9 out of 10 come to a place like this, and they come back again. I mean, 9 out of 10 of them comes back. They don't get no cure here.

Mr. MOSER. You don't get any cure, you are just off it while you are here?

The WITNESS. You are just off it while you are here, because you can't get it. As soon as you get back on the street where you can get it, you will go get it, rather than drink whisky.

Mr. MOSER. Rather than drink whisky?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Are you going back on it when you get out?

The WITNESS. I don't know. I wouldn't exactly say. I don't believe I am.

Mr. MOSER. But you might.

The WITNESS. I wouldn't say I wouldn't.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think it is a bad thing to be under?

The WITNESS. I know it is.

Mr. MOSER. It is bad because it costs you so much?

The WITNESS. It is not that. It is just bad, because there are times when you cannot get it, and then too, I still got enough feeling, that if you get caught again, you know what you get, you know what you have to go through before you can bring yourself back to normal again.

Mr. MOSER. Is it pretty tough going back to normal?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You had to do that in jail, didn't you?

The WITNESS. The doctor over in jail, he gave me morphine once a day for a while. That helped.

Mr. MOSER. Now, has your wife been arrested for this, too?

The WITNESS. She has.

Mr. MOSER. She was selling it, was she?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Where is she now? She is on probation, isn't she?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you buy the stuff? I don't mean the particular man, but in what city?

The WITNESS. I bought most of mine in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. But you traveled over there to get it, or would you use it over there too?

The WITNESS. I would use it over there, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have any trouble finding out where in Washington to get it?

The WITNESS. No, sir. Once a fellow knows you, it is not hard to get it, when he knows you are a user.

The CHAIRMAN. Couldn't you get the same thing in Baltimore.

The WITNESS. Sir?

The CHAIRMAN. Couldn't you get the same thing in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. You could get it in Baltimore, but it cost too much.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does it cost?



The WITNESS. Three dollars a capsule. If you go to Washington, you can buy it like you want.

Mr. MOSER. Either by the capsule or in bulk?

The WITNESS. By the capsule or in bulk.

Mr. MOSER. Somebody would tell you where to get it or you would just find out for yourself?

The WITNESS. If you go over there and you want something, you ask some fellow on a corner, you can spot him a mile away.

Mr. MOSER. How does he do that?

The WITNESS. Well, he just looks at a person and he tells whether he uses it or not.

The CHAIRMAN. You can?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What is the difference? How do you tell? Does he look sick?

The WITNESS. He doesn't look sick. They look, you know, well, you can just tell them.

Mr. MOSER. I was asking you about your wife. How did she get on the habit?

The WITNESS. She didn't have no habit.

Mr. MOSER. She didn't what?

The WITNESS. She didn't have no habit.

Mr. MOSER. She never had it?

The WITNESS. No; because when I went into the Army, I only stayed in 9 days, but when I came back she had started selling while I was gone. She got locked up for a little while. That is all I know about it.

The only thing she told me was that she was selling it for somebody from Washington.

Mr. MOSER. She was going to Washington to get it and selling it?

The WITNESS. No; it was somebody coming over giving it to her, and she would sell it somehow. She explained. I didn't know personally about it.

Mr. MOSER. You are in here for carrying a gun or something, aren't you?

The WITNESS. Now?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

The WITNESS. No; I am in here for possession of narcotics.

Mr. MOSER. Oh, possession of narcotics.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Your record has some other convictions in it, hasn't it?

The WITNESS. Carrying a knife.

Mr. MOSER. What?

The WITNESS. I was convicted once for carrying a knife.

Mr. MOSER. Yes; 30 days in jail for carrying a knife.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. That was back in 1947?

The WITNESS. Right.

Mr. MOSER. Was that when you were on the habit? Were you on the habit then?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. That was only 4 years ago. You must have been on the habit 4 years ago.

The WITNESS. I ain't long on the habit.

Mr. MOSER. You mean you were just playing around with it then. Was there any connection between the habit and the carrying of a knife?

The WITNESS. No, sir. That knife I had in my pocket, that knife didn't belong to me in the first place. I was coming from where I was a doorman, and I was going to return it to the fellow, everybody got their guns and knives and things, but a friend of mine left his knife, and he wanted to know whether I wanted it. When I was on the way from there, a policeman stopped me, and he searched me. That is all.

Mr. MOSER. You are in here for possession of drugs.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And they found it in your home?

The WITNESS. They framed me.

Mr. MOSER. They what?

The WITNESS. They framed me.

Mr. MOSER. Oh? You were in the Army, you say?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How long ago did you get out?

The WITNESS. I only stayed 9 days.

Mr. MOSER. You were only in 9 days?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Recently?

The WITNESS. In 1950.

Mr. MOSER. 1950?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You were inducted in September 1950?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And you were let out because of your habit?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Are you going to go back on the habit?

The WITNESS. I am going to try not to.

Mr. MOSER. You are going to try not to, but you are not sure?

The WITNESS. No; I am not going back on the habit. I can stay off it.

Mr. MOSER. Now, if young kids at the age of—well, you were maybe 17 or 18 when you went on it, and do you think kids of that age, if they knew what it does to you, that they would ever start, or do you think they would anyhow?

The WITNESS. I believe they would.

Mr. MOSER. Just for the thrill of it?

The WITNESS. I don't know, around 17 and 18, they don't want experience, they just want to try something because they know somebody else that does something. They try it, and I have seen people try it when they were older.

Mr. MOSER. If they knew it was going to cost a lot of money, and they knew they would be sick when they were withdrawing, would they still go in, do you think?

The WITNESS. I don't know, but I know a lot of them know they are going to be sick, but if they get the habit they will try it anyway.

Mr. MOSER. You were working when you started, weren't you?

The WITNESS. I was.

Mr. MOSER. Did you keep on working while you had the habit?

The WITNESS. Yes; I worked.

Mr. MOSER. You earned enough money so that you could stay on?

The WITNESS. Not on my job, I didn't.

Mr. MOSER. You say not on your job?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I am a gambler.

Mr. MOSER. A what?

The WITNESS. A gambler.

Mr. MOSER. Oh, you were lucky at gambling?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And that supported your habit?

The WITNESS. Most of the time. All the money I made on the job I had to take home.

Mr. MOSER. So the only money you could use on your habit was the money you made gambling?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Well, now, were you still working at a good job when you got caught with this?

The WITNESS. I was working, but I wouldn't call it a good job.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think that if you had not had the habit you could have had a better job?

The WITNESS. I could have had a better job with the habit. I mean, that habit didn't hurt me a lot, because I always had enough, I always could get my hands on something. It never brought me down, I was never sick from it.

The CHAIRMAN. Joe, using as you were up to 15 or 20 caps a day, if you were working regularly and ran out of them and didn't have enough money just at the time to get them, wouldn't you be in a pretty bad shape then?

The WITNESS. I don't think so.

Mr. MOSER. You mean you could have gotten along without them?

The WITNESS. I did once. I stopped once.

Mr. MOSER. You did?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. For how long?

The WITNESS. About, I would say, a year.

Mr. MOSER. And was it pretty tough stopping?

The WITNESS. When you are on the street you can stop. It seems there is a lot of people use two or three capsules during the day, and all they have to do is go around where they sell morphine, and they don't put it in the main line. When you feel bad you take a little shot of that.

Mr. MOSER. You take a shot of morphine, you mean in the mouth?

The WITNESS. No; in the arm.

Mr. MOSER. A skin shot?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And then you taper off?

The WITNESS. That is right, and you limit the time for a while, you don't use as much tomorrow as you did yesterday, and the next day you use less, and soon you don't need it.

Mr. MOSER. So you are cured, you cured yourself?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. I think we have covered everything.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Is there anything else you could think of to tell us? Anything that you think would be of interest along this line?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, much obliged.

Good afternoon, Walter. My name is Senator O'Connor, and these men are with me from the Senate to just talk with you. We are not trying to get anything against you, but we just want to talk with you about the whole situation. Would you be willing just to talk to us for a while?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the evidence you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

### TESTIMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Now, just sit down and make yourself comfortable, Walter.

We are not here to make out any case against you or to get you in any trouble at all. We just want to talk with you, if you will, to help us, to give us some information if you can. We are not concerned about naming anybody or anything of that kind.

What is your full name?

The WITNESS. ————.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you live?

The WITNESS. Vine Street.

The CHAIRMAN. Up in the west end of Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you lived there?

The WITNESS. All my life.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?

The WITNESS. Twenty-one.

The CHAIRMAN. And who do you live there with?

The WITNESS. My mother and father.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any brothers and sisters?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And do they live there, too?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of work do you do?

The WITNESS. I was working for the United Fruit Co.

The CHAIRMAN. Had you been there very long?

The WITNESS. I had been there about a month or 2 months.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of work did you do before then?

The WITNESS. Well, I was in the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

The CHAIRMAN. What were you doing there?

The WITNESS. I was a bus boy.

The CHAIRMAN. I may have seen you down there.

The WITNESS. I wouldn't doubt it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Walter, Mr. Moser here wants to ask some questions of you. He is chief counsel and you can be absolutely free and there will be no question of any trouble with you or anything of that kind.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be able to help us all you can?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; all I can.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Moser.

Mr. MOSER. Walter, you had the drug habit when you came in here?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Have you ever had it?

The WITNESS. Never had the habit.

Mr. MOSER. You never had the habit?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. But you have used it?

The WITNESS. I have used it several times.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever use reefers?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I don't smoke reefers.

Mr. MOSER. Never did at all?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have a lot of friends who do?

The WITNESS. Oh, fellows used to use it.

Mr. MOSER. But you never tried it yourself?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. When did you use drugs? Just tell us when you started and how it came about. How did you happen to do it?

The WITNESS. A fellow I knew had some stuff, and I asked him for a taste of it, and he gave me a half cap.

Mr. MOSER. He gave you a half cap?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. In the arm?

The WITNESS. No; I snorted it.

Mr. MOSER. You snorted it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you like it?

The WITNESS. I mean, it was all right.

Mr. MOSER. It gave you kind of a thrill?

The WITNESS. I don't know, it wasn't all they said what it should be.

Mr. MOSER. Was fairly good but not too good?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you try it again after that?

The WITNESS. I tried it one or two times after that.

Mr. MOSER. Sniffing?

The WITNESS. No; the needle.

Mr. MOSER. Main line or skin shots?

The WITNESS. Main line.

Mr. MOSER. Right away?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did somebody give it to you or did you do it yourself?

The WITNESS. Did it myself.

Mr. MOSER. You started right in?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. That felt better?

The WITNESS. That felt better than snorting.

Mr. MOSER. How often did you do that?

The WITNESS. I didn't do it often. I did it about once, maybe once a day.

Mr. MOSER. Just for the feeling?

The WITNESS. Just for the joy.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever get to the point where you had to have it?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You never did?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Well, when you had the shot did it make you feel courageous or brave?

The WITNESS. It made you feel better than you were feeling before.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go without it for a long period?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes; I went without it for 2 or 3 weeks.

Mr. MOSER. Then you just tried it again?

The WITNESS. Just tried it again. I didn't have no habit, though.

Mr. MOSER. You never got hooked?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You are in here for larceny, aren't you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. I don't want to ask you whether you actually committed it or not. Are you here for burglary or larceny?

The WITNESS. Larceny, charge of receiving stolen goods.

Mr. MOSER. You have got a record, of course. In 1945 for larceny. In 1946 you were arrested for larceny, but found not guilty. In 1948 you were arrested for disturbing the peace and got 12 days, and in 1948 burglary, 3 years.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you serve that?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. The whole 3 years?

The WITNESS. The whole 3 years.

Mr. MOSER. That wasn't long ago. You got out in February?

The WITNESS. No, I got out July of last year.

Mr. MOSER. July of 1950?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You did not serve the whole 3 years then?

The WITNESS. 30 months.

The CHAIRMAN. You got time off for good behavior?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You are in for larceny?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. That is quite a lot of trouble to be in. We want to know whether or not that trouble you have been in has been caused at all by a drug.

The WITNESS. Oh, no.

Mr. MOSER. Do you ever do these things when you are hopped up?

The WITNESS. I just started messing with drugs when I came from the reformatory last year.

Mr. MOSER. Did you get the idea while you were in the reformatory?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. No connection between the two?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. There was no connection between the fact you took the drug and the fact you did these things?

The WITNESS. I heard boys talking about it all the time, so I tried it to see.

Mr. MOSER. Where?

The WITNESS. At the reform school.

Mr. MOSER. A lot were talking about it?

The WITNESS. Some of them was up there for it.

Mr. MOSER. When you got back you thought you would try it yourself?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. They said it was so good, so I thought I would try it myself.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you buy it? Don't tell us the name of the people, just where generally did you get it?

The WITNESS. I used to go around.

Mr. MOSER. You would buy it on the street corner?

The WITNESS. No, sir—on the street corner?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

The WITNESS. Yes, I would buy it on the street corner.

Mr. MOSER. You would just buy it from somebody who was peddling it?

The WITNESS. I don't know whether they was peddling or not. Most of the time I wouldn't buy it.

Mr. MOSER. Most of the time people gave it to you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You were with people?

The WITNESS. Like somebody buys two or three caps, they may give me one or a half one, something like that.

Mr. MOSER. Did you pay them for it?

The WITNESS. They would give it to me.

Mr. MOSER. Just as a present?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You never had to find anybody to supply you?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. I don't think there is any more information we want from him, do you?

The CHAIRMAN. You didn't have much trouble in finding out where to get it, did you?

The WITNESS. In finding out where to get it?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, to locate somebody who had some.

The WITNESS. I didn't have very much trouble finding them.

Mr. MOSER. They were usually people you knew, weren't they?

The WITNESS. All I knew was one boy, he would get it somewhere. I don't know how he was getting it, or who he was getting it from.

Mr. MOSER. I think that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all, Walter. Thank you. That is fine.

Good afternoon, Elmer. Elmer, will you raise your right hand, please?

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

## TESTIMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Your name is ——— ———?

My name is Senator O'Connor, and these other men are with me from the Senate. We wanted to talk with you about the whole situation, not to involve you in anything.

Are you willing to talk to us?

The WITNESS. So far as I know there is nothing I know.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Won't you sit down, Elmer, and be comfortable.

Where do you live, Elmer?

The WITNESS. I live on West Biddle.

The CHAIRMAN. Up near Market?

The WITNESS. This is between Druid Hill and McCullough.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in the 400 block up there?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you lived up there?

The WITNESS. I have been there about 2 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you live before that?

The WITNESS. North Calhoun Street.

The CHAIRMAN. You always lived in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What age are you?

The WITNESS. Thirty-four.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have a family?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What family do you have?

The WITNESS. Wife and kid and mother.

The CHAIRMAN. This is Mr. Moser, he is from the Senate committee. He is counsel, and he wants to ask you questions. Nothing concerning you. You will help us all you can, won't you?

The WITNESS. So far as I know, there is nothing I know.

The officer stopped me one night at Druid Hill and Biddle Street, so that he says to me, "We are going to search this car and search you." I says, "For what?" They said, "For dope."

And I said, "Fine." So I says, "Officer, there is nothing in this car, and there is nothing on me, so far as dope, the only way it can be in here is if you put it in here."

Mr. MOSER. Do you mind if I interrupt you? You don't have to worry about telling us why you are here.

The WITNESS. I want to tell you, just about like it is.

Mr. MOSER. Well, we are not here to try to find out about your particular case. So far as we are concerned, we don't care whether you are guilty or innocent. We are trying to find out something about the drug business, what causes it, and what brings it about, and we are trying to figure out ways of stopping it, and principally to fix it so that the young kids won't start in.

The WITNESS. Well, they went on to the apartment house——

Mr. MOSER. You still want to tell us about that?

The WITNESS. They went on the second floor of the apartment house and found some drugs up there in the bathroom. They searched me, my car, my home, and where I lived, and couldn't find nothing,



and they went on the second floor and found some stuff there and claimed it was mine.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever handle any of it at all?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you use it?

The WITNESS. I don't even know heroin.

The CHAIRMAN. You never used it?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I just come from psychology up there, never in my life. I am here 3 years. I wish there is some way I can get out. That is the God's honest truth. If I can do anything to help out, I would. The only thing I know is I had a little reefer at different times.

The CHAIRMAN. How long were you in the Army?

The WITNESS. I was in the Army 49 days.

The CHAIRMAN. You were discharged on a medical discharge?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; ulcers.

The CHAIRMAN. Ulcers?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever had any dealings with the police in Baltimore with regard to narcotics?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know any of the men on the narcotics squad?

The WITNESS. No, not personally, just to see them.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know Sergeant Carroll?

The WITNESS. I have seen him. He was sergeant. He was sergeant at one time?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know him?

The WITNESS. No; not personally, just to see him.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever talk to him?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you pay the officers who worked with Sergeant Carroll?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know Jake, Patrolman Jake, do you know who I mean?

The WITNESS. No; I don't.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't know who worked with Sergeant Carroll?

The WITNESS. No. I have seen them. But that is all. I was busy in the daytime, I had a little truck.

The CHAIRMAN. But you never had any deals or talks with Sergeant Carroll at all?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I am here doing 3 years and I wish to God I could get out. Sometime they are going to try to get me out of here, I hope to God.

Mr. MOSER. Well, I think that is all we can do with this man.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Much obliged.

The WITNESS. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that will be all that we will be able to do here today. The hearing is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 3 p. m., the hearing was adjourned.)

(In addition to the data secured at the hearing held at the Maryland House of Correction on May 29, 1951, the following inmates of the Maryland House of Correction were interviewed on behalf of the committee by Wallace Reidt, assistant counsel, and Lawrence Goddard of the staff of the committee on May 24 and May 25, 1951:)

*The Witness—65984*

Colored, age 22. Clark was arrested at the house of Joseph Jennings and was supposed to be a partner of Jennings in the sale of narcotics. He denied these allegations. He had, however, been under investigation in both Washington and Baltimore.

Clark was a war veteran and had served in the South Pacific with the Air Force. Claims to be a gambler and very lucky. He graduated from the Douglas High School and started using marijuana when he was 16 years of age. He has used practically every form of drug—cocaine, heroin, morphine. He uses a hypodermic and main lines it. He has had a vein collapse, but it is all right now.

*The Witness—65542*

Colored, age 29, single. Inmate was found with 70 marijuana cigarettes in home. Claimed they had been given to him by John Slogan, a sailor. Has records of larceny, forgery, and violation of narcotics laws. Stopped school at third grade, but prison record shows his mental ability capable of taking more schooling.

Started using 2 or 3 years ago. Claims he has only smoked marijuana and has never acquired the habit. He said he bought 70 reefers from a Spanish boy named Chico in a union hall in Baltimore.

*The Witness—65768*

Colored, age 24, married. Claims he asked to be admitted to the Public Health Hospital at Lexington, Ky., several months ago. Has been employed as a truck driver. Has above average intelligence and completed seventh grade in school. Was caught with 18 caps. Has used heroin for about 2 years. Used about 10 caps a day when brought to prison. Claims he paid about \$2 a capsule and was "lucky at gambling," which was his means of buying sufficient amounts. He claims he got most of his stuff from Washington.

*The Witness—65663*

A colored youth, age 25, single. Was arrested previously on a charge of larceny and had been suspected of dealing in drugs. Says that he secured and sold two capsules of heroin to a man who was sick.

Neal completed the ninth grade at school and attended the GI school in fine and commercial arts. He is disappointed because he has not received any treatment for addiction at the institute.

*The Witness—65839*

White, age 23, married but divorced. Inmate claims he was spending the night with Joseph Bona when the apartment in which Bona lived was raided. He asked to stay there because of relatives visiting his home and causing overcrowded conditions. Served a term at Lewisburg on a drug charge. He is a window designer. Saw action in Pacific on a mine sweeper during the war. Was attending a GI school of clothes designing at time of arrest. Milton Bloombaum (now in the Atlanta State Penitentiary) was the one from whom he had received his stuff when caught.

*The Witness—65847*

Colored, age 30, married, but separated. Is a tailor's helper and was picked up while looking at a movie billing. He attempted to kick a box out of the police car which had 13 heroin capsules in it. Finished seventh grade in school. Has a long record of robbery, auto theft, and narcotic violations. He is described on prison records as "a likeable Negro whose vicious habits have made him a social problem." Has been in prison about 2 months. Has stopped using drugs four or five times, but after a short time would get back on. He started at 20.

*The Witness—66058*

Colored, age 26. He was a male nurse who had been singing in a night club of Turners Station in Baltimore County. He purchased "reefers" for a strange man who turned out to be a narcotic agent. He is a native of North Carolina, married, and has two children. Has previously been arrested for several minor charges. He is a war veteran. Was given a 6-month sentence by Judge Murray in Baltimore County. He claims not to be an addict.

*The Witness—66057*

Colored musician. He is a native of Baltimore. Charged with selling six marijuana cigarettes. Pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 6 months in Maryland House of Correction by Judge Murray in Baltimore County. He is 28 years of age and married. No prior police record and was employed at Bethlehem Steel Co. Mother is in a mental hospital and he went to junior high school. Admits to having used "reefers." He denies using other drugs. He is a war veteran and served overseas.

*The Witness—66059*

Colored, age 24. He is a seaman who was involved with McPherson, Haynes, and Welborn in the sale of "reefers," to a narcotics agent at Turners Station in Baltimore County. He also was given 6 months in the Maryland House of Correction. He is single, but the father of three illegitimate children by three different women in Baltimore. Has only a minor police record, is a war veteran and claims not to use drugs of any kind.

*The Witness—66060*

Colored, age 25 of Turners Station, arrested with others in sale of "reefers" to narcotics agent. He is a native of Baltimore and was a nuisance at the Adams Cocktail Lounge at Turners Station. He was familiar with a group of young men, white and colored, who hung around the place and peddled drugs. Says he bought the "reefers" from Italian Joe, and sold them. He is a war veteran. Has no prior police record. Was given 6 months by Judge Murray. Claims not to be an addict.

*The Witness—57621*

Colored, age 28. He is a native of Baltimore. He is single. He has a police record for rape and assault. He was charged with selling "reefers," but denies this and claims he was framed. Claims not to be an addict. Was given a sentence of 18 months by Judge Sherbow in Baltimore City. Served in the United States Army for 1 year and received an honorable discharge.

*The Witness—65841*

White. He is a boxer. Was arrested on a charge of violating narcotic laws, sale of marijuana. Has a police record for assault, approximately 25 cases. He stated that he did not want to talk to anyone about his case or the traffic.

*The Witness—65697*

Colored, age 25. Single. Native of Baltimore, Md. Arrested violating narcotic laws. Served 2 years in Maryland House of Correction by Judge Sherbow. War veteran. Claims he was at an apartment when it was raided. Is an addict himself. Has only a minor police record. Does not have any knowledge of the drug traffic.



# INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

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THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1951

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE  
ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE,  
*Jessups, Md.*

## EXECUTIVE SESSION

The committee met, pursuant to call of the chairman, at 9:45 a. m., in the Maryland State Reformatory for Women, Jessups, Md., Senator Herbert R. O'Connor (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator O'Connor.

Also present: Richard G. Moser, chief counsel; James M. Hebron, administrative assistant; Wallace Reidt and Rufus King, assistant counsel; and Dr. George F. Fitzgibbons, director of classification and education, Department of Correction, Maryland.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing is called to order.

This meeting is held pursuant to a resolution passed unanimously by the Senate committee authorizing the chairman, the senior Senator from Maryland, to designate a member or members of the committee to serve as a subcommittee. Acting on that authority, the senior Senator from Maryland has been designated as a subcommittee of one to hold this meeting at the Maryland State Reformatory for Women.

## TESTIMONY OF MISS ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. I first want to say to you who we are and to ask you to be as free and as much at home and make yourself comfortable, because we are not going to do anything to you that you do not want.

First of all, would you have any objection to being sworn?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to repeat to you that we are not here to inquire or ask you anything about any offense that you are here for. We do not want you to feel that you are going to give any testimony against yourself that will hurt you, because we are not here to do anything that would hurt you. Do you understand?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And we want you to feel sure in your own mind and perfectly clear that we are not going to force you to say anything or to ask you about anything that you do not want to talk about. We just want you to help us. Do you understand?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So, if there is anything you do not want to talk about, you just tell us. We do not want you to feel that you are being forced to say anything that you do not want to say. We only want you to help us about other people. We do not want you to feel that you are saying anything that will come out to your disadvantage. Do you see what I mean?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you tell us anything you know in regard to the matter of drugs, of narcotics, anything of that kind, so we may be able to help other people, especially young people?

First of all, you said you would be good enough to tell us, would you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you: You are just 20, aren't you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your birthday was just last April?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are just 20? How many brothers and sisters do you have?

The WITNESS. I have three sisters and two brothers.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you lived in northwest Baltimore?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you lived up there?

The WITNESS. I was born on George Street.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you lived almost all the time in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You haven't been away from the city for any length of time?

The WITNESS. I go away on a vacation and come right back.

The CHAIRMAN. Where have you gone for a vacation?

The WITNESS. Salisbury, Md., Washington, and Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. Are your mother and father still living?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. What we are interested in is about the question of drugs, and I wish you would tell us just what you know, for instance, as to your use of either marijuana or heroin or anything of that kind. Have you been using it very long?

The WITNESS. About 3 or 4 months.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you start?

The WITNESS. I went to a friend's house, and they had it. I had never seen it before. I asked them what it was, and they told me. They asked me if I wanted to try it. I said "No."

The next time I went up there they had it again. That time I tried it. I used it.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you: When you first used it, how did you use it? Was it a reefer or just what did you do?

The WITNESS. The first time I used it, it was the reefer.

The CHAIRMAN. How long ago was that?

The WITNESS. Around 13 years old.

The CHAIRMAN. Were many of the boys and girls using it? That was about 8 years ago, 7 years ago?

The WITNESS. Yes. The ones I came in contact with were using it.

The CHAIRMAN. Were these reefers hard to get?

The WITNESS. No; easy to get.

The CHAIRMAN. Where and how?

The WITNESS. Probably someone you knew used it would have it.

The CHAIRMAN. And were there boys and girls of your age, around 13?

The WITNESS. No; I was the youngest.

The CHAIRMAN. They were a little older than you were?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you keep on smoking the reefers?

The WITNESS. I stopped a couple of years and then I just started back until last year when I began using heroin, and I stopped altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to talk about the reefers first. Did they give you very much of a kick?

The WITNESS. No. It did not give me as much of a kick as the heroin.

The CHAIRMAN. When you were using the reefers did you feel the need to use more and more of them? Did you start to form a habit for them?

The WITNESS. You do not form a habit from reefers.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the situation with the other boys and girls? Was the same thing true with them? You felt they could get off it if they wanted to?

The WITNESS. Yes, they could.

The CHAIRMAN. What sort of a feeling did it give you?

The WITNESS. When I smoked reefers, I thought people were talking about me. I have a fear. If I walked in the street, I think somebody was behind me, or somebody was after me. That is what I felt when I smoked it.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you feel like it gave you a lift at all or made you feel good?

The WITNESS. No. It makes you feel something like when you are drinking.

The CHAIRMAN. And when the effects wore off did you feel any way badly?

The WITNESS. You kind of feel bad.

The CHAIRMAN. After you first started to use it, did you increase from then on and maybe smoke more of them?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. It makes you eat a lot.

The CHAIRMAN. And how much were you smoking a day?

The WITNESS. About six or seven, something like that.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there be times when you did not have them for a couple of days?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you feel the need of wanting more of them?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You felt it was not habit forming?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. But nevertheless you did go back to smoking them from time to time?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you keep on using the reefers? For how long a time?

The WITNESS. Mostly on the week ends.

The CHAIRMAN. And over what period of time? For a couple of years?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it then that you first started on the heroin?

The WITNESS. Last year.

The CHAIRMAN. About what time?

The WITNESS. About the time the warm weather was coming around.

The CHAIRMAN. Just how did you come to use it?

The WITNESS. I went by some friend's house. I never seen it before. I never heard talk of it before. While I was smoking reefers I never heard talk of it. So then I left the place and the next time I went by there they asked me if I wanted some. I said, "I will try it." So I tried it. It made me vomit up. Then I began to feel—next day I had a few dollars and I went to get a boy to get some because I liked the feeling. It was a better feeling than the reefers.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get it then?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask you, first of all, how did you take it at first?

The WITNESS. The first time I used it by the needle.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever sniff it at all?

The WITNESS. I have sniffed it.

The CHAIRMAN. When you used it with a needle, did you just put it under the skin? Do you know what "mainlining" is?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you do the mainlining right from the beginning?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Who suggested that?

The WITNESS. Everybody else was mainlining. I never came in contact with people who were "skin pop." Everybody was mainlining.

The CHAIRMAN. Were many of them snuffing it at all?

The WITNESS. Yes, people were sniffing it.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you feel as to the best way to do it?

The WITNESS. The best way is by the "hyp." The needle.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you use a hypodermic much?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And after the first time, when you were compelled to vomit, did you have that experience afterward?

The WITNESS. The feeling I had the first time, when I first started, I never had any more.

The CHAIRMAN. That upset your stomach?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. I see.



The WITNESS. But after that time, it was a sensation that I never had again.

The CHAIRMAN. When you went back, you said you got the \$3 and went to find the boy. When you used it the next time, what sort of a sensation did you get?

The WITNESS. I did not feel like I did the day before, but I felt real good and everything.

The CHAIRMAN. And about how long did it last?

The WITNESS. That lasted according to how good the heroin was.

The CHAIRMAN. Let's talk about the average dose. Sometimes would you hear it said that one of the boys had something good, heroin, or a better brand or a better dose?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I was just wondering how long the average dose would hold up.

The WITNESS. I used some heroin that was real good and lasted me from about 5 o'clock in the evening until 1 o'clock that same night.

The CHAIRMAN. After the effects wore off, how would you feel?

The WITNESS. If I had the habit I would feel bad in the stomach. I couldn't hold any food or anything. The nose runs and your eyes run. You feel weak. You have cramps in your stomach.

The CHAIRMAN. Then what would you do?

The WITNESS. Then I would get \$3 and find a man.

The CHAIRMAN. That is just what I want you to tell us about, if you would, just when the effects would be wearing off, just what you would feel that you needed and had to have, and how badly you felt that you wanted it and what you did to relieve that feeling. If you will tell us that, I will be obliged to you.

The WITNESS. Well, when I began to get sick, I knew I had to have some heroin, so I would get me \$3 and I would go and find a man who had some and get some, and I would leave him and I would go and cook it up and use it and then after I had used it and I was through with it, I would feel much better.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I ask you, for instance, if you would take a dose around 5 o'clock and it was good, it would last you until 1, and, if you used some more, then how were you able to repeat and keep using it?

The WITNESS. You keep using it. Some people have used as high as 20 at one time.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty?

The WITNESS. Twenty caps at one time. It is according to your system.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you used?

The WITNESS. One cap, two caps, and sometimes three and four. When I use four or five like that, when I go to a party—

The CHAIRMAN. When you went to a party you might use two or three or four or five? Would that give you a very good feeling?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it last?

The WITNESS. It would last a long time, according to how many I used.

The CHAIRMAN. When that would wear off, would you feel pretty badly?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would it cost you for five?

The WITNESS. Fifteen dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it always \$3?

The WITNESS. Just like if I buy from you all the time and I constantly buy from you, maybe I would be short the \$3 and, say, I had \$1.50 or \$2 or \$2.50, you would let me have it for that.

The CHAIRMAN. And owe for the balance?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there any times when anybody would suggest your changing and getting something better, any other peddler, or any of the boys that were selling it?

The WITNESS. Say it again.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there any times when you were told by the boys who had the stuff that they had something better that you might use or you could get something better from somebody or other?

The WITNESS. I have been buying from you and probably he would have something better?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How would that word get around?

The WITNESS. I wouldn't be looking for any and probably you would come to me and say that so and so has some bad stuff.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I want to ask you, as to whether there were many around that had this stuff and were selling it.

The WITNESS. What do you mean?

The CHAIRMAN. Could you get it from a number of different boys?

The WITNESS. You could get it from different places.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you know where to go to look for it?

The WITNESS. If you started to use it, you would know everybody who used it.

The CHAIRMAN. How?

The WITNESS. You started using it, an addict would introduce you to the next addict. Somebody would say to you, "I heard somebody got the bag," or something like that.

The CHAIRMAN. By having a bag, it meant he had a lot of stuff to sell?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. You mentioned before some would take a great number of caps. Would they be paying \$3 apiece for them?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How many was the biggest number that you knew a person to take?

The WITNESS. I have seen a boy take 20, sometimes 5 at a time, and then he would finish that and get 5 more and fix it up.

The CHAIRMAN. How would he use it?

The WITNESS. By the needle.

The CHAIRMAN. And shoot the five caps in all at one time?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. When you did that, at the parties, how many would be at the parties; how many different ones using it?

The WITNESS. The party would be strictly for addicts; nobody else but addicts would come. If you sniff, you sniff. If you shoot, you shoot.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many different people would be there?

The WITNESS. Any amount could be there, sometimes about 15 people could be there, sometimes 20.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not always be the same number or the same people? I was wondering how the number varied? How big was the biggest party that you were at?

The WITNESS. The biggest party I ever went to was about thirty-some people.

The CHAIRMAN. What would they do after they got there in addition to taking the hyps?

The WITNESS. They would sit down and talk and play records, different records, and everything like that, probably eat something.

The CHAIRMAN. Dance?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. No dancing?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

The WITNESS. Because an addict doesn't go in for dancing.

The CHAIRMAN. For what reason?

The WITNESS. I don't know. Just like me, when I used to use it, I didn't care for dancing. Addicts have different types of music. Addicts go in for classical music and bop, what you call be-bop. They would sit down and listen to that music, but they would have no feeling to dance.

The CHAIRMAN. Would they have any feeling of men going for the women and women being with the men?

The WITNESS. No; they had only the desire to sit and talk.

The CHAIRMAN. No relations between the men and the women?

The WITNESS. Some people it affects that way, but some people it doesn't.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you know of many cases where the fellows or the girls who were using this stuff did not have any money and wanted to get some stuff and had to do things to get the money?

The WITNESS. Yes; some people did not have the money. Some people worked. Some people stole, and like that. Some people gambled, or something like that.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not asking about yourself, but do you think any of the men or the women who, when the effects wore off and they wanted another cap or a number of caps and were broke, went out to steal to get the money with which to buy it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But would you know of any cases where the women went out with the men to get the money?

Miss THOMAS. I never knew of any. They would never come and tell me.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought maybe at the parties—I am guessing a little bit, but I want you to tell me if it is true—at the parties where there would be 15 or 20 or 30 people, where they were taking it, the girls or the men might say how they got the money to buy the stuff.

The WITNESS. No; they would not discuss that part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. For instance, the fellow who you said took as many as you described, 5 at a time, and up to 20, that is a lot of money.

The WITNESS. But that boy had his own bag. When people do that, they mostly have their own bag or sometimes they go and work and have a good day, but a person who would take that many would have to have a real bag.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been using heroin for about 4 months?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And until when did you use it? When was the last time you had a shot?

The WITNESS. The last time I had one was the same day I got caught.

The CHAIRMAN. After that—we are talking about your own feelings now—did you feel the need of it?

The WITNESS. No. I felt like I had a new body. Everything on me was new. I felt like I was born again.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you were—at the time the police, how long ago was that?

The WITNESS. When I was arrested?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The WITNESS. February.

The CHAIRMAN. Because I think your case came up on the 22d of March.

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. After you were caught, then you didn't have any since?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Haven't you felt the need for it?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Or the desire for it?

The WITNESS. No; because I do not have it on my mind and don't worry about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't tell us anything that you do not mean. If you don't want to tell me, just say so. But I wanted to ask you really seriously whether you think you can keep off it?

The WITNESS. Yes; I can, for my sake and my family's sake, because I lost my pride for my family and everybody.

The CHAIRMAN. Did your family know you were using it?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't want you to make it sound good. If you do not want to tell, don't tell. I don't want you to tell us anything you don't mean. Do you feel that you can stay off it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Since you have been down here, for instance, it has been now over 2 months. Haven't you felt that you would like to have a shot?

The WITNESS. No, because I do not hear talk of it around here.

The CHAIRMAN. When you get out, do you think that you will go back to it and see the same people that you used to see?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. If you did happen to meet them, do you think they could get you to go to one of the parties?

The WITNESS. If I met one of them, I would go on my way and keep my head up.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think they could entice you to go to one of the parties, just to go back and see the old friends again?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you think it a good thing if everybody would keep away from it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

The WITNESS. Because, for one thing, you lose all your respect, your pride and everything. You lose everything when you use dope. You lose everything. I have seen people who have had some and started using that and fell right down to the ground, losing everything.

The CHAIRMAN. And you do not know of any good it does you?

The WITNESS. It don't do you no good at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever talk to other people about your using it, other girls, your boy friends or girl friends, who were not addicts?

The WITNESS. No, because I didn't want anybody to know I was using it.

The CHAIRMAN. You kept it to yourself?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The only thing I am a little puzzled about is as to how the addicts who know each other so well and would get together so easily and would have such a big group together, like when you say the big parties around 30 or 40, how would that come about?

The WITNESS. They would know each other and probably they would have tickets—

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. I would like you to tell Mr. Moser and Mr. Hepbron how many would be at the parties, like you described.

The WITNESS. Sometimes 15 or 20, sometimes more than that.

Mr. MOSER. At somebody's house?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You said you knew sometimes parties where there were 30 to 40.

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. On those occasions, did any of them talk about whether they had any trouble getting it or whether they got it pretty easily?

The WITNESS. They would not talk about that. The only time they would talk about the stuff was whether it was good or whether it was bad.

The CHAIRMAN. You mentioned before that sometimes the boys that were using a great deal of it had their own bag. Did they divide that with anybody else or would they more or less just keep it for themselves?

The WITNESS. If that bag was not as good as the next man's bag?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The WITNESS. They would keep on selling it.

The CHAIRMAN. But the boy that was using it himself from his own bag, he did not give it to other boys?

The WITNESS. No; unless he was a big man and had different people working for him.

The CHAIRMAN. I asked her before as to whether from the time of her arrest, which was in February, and her sentencing, which was on March 22, she felt the need of it, and she said she did not, and that she feels very definitely that she can stay off it, and she was just telling

us the reasons. Do you actually feel that way, that you can stay off it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you feel that you are so sure?

The WITNESS. I can stay off it because, in the first place, it wasn't really habit forming to me. I did not use it as though to form a habit, for some people use it every day and form a habit. I tried to use it a day and skip a day and maybe not use it for 4 or 5 days.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't you feel sick when you didn't have it?

The WITNESS. When you have a habit, you are sick. When you do not have a habit, you are not sick. However, you crave for it. That is what I did; craved for it.

Mr. MOSER. You have been sick from not having it?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And you took it to overcome the sickness?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Then you had the habit?

The WITNESS. Yes; but my habit was only one cap a day.

The CHAIRMAN. Did there come times when you did not feel good, felt sick, and then you took more, increased the caps, the number of them you used, more than you had been using?

The WITNESS. No. The only time I used more—because I was scared to use it since I heard people used it, overdoses, and died from it. That was why I was scared to use it. I have seen people use it and fall right out and never gain consciousness again.

The CHAIRMAN. You have told us before that you used one cap and then went on to a second one and then you used three, four, and five. Was five about the greatest number?

The WITNESS. Five was the greatest number I had.

Mr. MOSER. That was the greatest number in 1 day you had?

The WITNESS. That is right. That was mostly when I went to a party.

Mr. MOSER. Where were the parents of the children who attended the parties?

The WITNESS. I was the only young one there. I was the youngest. They did not know I was that young. They would be 30 and 40 years old, 28, 29, and they would probably have a house of their own.

The CHAIRMAN. Only addicts would attend?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You told us before that at parties they would just take it and would sit around and they would just listen to records and talk, but there would be no dancing, that they would not go in for that at all and would not mix men and women together for anything wrong.

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. You say that sometimes the big man would be the one who had several people working for him. Did the big man attend the parties?

The WITNESS. When they had 40 or 50 people like that, it would only be a big man's party. Most all the big men would be at the party.

Mr. MOSER. They were the hosts of the party?

The WITNESS. They would have a party themselves, among all of them.

Mr. MOSER. And you would attend those?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Would they invite you to attend?

The WITNESS. You would have to be invited to attend.

Mr. MOSER. How much money did you spend a day?

The WITNESS. Three dollars, five dollars, nine dollars.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you get the money?

The WITNESS. From my mother, doing a day's work. Somebody would come to me and have something and say, "Would you go and sell this for me?"

Mr. MOSER. You would sell to get money to buy it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did they give it to you free at the start?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. To start you in?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Who gave it to you?

The WITNESS. A boy.

Mr. MOSER. Who was using it himself?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think he was working for a peddler?

The WITNESS. No, he didn't have a bag. He just took it himself.

Mr. MOSER. He was just getting you started for the fun of it really?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you also told us of cases which you have known where they didn't have the money to buy it to keep up the habit, and they would steal; is that right?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And do other things. I asked you about whether there were any cases of going out with other men. Do you know cases like that?

The WITNESS. A woman alone went on the streets.

The CHAIRMAN. Just to get the money?

The WITNESS. Yes. I have seen that.

Mr. MOSER. To get money?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. To buy the stuff?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. She thinks it is all wrong and she would certainly like to do everything she can to keep other people from starting on the habit; isn't that right?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. If you had known at the start that you could get hooked and that you could never get off, that you would have trouble getting off, and it would cost you all this money and that you might end up in jail, would you have started?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I thought it was just like reefers. It was not habit forming. That was what I thought.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think if other children knew how bad it was, they would be less likely to start?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. You wish you had known then?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You think it would be better to tell them?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. HEPBURN. Is there much reefer smoking among the children in the neighborhood?

The WITNESS. In my neighborhood?

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes.

The WITNESS. I am the oldest one that uses it.

Mr. HEPBURN. How about among the colored population in general? If you had parties that consisted of 40 or 50, that would not represent all addicts. How many addicts would you say there were in the northwestern section? Were there many of them?

The WITNESS. I wouldn't say at my neighborhood. I went uptown or crosstown, on Freemont Avenue, where they have people using it, but on George Street, or something like that, they did not use it. My girl friends did not know I was using it. I never stayed there. I used to go uptown somewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you know where to go?

The WITNESS. All addicts would be there.

Mr. HEPBURN. How many would you say there are?

The WITNESS. I do not know how many there is. There is a certain amount in north Baltimore, south Baltimore, and east Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. From what you told us, it looks like there was a great many.

The WITNESS. Yes. One time I could walk the street and see you and would not know you were an addict. Now I walk the street and I can tell he is an addict.

Mr. MOSER. You can tell by looking at him?

The WITNESS. Now I can tell.

Mr. MOSER. Can you tell us how you know?

The WITNESS. You look just like all the addicts. All the addicts have the same expression on their faces. It seems that their faces all look the same way, but I could tell them by their faces.

The CHAIRMAN. When you walk up Pennsylvania Avenue or Freemont, would you see many there whom you knew were addicts?

The WITNESS. Yes; on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mr. MOSER. Do you live with your parents?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And you kept this from them, I suppose?

The WITNESS. They didn't know it.

Mr. MOSER. They know it now?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You had to make excuses to get away from them to go to these parties?

The WITNESS. I would tell my mother I was going to a girl friend's house, or to the movies, or something like that.

Mr. MOSER. If your mother had kept a closer eye on you, you would have had trouble getting away with it?

The WITNESS. Say that again?

Mr. MOSER. If your mother had kept track of you better and known more about what you were doing, you would have had trouble getting away with it, wouldn't you?

The WITNESS. What?

Mr. MOSER. You could not have gone to the parties?



The WITNESS. If they knew I used dope, they wouldn't let me.

Mr. MOSER. Did she work?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Your mother was home?

The WITNESS. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. REIDT. When you were talking to me about the marijuana situation and also about being involved with the cocky boy, you said at that time that you wanted to stay off heroin and you also said you wanted to stay off marijuana. In talking to Senator O'Connor, you talked about heroin, that you wanted to keep away from it completely. Do you feel the same way about marijuana?

The WITNESS. I never cared about marijuana. I just used marijuana. Marijuana is not habit forming at all. I have had people walk up to me and say, "Take that." Then I would give it to somebody else. I never care for that very much.

Mr. REIDT. Are you going to use it when you get out of here?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever go to any other place than Baltimore to get it?

The WITNESS. Mostly where I would get it, I would meet people in the streets, or they would be in a night club, or probably at the house.

Mr. MOSER. Never went to Washington for it?

The WITNESS. No. I have been in Washington. I never had a bag of my own. I was a user, but I never peddled.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you gotten it in Washington?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. HEPBURN. Have you been to a party in Washington?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. HEPBURN. The same kind of parties as in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Washington was better than Baltimore.

Mr. MOSER. Why?

The WITNESS. In Baltimore they get their stuff from New York and Washington. It was better in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you pay for it in Washington?

The WITNESS. One dollar for a package.

Mr. MOSER. Cheaper?

The WITNESS. Baltimore is the only place it costs \$3. In New York, 50 cents a cap.

Mr. MOSER. Have you been in New York for it?

The WITNESS. I have been in New York.

Mr. MOSER. To get it?

The WITNESS. No, just on a week end. My girl friend would say, "Let's go to New York." They probably would have some better stuff there. We would go to New York and get some to use for myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the girl friend use it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you have trouble in New York finding the stuff?

The WITNESS. No. This girl friend knew a girl. She didn't want us to use it. This man was staying in the same place. He was selling it. We got it from him.

Mr. MOSER. From him?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

### TESTIMONY OF MISS ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. I want to tell you who we are and to tell you what we wanted to talk to you about. We are from the Senate and we are having this hearing to ask you and some others of the girls to tell us about the use of drugs, but I wanted to tell you that we are not trying to have you tell us about any other crimes that may have been involved. We are not trying to find out anything about other offenses. Do you know what I mean?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We are not trying to get you into any trouble. Would you be willing to talk with us?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you have any objection to being sworn, to swear that you will tell the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear in the testimony you are about to give us you will give us the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Miss JAMES. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?

The WITNESS. Twenty-three.

The CHAIRMAN. You live in Mulligan Court?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you lived in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. All my life.

The CHAIRMAN. What family do you have?

The WITNESS. Mother, father.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they alive?

The WITNESS. My mother and father are divorced.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you have two brothers and a sister.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are all younger than you are?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the oldest?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. This is Mr. Moser, who is the counsel, the lawyer, for the committee, and I would like to have him ask you some questions.

Mr. MOSER. Do you want to tell us how you happened to get on drugs? First tell us if you tried marijuana and then tell us about heroin. Did you ever use marijuana reefers?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. I started on marijuana, a little bit of morphine and cocaine, and then gradually with heroin.

Mr. MOSER. Were you in school when you started with reefers?

The WITNESS. Yes; I was.

Mr. MOSER. Were many other children in school using it?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Just a few?

The WITNESS. Just a few.

Mr. MOSER. Tell us how you happened to get started on heroin. Were there other children involved?

The WITNESS. I stopped after I came out of school, and then I started again in 1949.

Mr. MOSER. Did you use heroin in school?

The WITNESS. No. After I got out in 1949, I started.

Mr. MOSER. You started and then you stopped again?

The WITNESS. I stopped using marijuana and then took heroin.

Mr. MOSER. When you first took up heroin, did somebody give it to you free?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did the person who gave it to you free peddle it? Was he a peddler?

The WITNESS. He was a user.

Mr. MOSER. Was he selling it?

The WITNESS. No; he wasn't.

Mr. MOSER. He was somebody you knew?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. He was using it and suggested you use it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Just for the fun of it?

The WITNESS. Maybe it was fun, but I don't call it fun.

Mr. MOSER. Did he say you would get a better bang out of it?

The WITNESS. Better feeling.

Mr. MOSER. And did you start in snorting it, sniffing it?

The WITNESS. A little bit of it, but it used to make me sick.

Mr. MOSER. Did he put it in?

The WITNESS. He used to fix it for me until I could fix it up myself.

Mr. MOSER. How long before you were hooked?

The WITNESS. About 2 weeks.

Mr. MOSER. And you knew you were hooked how?

The WITNESS. I kept feeling bad in the morning, having headaches and couldn't eat, and, when I went to work, I felt useless. I wanted to work, but I could not. I knew I had to work to support my mother and my little boy.

Mr. MOSER. Then you took it so you would feel better?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How often would you take it?

The WITNESS. Twice a day, according to how good it was; that is, how much you have to take of it depends upon how good it is. The better it is, the less you take of it.

Mr. MOSER. How much was your habit costing you when they finally caught up with you?

The WITNESS. I had reduced it to \$9 a day.

Mr. MOSER. You say you reduced it?

The WITNESS. I had increased it to \$9 a day.

Mr. MOSER. Did you get it in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Yes; I bought it in Baltimore.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go to parties with other people who were doing it, or did you do it by yourself?

The WITNESS. I went to different parties; most of the time I was by myself.

Mr. MOSER. And when you went to these parties, how many people would be there?

The WITNESS. A few people, not many. There wouldn't be a crowd.

Mr. MOSER. Six to eight?

The WITNESS. About a half a dozen people.

Mr. MOSER. How old were they?

The WITNESS. Twenty-one, most of them, men and women near my age.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go to Washington for it?

The WITNESS. Yes; I have been to Washington, but not to get any stuff. I just went over there with people.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go to New York to get it?

The WITNESS. I have been there once.

Mr. MOSER. To get the stuff?

The WITNESS. Not to get it. I was on a vacation, but, while I was up there, I got some.

Mr. MOSER. You got some there?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How much did it cost in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Three dollars.

Mr. MOSER. For a cap?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How about New York?

The WITNESS. In New York you can get it for \$1 or \$1.50.

Mr. MOSER. For a cap?

The WITNESS. A package.

Mr. MOSER. It was loose?

The WITNESS. Loose.

Mr. MOSER. Was it better in New York?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Better quality?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you get the money to buy it?

The WITNESS. I worked.

Mr. MOSER. Just from ordinary work?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. What work did you do?

The WITNESS. Restaurant and hospital work.

Mr. MOSER. Waiting on table?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; and nurses' aid.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever get to the point where you had to steal to get it?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Some of the people did?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. They told you they did?

The WITNESS. I knew they did. I didn't have to get to the point where I had to steal or prostitute.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had gotten the feeling that you wanted it and did not have the money, would that be the only way you could get it? Was it the feeling so much, that you might have had to?

The WITNESS. I don't think so.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you could have kept from stealing?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You don't know for sure. You did not get to that point?

The WITNESS. I was pretty bad off. I really suffered in the Baltimore City Jail. I just did not get to the point of stealing and prostituting. I just do not like it.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you know of others who did?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You are here for possession only?

The WITNESS. They have me for selling.

Mr. MOSER. If you had known before you took heroin that you would get to the point where you needed it desperately and had to get money in any way to do it and that you would get sick if you didn't have it and might end up in jail, would you have taken it?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think that other people your age would stay away from it if they knew that?

The WITNESS. I couldn't say about other people. The majority of them are weak-minded. It takes a strong feeling to stay away from it. They do not treat us like we are sick. What it is is like a disease.

Mr. MOSER. You feel it is a disease?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And you find that people who have the disease tend to get other people to have it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; because they like to see people doing the same things they are doing. Once you start, you just have to keep on until you have the will power to stop it.

Mr. MOSER. It spreads, doesn't it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think that there are a lot of addicts outside who do not get caught up with, do not get to jail?

The WITNESS. Sure; there are plenty of them out.

Mr. MOSER. How many do you know yourself?

The WITNESS. I know most of them are in the House of Correction.

Mr. MOSER. They have been caught eventually?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You lived with your mother and father?

The WITNESS. My mother. My mother and father have been divorced for 9 years.

Mr. MOSER. You lived with your mother?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And with your little boy?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did your mother know you were doing this?

The WITNESS. Not until last year after I got caught with a needle and syringe and I made probation. She found out then.

Mr. MOSER. Is this the second time you are here?

The WITNESS. No; the first.

Mr. MOSER. You were on probation?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you finish out the probation?

The WITNESS. It will be up in June of this year.

Mr. MOSER. You violated the probation. That is why you got here?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You went to school for how long?

The WITNESS. I finished school.

The CHAIRMAN. And, in your schooling, did you have any particular interest in any one subject or another?

The WITNESS. I wanted to be a home economics teacher.

The CHAIRMAN. And did you do much reading or writing?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I ask that is that I understand you won or had been one of the winners of an essay contest.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On what subject?

The WITNESS. Juvenile delinquency.

The CHAIRMAN. So you really have given some thought to that subject?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. I intend to write a book now.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been in the past interested in studying the subject, in reading about it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I have.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

The WITNESS. May I ask a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

The WITNESS. Why is it they do not treat drug addicts?

Mr. MOSER. Why don't they treat them?

The WITNESS. You read in the papers where they raise so many funds to find a cure for tuberculosis and cancer and different diseases like that. Why don't they try to find a cure for drug addicts?

Mr. HEPBRON. Because the Government has established these institutions, like the one at Lexington and the one at Fort Worth, where people can voluntarily go and be treated for drug addiction, but what a drug addict does not understand is that about the only treatment in the world is to withdraw him from the drug and try to build him up psychologically so he won't have to go back again. Everything depends upon him. You will leave here with no habit. That is correct, isn't it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEPBRON. You are cured insofar as not having withdrawals symptoms. The balance is up to you when you leave here. Once you touch it, you are gone, just like an alcoholic. The first drink he touches, he is back again. You cannot cut it out just like cancer and remove it. With drug addiction, there is that desire on your part to go back to it again. If you don't control it and keep away from bad associates and get your satisfaction in life from some other way—do you understand that?

The WITNESS. I understand that. Since I have been here I have seen the Alcoholics Anonymous come in and talk to them, and I am sure they give a person better hope in showing different things out in the world. We do not have anyone to talk to.

Mr. HEPBRON. There is a group called Narcotics Anonymous, just like Alcoholics Anonymous.

Mr. MOSER. It is brand new.

Mr. HEPBRON. They have a big branch in New York. They are establishing branches. They will try to do the same thing for drug addicts as Alcoholics Anonymous did for alcoholics. It is the same program except it is devoted to drugs. The withdrawal symptoms from alcohol are not as great as the withdrawal symptoms from heroin, as you know. So we are trying to do something about keeping people from getting it in the first place.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEPBRON. Have you written any part of that book?

The WITNESS. We cannot have much paper. I wanted to write to the superintendent to see if I could get the paper to start on it, because I have it in my brains.

Mr. HEPBRON. I think we could arrange to let her get the paper, so they can have a record of your thoughts. That will be taken care of.

Dr. FITZGIBBONS. Yes.

Mr. HEPBRON. What you say might undoubtedly be very helpful to other young girls and boys.

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

#### TESTIMONY OF MISS ———, MARIJUANA SMOKER

The CHAIRMAN. I am Senator O'Connor. We are from the Senate and want just to talk with you for a while. Would you be willing to talk to us?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wanted to explain to you at the outset that we are not here to have you get into any trouble or request you to tell us anything concerning any offenses or anything of that kind that you have been interested in, but only with regard to narcotics and drugs. Would you be willing to talk to us?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you mind being sworn?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. These other men—this is Mr. Moser, who is the counsel for our committee, and Mr. Hepbron and the other men—are connected with our staff, and I wanted to have you realize and be convinced that we are not anxious to ask you anything about any other matters that you might feel would involve you in anything with the law. You understand what I mean? Do you believe that?

The WITNESS. I believe it.

The CHAIRMAN. If during the time that we are talking to you, you change your mind and do not believe it, say so. If there is anything you feel might involve you in anything, do not answer it. If you do not want to, tell us so, because we do not want to involve you in anything, but only to talk about the situation generally. Under those circumstances, would you be willing to talk to us?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. First of all, how old are you?

The WITNESS. Nineteen, this July.

The CHAIRMAN. And how long have you lived in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. I left home about 1949. That would be 2 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Where were you living when you left home?

The WITNESS. At Reading, Pa.

The CHAIRMAN. How long had you been living in Reading?

The WITNESS. Sixteen years.

The CHAIRMAN. And you came directly from Reading to Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What brought you to Baltimore?

The WITNESS. I just left home, that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Had you been using anything, marijuana or any other narcotics, before you came to Baltimore?

The WITNESS. I never heard of it before.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you first hear about it?

The WITNESS. In a Walkathon in Frederick, Md.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you go to Frederick before coming to Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it there that you heard about it, at the Walkathon?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you come to hear about it?

The WITNESS. They were smoking it, and I asked what it was. They told me it was a cigarette from overseas. Later on I found out what it was.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moser would have some questions he would like to ask.

Mr. MOSER. Fern, have you used anything besides marijuana?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Never used heroin at all?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Have you been around people who used heroin?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Did you use marijuana quite a little?

The WITNESS. I didn't use it much.

Mr. MOSER. Why are you in here? For the use of marijuana?

The WITNESS. For the use of marijuana.

Mr. MOSER. Possession of marijuana?

The WITNESS. I didn't have it on me.

Mr. MOSER. We are not concerned really with why you are here. I am not concerned about whether they arrested you correctly or anything like that.

The WITNESS. But you said possession.

Mr. MOSER. That is the charge.

The WITNESS. That is the charge.

Mr. MOSER. Did the people who were using marijuana seem to be young people, your age?

The WITNESS. All ages.

Mr. MOSER. You were then 17 or 18?

The WITNESS. Eighteen.



Mr. MOSER. At this Walkathon, all your friends were using it; is that it?

The WITNESS. Well, I had just met them. I wouldn't call them my friends.

Mr. MOSER. There were quite a few of them using it; is that right?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. What effect did it have on you?

The WITNESS. I don't know. It made me feel sick. Sometimes it made me feel sick, and sometimes it made me just—my head used to spin, that was all.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find it hard to buy when you wanted it?

The WITNESS. I did not buy it.

Mr. MOSER. It was just given to you by friends?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And did you feel that you had to have it?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. You sometimes just used it for the fun of it, but you did not have to have it?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. You didn't feel sick, if you didn't have it?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. You do not feel you were addicted to it?

The WITNESS. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. You feel that you would ever use it again?

The WITNESS. I don't care if I never see it again.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about the use of reefers by school children?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know anything about that?

The WITNESS. No. I do not know anything about that. I used to go around with ones about 26 and in their thirties.

The CHAIRMAN. Mostly older boys?

The WITNESS. Older people.

The CHAIRMAN. You came to Baltimore about a year ago?

The WITNESS. I left about March 1949.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you left to come to Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And did you find there was more reefer smoking here in Baltimore than the place you had been?

The WITNESS. I had never heard about it before I met those people from Baltimore, when I went to Baltimore and I heard of it.

The CHAIRMAN. We just thought that we might be able to do some good by preventing others from getting into it if they knew how harmful it is. Having been in Baltimore for the last 2 years—and you were around the Oasis for a while, weren't you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You were living on Cathedral Street, I believe. Did you find out much about marijuana being used in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Being used?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. As to whether or not it was easy to get.

The WITNESS. Sometimes it was easy; sometimes it was hard.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you try to get it sometimes and find it hard to get?

The WITNESS. I never tried. I never knew where to get it.

The CHAIRMAN. Without telling us any names, because we don't want you to do that, would you know of others, either girl friends or boy friends, who tried to get it and found it hard to get?

The WITNESS. I know of them.

The CHAIRMAN. And then would you learn when they did get it?

The WITNESS. They would tell me.

The CHAIRMAN. And how would they get it? In stores or on the street? We are not asking for the names or the places.

The WITNESS. It would be at a fellow's apartment. He would go out in a car and he would sell it.

The CHAIRMAN. And there would be many people using it whom they could sell it to?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know how much they sold it for?

The WITNESS. I do not know, \$5 an ounce, something like that.

Mr. MOSER. They sold it by the cigarette?

The WITNESS. Sometimes by the cigarette and sometimes by the bags.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any cases where people had been using marijuana and later were using something else, heroin?

The WITNESS. I know of some cases.

The CHAIRMAN. And did they tell you or did you learn that they had become addicted to heroin after using marijuana?

The WITNESS. This one party I know started to smoke marijuana and she went to the needle and she asked me one time if I would come up to her apartment and use it with her. I said I wouldn't do that. She was using it.

The CHAIRMAN. Did she have the habit very bad?

The WITNESS. Very bad. She was up for the cure, I guess.

Mr. HEPBRON. Up at Lexington, Ky.?

The WITNESS. She was here.

The CHAIRMAN. Is she here yet?

The WITNESS. She is gone.

The CHAIRMAN. Was she off it?

The WITNESS. She told me that she was cured of it.

Mr. MOSER. You do not know whether she went back or not?

The WITNESS. I do not know. I hope not.

Mr. HEPBRON. You usually smoked marijuana before you did your strip-tease act?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. HEPBRON. To give you pep to do a good act?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did anybody suggest it to you, to do it that way?

The WITNESS. A lot of them would say, "Take this and it will make you give a good act."

The CHAIRMAN. Who would say that? I don't mean the names. Were they men connected with the place, or other girls?

The WITNESS. Not the men connected with the place, because they are against it all the way.

Mr. MOSER. Did it make you do a good act?

The WITNESS. Better than usual.

Mr. MOSER. It felt better?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did any of your friends tell you whether you did any better?

The WITNESS. Yes, they would say, "You go wilder on the floor."

Mr. HEPBRON. Is there much smoking of marijuana in the block? You understand what I mean by the block in Baltimore?

The WITNESS. There is a lot on Charles Street and Baltimore Street.

Mr. HEPBRON. There is a good deal of marijuana smoking in the block and Charles Street?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEPBRON. It is rather widespread? Is that what you are saying?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEPBRON. A great many people smoke it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there be very many young people?

The WITNESS. The only ones I know would be around 19 years old to in their thirties. I never knew of any under 19.

Mr. HEPBRON. If they are under 19, they could not come in to these places on the block where they sold liquor.

The WITNESS. Unless they didn't look their age, I guess.

The CHAIRMAN. I wondered if you might have heard whether the same people were selling them to younger people. If that is true.

The WITNESS. I guess they would sell it to anybody.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't know yourself?

The WITNESS. I don't know myself.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you. Is there anything else you would want to tell us or that you think would be of interest to us.

The WITNESS. That is all I have to say.

#### TESTIMONY OF MRS. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. I wanted to say who we are and then to ask you: Would you be willing to talk with us?

We are not anxious to ask you anything about any offenses or any crime or anything of that kind. We do not want you to feel that we are here to get you into any trouble. You believe us in saying that?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you be willing to talk with us about matters generally with regard to drugs and narcotics, not to involve anybody or mention any names, but just to tell us about the habit generally, so we might be able to help others, young people particularly? Would you be willing?

The WITNESS. If I can.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you have any objection to being sworn and telling it under oath?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you raise your right hand?

In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear the testimony you give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

Mr. Moser. I am the counsel for this Senate committee, and I want to ask you a few questions that will give us an idea as to what the problem of narcotics is and help us find a solution. Have you been addicted to heroin?

The Witness. Yes.

Mr. Moser. How long have you been addicted?

The Witness. I guess about 30 years.

Mr. Moser. Thirty years?

The Witness. Thirty or forty years.

Mr. Moser. You were in your teens when you started?

The Witness. I was 18 or 19. I am 61 now.

Mr. Moser. Did you ever use marijuana reefers?

The Witness. No, sir.

Mr. Moser. Would you like to tell us how you got started on heroin?

The Witness. Just by the company I kept.

Mr. Moser. Was it a group of people who were using it?

The Witness. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. They suggested that you use it?

The Witness. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. And how long did it take you before you were hooked?

The Witness. Three days.

Mr. Moser. And how much were you using when you finally got to the top of your habit?

The Witness. About four or five caps a day.

Mr. Moser. How much did these cost, then?

The Witness. When I first started?

Mr. Moser. Yes.

The Witness. About 50 or 75 cents a cap.

Mr. Moser. How much are they now?

The Witness. \$3.

Mr. Moser. In Baltimore?

The Witness. Yes.

Mr. Moser. Did you ever get it anywhere else?

The Witness. No.

Mr. Moser. Just Baltimore?

The Witness. Yes.

Mr. Moser. And at what kind of places did you buy it, on the street, or did you go some place?

The Witness. In the street.

Mr. Moser. Just buy it from a peddler?

The Witness. Yes.

Mr. Moser. In downtown Baltimore?

The Witness. Anywhere I heard they were selling it.

Mr. Moser. The word would get around?

The Witness. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. Do you find there is very much of it among young people?

The Witness. Well, quite a few.

Mr. Moser. You started 30 years ago? Have you been confined for it before?

The Witness. No.

Mr. Moser. Ever been off it before?

The Witness. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How did you get off it before?

The WITNESS. I was in the hospital.

Mr. MOSER. You had an operation or was sick?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And when you were off it, then did they do anything for you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What did they do, give you small quantities?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And did you ever try to go off voluntarily?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. You said you were using four or five caps a day when you reached the highest point?

The WITNESS. As many as I had the money to buy.

Mr. MOSER. Sometimes it would be 4 or 5 and sometimes maybe 20?

The WITNESS. Twenty—no, not that many.

Mr. MOSER. It never got that high?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Some people do, you know.

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you get the money to buy it? Did you work?

The WITNESS. No; I didn't work.

Mr. MOSER. Did you have to steal to get it?

The WITNESS. Sometimes I would.

Mr. MOSER. We are not going to get you into trouble for it. We want to know what makes people do it and how they get their money. Do you think that you engaged in shoplifting and things like that for the purpose of getting money to buy drugs?

The WITNESS. Well, I did.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever have any regular job?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Was that ever enough to get the drugs?

The WITNESS. My husband was living at that time.

Mr. MOSER. Did you work, too? You both worked?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. So then you had enough money to buy it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. What we are trying to do is to find out if addiction causes young people principally to go and commit crime in order to get the money to buy the drugs. Perhaps you can help us on that. Do you think that is what happens to people who become addicted?

The WITNESS. Sometimes they do and sometimes they don't.

Mr. MOSER. They do if they have to; is that it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. The ones who do do it do so because they cannot get the money any other place?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. If you had known before you took drugs at the start that it would have had the effect it did on you and that you would get so you would have to take it, would you have started it?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. That is, if you had been warned in time, you would not have started?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think that young people would be less likely to start if they were warned in time?

The WITNESS. I think so.

Mr. MOSER. You think most of them do not know what they are getting in for?

The WITNESS. Some of them will and some won't. Some don't care.

Mr. MOSER. Don't care what happens to them?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Do you feel we could accomplish anything by telling the young people in one way or another that they are likely to ruin their lives by taking drugs?

The WITNESS. Well, I do not know. So many people have told them, yet they wanted to take them just the same, the same as I did, just to try it.

Mr. MOSER. You have been on for 30 years. Do you think it is possible for you to get off?

The WITNESS. I am going to try very hard. I am not getting any younger.

Mr. MOSER. Have you ever tried before?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes, I have tried before.

Mr. MOSER. Tried voluntarily?

The WITNESS. Not voluntarily?

Mr. MOSER. Have you been confined before?

The WITNESS. I have taken the cure in the hospital.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you do that?

The WITNESS. In Mercy Hospital, they gave me the cure.

Mr. MOSER. In Baltimore?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What did they do for you? Did they just take you off?

The WITNESS. They cut me down and gave me a little bit every day.

Mr. MOSER. Was that pretty hard?

The WITNESS. No; that was fine.

Mr. MOSER. They finally got you off?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How long did you stay off?

The WITNESS. About 6 months.

Mr. MOSER. How did you happen to get back on again?

The WITNESS. I do not know. I just did not feel like myself. I could not get myself together.

Mr. MOSER. So you started taking heroin again?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Needle?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find that your veins stood up?

The WITNESS. Yes; they stood up all right.

Mr. HEPBRON. Was your husband addicted, too?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. HEPBRON. Any other members of your family?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. I think that is all we have to ask of you. Thank you very much for coming in.

## TESTIMONY OF MRS. ———, ALCOHOLIC

The CHAIRMAN. We wanted to just talk to you and make yourself very comfortable. Would you be willing to talk to us? I want to explain to you that we do not want to ask you anything about any offenses that you might have been in or might be liable to. We are not anxious to have you say anything to get you into trouble or cause any difficulty whatsoever. We are not asking you to give any names or anything of that kind that you do not wish to, but just to talk with you about conditions generally. Would you be willing to do that?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If you don't feel that you are satisfied or if you feel that we are trying to involve you in any wrongdoing, please tell us so, because we do not have that purpose at all in mind.

The WITNESS. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you be willing to be sworn?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of Almighty God do you solemnly swear in the testimony you are about to give you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Your full name is what?

The WITNESS. — - —.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is your home?

The WITNESS. I have been in Washington 18 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you live before that?

The WITNESS. Luray, Va.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?

The WITNESS. Thirty-two.

The CHAIRMAN. We are particularly interested in the general use of narcotics by others. Would you be willing to give us some details and tell us what you may know as to whether it is being used pretty widely?

The WITNESS. I never had the dealings with buying it, only that I took it a few times when it was given to me, but I never bought any or I never even could give it to myself.

The CHAIRMAN. This is Mr. Moser who is the counsel for the committee. He has some questions to ask you.

Mr. MOSER. You have never been hooked by heroin?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I never had the habit.

Mr. MOSER. Your trouble has been largely with alcohol?

The WITNESS. Alcohol.

Mr. MOSER. And you have been in trouble on account of alcohol a good many times?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. I paid a lot of fines, but that is all considered a record and it all mounts up.

Mr. MOSER. The times you were given heroin you were with other people and they gave it to you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Were you under the influence of liquor at that time?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think they were taking advantage of you?

The WITNESS. I don't think they could have made me take it. I was sick and I felt I could forget about my troubles for a few minutes. If they could take it, I could.

Mr. MOSER. After you had the heroin, would it help you?

The WITNESS. I don't know whether it was the whisky or the heroin, but I was awfully sick after it.

Mr. MOSER. So you did not really like it?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find there were a lot of people using it?

The WITNESS. I met a lot of people in jail who were there for narcotics, but they wouldn't talk to me, being an alcoholic.

Mr. MOSER. You weren't one of their crowd?

The WITNESS. I wasn't one of their crowd, but when I would leave and maybe I would go into the beer place or some place like that, like the ones who brought me over here—I don't know because I just met them in this beer place that morning.

Mr. MOSER. Are you in here for having a needle in your possession?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Let me ask you about the alcoholic business. That is something you can't help, isn't it?

The WITNESS. It is sickness, I think.

Mr. MOSER. Have you had any contact with Alcoholics Anonymous?

The WITNESS. I was under the Westburg Clinic as a voluntary patient. Dr. Zapola was the doctor I was under. In February I was getting ready to take it and to take a new treatment for alcohol, which they were going to give me. They put me through blood tests. I had gotten a slip to get a chest X-ray, and then I came over here.

Mr. MOSER. The break-up of your home was caused by the alcohol, I suppose?

The WITNESS. I have been away from my husband for 2 years, but it has been longer than that. I served so much time in jail.

Mr. MOSER. Mostly for alcoholism?

The WITNESS. Sometimes I deserved to be in there, but there were other times when they would just see you in the same place and I have had them say, "Are you ready to go?" and there you would go. The judge would just give you a stiff sentence.

Mr. MOSER. Would you rather we didn't question you any more?

The WITNESS. No; I don't mind.

Mr. MOSER. Because I think we are upsetting you a little bit, and we don't want to.

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. How did you get started on alcoholism?

The WITNESS. How?

Mr. MOSER. Did you just drink with other people?

The WITNESS. I drank with other people and it got more and more all the time. As I said, I would be away from my husband longer than 2 years, but it has been 2 years since I have not seen him. When I would get locked up—

Last year I went before the judge twice and once I got 5 months for drunk and disorder. Then I was out and I got pinched again. I got 4 months. So I did 4 months and something for the 5 and 3 months and 15 days for the 4, and when I got out I was sick. I just felt like I had nobody, no job.



Mr. MOSER. You just had no place to go, and you felt sort of lost?

The WITNESS. No; I have no place to go. I just wasn't satisfied without working. They had told me until I got myself built up—I have a female condition for which I have been to the hospital since I have been here and have been operated on—and they told me to take it easy, but I went to this clinic on my own to fight it, but you see, I did not have any lawyers in court, and I could not explain to the judge just what I wanted to and they found the needle, but I took that for a reason. I had gotten it from a dentist. Maybe you don't want to hear all of this.

Mr. MOSER. We are not concerned about how you happened to get in here. What we are concerned with is the problem of alcoholism and how you get started on it and what might be done about it.

The WITNESS. They told me—the psychiatrist did. They have a good one in this school I was a patient in, and they just said I had just done too much time.

Mr. MOSER. You find you cannot get a job when you get out?

The WITNESS. Well, I can get a job, but it was just at that time, when I was not supposed to be working, but I would just rather have a job some place where I do not know anybody.

Mr. MOSER. You find that you go back to alcohol when you get depressed and get alone, or is it from being with other people?

The WITNESS. It is the old friends that you get with and you say if they can take one, you can take one. One calls for another, and sometimes I have deserved it.

Mr. MOSER. The time that you have gotten?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Thank you very much. We appreciate your coming in.

### TESTIMONY OF MRS. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Would you just talk with us for a little while? Would you be willing to talk to us about matters, nothing that would involve you in anything? We are not here to give you any trouble or to cause you any difficulty. Would you be willing to talk to us?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you be sworn?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of Almighty God, do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not want to have you feel that we are pressing you or forcing you to talk about anything you do not want to. We just wanted to ask you some questions about the situation, but not with any view to having any charges against you of any kind. Do you understand?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. With that being the case, would you be willing to talk to us and answer some questions?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. This is Mr. Moser, the lawyer for the committee.

Mr. MOSER. Your maiden name was ————?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And you are married to a man named ——?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You know ——?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You and he were together at the time you were arrested?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. We would like to find out from you and the other witnesses that we have talked to the things that indicate how they happened to get on the habit and what caused them to do so. Our principal interest is in finding out if there is some way we can keep other people from starting, especially youngsters. What we want you to help us to figure out is how to keep youngsters from getting on it. We felt, if we talked to people like you who have been through the mills, we could get some suggestions from you. How long have you been on heroin?

The WITNESS. About a year.

Mr. MOSER. When did you first start?

The WITNESS. Last year in May.

Mr. MOSER. Just a year ago?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How old are you now?

The WITNESS. I will be 23 next month.

Mr. MOSER. How did you happen to start? Did some friends of yours suggest it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You do not have to tell me. I do not want to involve him, but he has told us about his case. Did the friends who offered it to you charge you or give it to you free?

The WITNESS. Gave it to me.

Mr. MOSER. Did he sell it?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. He just used it?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. He suggested you use it because he was using it?

The WITNESS. I was smoking marijuana first and he said to try something better.

Mr. MOSER. How long had you been smoking marijuana reefers?

The WITNESS. I had been smoking it for about 4 months, something like that.

Mr. MOSER. You had just started?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You didn't use them in school?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you use them because other people you knew were using them?

The WITNESS. I was drinking first.

Mr. MOSER. You were drinking pretty heavily?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And then you started using reefers because you thought that would give you a better feeling?

The WITNESS. Drinking was making me sick.

Mr. MOSER. You found you gave up drinking when you started to use reefers?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You did not drink at all?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find you were addicted to reefers?

The WITNESS. I wasn't addicted.

Mr. MOSER. You just took them occasionally for the feeling?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And then were a lot of your friends using heroin?

The WITNESS. Not my friends.

Mr. MOSER. People you knew?

The WITNESS. People I knew.

Mr. MOSER. People you went around with?

The WITNESS. I didn't go around with them.

Mr. MOSER. But this one man that suggested it to you, you saw something of him? You went around with him a little bit?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And then after you got started on it, how long before you were hooked?

The WITNESS. About the third time I used it.

Mr. MOSER. You mean after that you were sick if you didn't have it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Just after the third shot?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. That is pretty fast.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How often did you have to take it to avoid being sick?

The WITNESS. You see, I was snorting it in my nose and I used it twice and then the third day I didn't use it. I had headaches.

Mr. MOSER. You said you started off by snorting and after you had snorted three times—

The WITNESS. I snorted twice. The next day I didn't have it and after I took some I didn't have any headache any more.

Mr. MOSER. You had a headache the next day, but after taking it, you did not have the headache any more?

The WITNESS. Yes. I had never had a headache before.

Mr. MOSER. After snorting it twice, you had a headache and then you got rid of the headache by taking some more?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you start, then, to take it with the needle?

The WITNESS. No, sir; about a month after.

Mr. MOSER. You snorted for a month before you took the needle?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. When you started on the needle did you do it yourself or someone did it for you?

The WITNESS. Somebody did it for me the first time.

Mr. MOSER. Did he give it to you the first time?

The WITNESS. He gave it to me.

Mr. MOSER. So it was given to you for quite a while?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Then you had to start buying it?

The WITNESS. Sometimes I would.

Mr. MOSER. Sometimes you bought it and sometimes it was given to you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Was it the same man who was giving it to you all the time or different people?

The WITNESS. Different people.

Mr. MOSER. People who were using it that you were associating with; is that right?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you go to any places where a number of people were taking it at the same time, parties?

The WITNESS. No, sir; not exactly. I did not go anywhere. I probably went to a place where all addicts would be, but most of them would not be using it at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN. But you did know that most of all of the people there were addicts?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you know that?

The WITNESS. You can tell by one of them using it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people would be around at that place?

The WITNESS. Mostly there would be six or seven, no more than about seven.

Mr. MOSER. They were all doing it together?

The WITNESS. We did not do it together unless they had two hypodermic needles and two would use it at a time.

Mr. MOSER. Did they have it there with them or did you buy it there? At these groups of six or seven did you buy it there or did people come there with it?

The WITNESS. Mostly the places that you would buy them wouldn't let you use it there. You would have to take it somewhere else, home or wherever you would use it.

Mr. MOSER. How much did you pay for it?

The WITNESS. \$3 a cap unless you would buy like 10 or 15 at a time. If they knew you really needed it, they would let you have it cheaper, \$1.50 a cap, if you bought 10 or 15.

Mr. MOSER. How many were you using a day when you came in here?

The WITNESS. One a day.

Mr. MOSER. That was only \$3?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go to Washington for it?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I never went to Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you go to Washington for anything else and while you were there hear about others getting it or using it?

The WITNESS. Yes; I heard about using it, but I never bought it there.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the price of it in Washington?

The WITNESS. \$1, \$1.50.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it as good stuff over in Washington for \$1 or \$1.50 as you got in Baltimore for \$3?

The WITNESS. You couldn't say because it was according to who had it. Some would want to make more money out of it and you would go to somebody else who was really nice.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go to New York?

The WITNESS. Yes; I went to New York.

Mr. MOSER. Did you use heroin when you were in New York?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you buy it there?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How much did it cost?

The WITNESS. \$1 a cap.

Mr. MOSER. And did you take it up there with groups of people or just by yourself?

The WITNESS. By myself.

Mr. MOSER. You went up there with somebody else, I suppose, and they used it too?

The WITNESS. No, I went by myself.

Mr. MOSER. What did you do for money to buy it? Were you working?

The WITNESS. I didn't use that much. When I went up there, I went to see a girl friend at the time. She knew somebody there and she bought it.

Mr. MOSER. She was using it, too?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. But she knew where to go for it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever have to steal anything to get money for it?

The WITNESS. No, sir; I never stole anything.

Mr. MOSER. Did some of the people who used it have to steal to get the money?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. A lot of them did?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did a lot of them work, too, at regular jobs?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Were there any who did not work at a regular job who just stole to get their money?

The WITNESS. A whole lot of them were boosting downtown.

Mr. MOSER. Isn't boosting shoplifting?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you get the impression that they were boosting entirely, did not work at all, but that was their only source of income?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think they would have done it if they had not had the habit? They were just boosting to support their habit, weren't they?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. If you had known, when you started to take drugs, that you would ever have gotten hooked and it would have cost you a lot of money and you might have ended up in jail, and so forth, would you have started?

The WITNESS. I sort of knew about before I started to use it.

Mr. MOSER. You knew it was dangerous?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You knew you might get hooked?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You just took a chance, in other words?

The WITNESS. I figured I was strong enough to control myself to a certain extent.

Mr. MOSER. You still think you are?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You think you can stop?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. From knowing the other girls who have used it, do you think that the average person is able to stop if she wants to?

The WITNESS. If they want to.

The CHAIRMAN. You think so?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think if the information would be given to the public generally and the younger people particularly that it would be a good thing or a bad thing to let them know about it?

The WITNESS. It would be a good thing to let them know about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

The WITNESS. Because I don't think narcotics are a good thing to play with. When you use narcotics, you have a feeling you never had before and you do not feel like the same person. You are a changed person altogether.

Mr. MOSER. And that is bad?

The WITNESS. Anybody who uses it, they can see a change in themselves.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think people would be less likely to try it if they knew that?

The WITNESS. They would be what?

Mr. MOSER. Less likely to take it, less likely to start?

The WITNESS. That is according to the person.

Mr. MOSER. Some people would start even if they knew it was dangerous?

The WITNESS. I do not know, sir.

Mr. MOSER. I guess that is all. You have been very helpful.

The CHAIRMAN. We are certainly obliged to you.

### TESTIMONY OF MISS ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. I just want to ask you if you would be willing to talk with us.

The WITNESS. I guess I will have to.

The CHAIRMAN. We want you to do it if you want to. We do not want you to be forced to do anything.

The WITNESS. I do not have anything to hide.

The CHAIRMAN. That is fine. Would you be willing to be sworn to tell the truth?

The WITNESS. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of Almighty God, do you solemnly swear in the testimony you are about to give to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to explain who we are and what we are here for. We are from the Senate committee and we do not want to ask you anything that will get you into any trouble or to cause you any difficulty. As a matter of fact, we don't want to ask you any-

thing about any particular offenses or anything of that kind, but just generally about the use of narcotics. Particularly, would you be willing to tell us what you know about that?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. This is Mr. Moser, counsel for the committee, and Mr. Moser, if you will be good enough to take it up, with the witness.

MR. MOSER. We are trying to find out about narcotics generally, what makes people become addicts and how they start, and so forth, hoping to try to find some way of keeping young people from starting and to see if there are any laws that ought to be passed or anything like that.

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. How old are you now?

THE WITNESS. Forty-one.

MR. MOSER. When did you start using it?

THE WITNESS. In 1937.

MR. MOSER. So that is about 14 years.

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. Fourteen years that you have been an addict?

THE WITNESS. That is right.

MR. MOSER. Did you start with marijuana?

THE WITNESS. No.

MR. MOSER. Never used reefers?

THE WITNESS. I don't like it.

MR. MOSER. You just used it—

THE WITNESS. When I was young I was with a show. I learned practically all that when I was on the road. I never liked it. It makes you too nervous and jumpy.

MR. MOSER. How did you happen to start with heroin? With the other people in the show doing it?

THE WITNESS. No; when I started to use heroin I had been sick. I had ptomaine poisoning. I went to Freedman's Hospital. I continued to have pains. The fellow I was going with at the time—I never knew enough about heroin or anything like that—he was up on it, but I didn't know. He decided to give me some to stop the pain. I didn't know what I was taking. He gave it to me and it did stop the pain.

MR. MOSER. With a needle?

THE WITNESS. Yes; and it did stop the pain. Every time I had a pain, he would give it to me. When I did find out what I was using, I was roped in then.

MR. MOSER. You were sick without it, then?

THE WITNESS. Oh, yes.

MR. MOSER. Have you ever been off it?

THE WITNESS. Yes; I have been off it for a while.

MR. MOSER. Why did you go off it?

THE WITNESS. When I was arrested I had to go off it.

MR. MOSER. When you were first arrested?

THE WITNESS. That is right.

MR. MOSER. How long ago was that?

THE WITNESS. In 1948.

MR. MOSER. And how long were you confined?

THE WITNESS. Forty-five days.

Mr. MOSER. But as soon as you got out, did you go back on?

The WITNESS. Not right back on, but I eventually got around to it again.

Mr. MOSER. How much was it costing you when you were taking the most?

The WITNESS. \$15, \$20, \$25 a day, whatever money you have you spend it on the stuff. If you have \$10 you can make out with \$10. If you have \$20, you have to spend \$20 before you think you have enough. That is the way it goes.

Mr. MOSER. Were you traveling around the country?

The WITNESS. No; no further than Washington.

Mr. MOSER. But you were in a show for a while?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Then you traveled?

The WITNESS. Yes. When I was traveling with the show I didn't know anything about the heroin or anything like that. I know about reefers, but I did not know about heroin.

Mr. MOSER. Have you worked since 1937?

The WITNESS. Oh, my soul, yes. I should say so.

Mr. MOSER. At steady jobs?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOSER. Even though you were on?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And did you ever lose any jobs because you were on?

The WITNESS. The job that I lost was the job I wanted most. I was working out at Hillside, Md., at the Pig-in-a-Pit. Mr. Pullman was the man I was working for. I was working there during the wartime, doing a man's job. We were allowed to have our health card. I took another girl down there for a job and she told them I was an addict. So they decided to bring the doctors in from Fort Meade to take the blood tests. So rather than be mixed up, I walked off the job. I know the moment they found I was an addict, I couldn't handle food. I just walked away.

Mr. MOSER. That was when you were sorry you were an addict?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. After that, did you have trouble getting a job?

The WITNESS. I had lots of trouble. I went to work on Minnesota Avenue, NE., for Mr. Dorgan, as a short-order cook. I worked there for a while. Finally I had to get off. When you are an addict, it just keeps you running. You just have to keep running because the minute they find out you are an addict, you know what is going to happen, and rather than have all that scandal, you walk away.

Mr. MOSER. Was it hard to get heroin?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Buy it anywhere?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Buy it on the street?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Is it mostly from peddlers on the street?

The WITNESS. Mostly peddlers on the street. They know the addicts better than we know them. They will approach you. They will tell you they have stuff and tell you what the price is. It is not hard to get.



The CHAIRMAN. Does the price vary at all?

The WITNESS. Sometimes one person will claim it is a little better, but it ain't better. They will ask you 25 cents more. It is the same stuff you have been paying \$2.50 for. One kind you use is supposed to be pure. That costs you \$2.50 a capsule. Then there is another. We call it sugar. You can get that for \$1 apiece. But most people are trying to get the best they can because they are stuck with abscesses so bad.

The CHAIRMAN. What about around the places where they were selling it?

The WITNESS. I have to go around to get it.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you stay there long enough to see whether other people came?

The WITNESS. I have been in places. That is how I came to know so many places. That is how I came to know so many people. That was by being in those places. I didn't know them until I was in those particular places.

The CHAIRMAN. How many would you say would be in there at one time?

The WITNESS. According to how big a place they had.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the largest, would you say?

The WITNESS. I have seen 10 or 15 in one time.

The CHAIRMAN. Would anybody come from out of the city, like in Baltimore, to get it, and other places?

The WITNESS. Yes. Plenty of people from Baltimore would get it.

Mr. MOSER. These places were in Washington?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did they seem to stay in the same place or did they change?

The WITNESS. They changed quite a bit. They are liable to be here this week and next week they will be somewhere else.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you know where they would be?

The WITNESS. The connections were on the street. They would tell you such and such people moved to such and such a place and not to tell anybody, but that you could pick it up. They have the stuff.

Mr. MOSER. You are sorry that you are an addict, aren't you?

The WITNESS. Absolutely sorry.

Mr. MOSER. And if you had known in the start what it would have done to you, you never would have started?

The WITNESS. If I could tell the world, I would be happy to tell the world what it really does to you.

Mr. MOSER. You would like to tell the world that once you get hooked, your life is ruined?

The WITNESS. That is right. I feel sorry for the kids. I am getting bitter against dope now because I read the papers about the school children. That makes me sick all over, to think about it, because, when I got mine, I wasn't quite so old myself, but I have come to the age now where I cannot wear down these penitentiaries. If I keep using that stuff, the penitentiary is going to wear me down. I do not want that to happen. I am finished.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

## TESTIMONY OF MISS ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Would you just sit there and be comfortable? We would just like to talk to you for a few minuts. You wouldn't mind, would you?

The WITNESS. Of course not.

The CHAIRMAN. We are not here to cause you any trouble and we are not here to ask you about any matters that would get you into any difficulty, but rather to talk about the situation generally. Do you understand that? Would you be willing to tell us and just answer some questions about matters we are interested in?

The WITNESS. If I can.

The CHAIRMAN. Truthfully, I am sure.

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you be sworn?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of Almighty God do you solemnly swear in the testimony you are about to give to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?

The WITNESS. I will be 23 the 12th of August.

The CHAIRMAN. Where have you been living?

The WITNESS. I have been living in Washington, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. For how long?

The WITNESS. Practically all my life. I was brought there when I was a kid.

The CHAIRMAN. Just what family have you? What brothers and sisters?

The WITNESS. I have one whole brother and I have four half brothers and sisters.

The CHAIRMAN. This is Mr. Moser, who is the lawyer for our committee, and I would like to have him ask you some questions and have you answer them in order to get some information about the situation generally.

Mr. MOSER. We are trying to get information about addiction so that we can find out whether something should be done about it, to try to get young people to keep from starting, keep anybody from starting, and see whether any laws should be passed or what should be done. We are talking to people like you in this institution because you have been through the mill and had the addiction and may know something about it.

Did you ever use marijuana? Did you start with that?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you use it when you were in school at all?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Just after you got out?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you use it a lot or just occasionally?

The WITNESS. Occasionally.

Mr. MOSER. Just at parties, and so forth, to get a good feeling?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever feel you had to have marijuana?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Just took it when you felt like it?

The WITNESS. No, I do not think it is a habit.

Mr. MOSER. How did you happen to switch over to heroin?

The WITNESS. Boys and girls.

Mr. MOSER. Some of those you were going around with?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Some of them were using it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. They suggested you do it?

The WITNESS. No, I saw them using it and I wanted to use it and see what it was like.

Mr. MOSER. How long ago did you start?

The WITNESS. April of last year.

Mr. MOSER. How much of a habit did you have? How many a day, roughly?

The WITNESS. I used about 6 a day. I snorted it.

Mr. MOSER. You started snorting?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You switched to the needle?

The WITNESS. Just twice in my life.

Mr. MOSER. That was along toward the end?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you prefer the needle when you started it?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Snorting was all right?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You used 6 a day? How much did they cost you?

The WITNESS. \$2.

Mr. MOSER. That was in Washington?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. That would be \$12 a day, maybe?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have trouble getting the money for it?

The WITNESS. Yes; sometimes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you work regularly?

The WITNESS. Sometimes.

Mr. MOSER. And you were living at home with your mother and your child?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Living alone?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And did you have enough money to support your habit or did you have to go steal sometimes?

The WITNESS. No; I did not steal it, but at all times I did not have enough to support it.

Mr. MOSER. What did you do to get along? Did you get along without it?

The WITNESS. No; I didn't get along without it.

Mr. MOSER. Somebody gave it to you?

The WITNESS. No; I went out, as girls do, on the street.

Mr. MOSER. And in that way you would get enough money to buy it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Would you have done that if you didn't need the money for your habit?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. That was just to get money?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And the habit really drove you to that?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did a lot of the girls do that to get money for their habit?

The WITNESS. I imagine so. There were quite a few of them around.

Mr. MOSER. Some of the people you knew did that, I suppose?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find it hard to get the drug when you needed it? Could you get it anywhere?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you buy it? Did you buy it on the street?

The WITNESS. Yes, I never cared to go into a house.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there any houses you could have gone into?

The WITNESS. There were quite a few.

Mr. MOSER. Your friends would go there, but you never did?

The WITNESS. No. There would be boys standing around on the corners with it.

Mr. MOSER. They would sell it to you on the corner?

The WITNESS. Sure.

Mr. MOSER. Most of the people we have talked to used the needle.

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How come you did not use it?

The WITNESS. I did not like the marks and you get abscesses behind them, and I did not care for them. I was getting along all right by snorting. As it is, there is a better feeling by using the needle.

Mr. MOSER. If you had known before you started that it might drive you to going out on the street and things like that to get money, would you have started?

The WITNESS. No; I do not think so.

Mr. MOSER. Do you feel that it was a bad thing to start?

The WITNESS. Of course, it is a bad thing to start. I know it now, but I didn't know it then.

Mr. MOSER. You didn't know it at that time, what a bad thing it was going to be?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think other people would be less likely to start if they knew what they were in for?

The WITNESS. I do not think they would. I know quite a few that never used it before and even came to me and asked me to give it to them. I refused to give it to them, although I was stuck in it, and it was rather hard for me to get out. I never gave anybody any that didn't use it.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think the ones who asked you would be less likely if they knew?

The WITNESS. They were like I was. They were curious. They wanted to know what it was. Those who used it talk about it, that it was nice and the feeling was nice, and the person gets curious. Not

knowing when they get into it, it will be hard to get out of it, they take it.

Mr. Moser. And also that if they got into it, they would not have enough money for it.

The Witness. No; they wouldn't.

Mr. Moser. And then they would have to do anything to get the money; is that right?

The Witness. I guess so.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. Moser. That is all we want to ask you. Thank you very much for coming in.

(Whereupon, at 12:40 p. m., the hearing adjourned.)



# INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

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TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1951

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO  
INVESTIGATE ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE,  
*Lexington, Ky.*

## EXECUTIVE SESSION

The committee met, pursuant to call of the chairman, at 10 a. m., in the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Ky., Senator Herbert R. O'Connor (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators O'Connor, Hunt, and Wiley.

Also present: Richard G. Moser, chief counsel; James M. Hepbrun, administrative assistant; Dr. Victor H. Vogel, medical officer in charge, United States Public Health Service Hospital; and Dr. Harris Isbell, director of research, United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Ky.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, gentlemen.

Dr. VOGEL. I think it might be well to start off with a film that we have here. Technically it is not too good, but it will last 30 minutes and it will give you a better picture of the medical aspects of drug addiction, particularly during the withdrawal phase, and it will give you a better idea as to what takes place than possibly hours of talking would.

Dr. Isbell?

Dr. ISBELL. As Dr. Vogel told you before, this film was made because most physicians seldom have opportunities to observe drug addicts very closely and, therefore, are generally not familiar with the clinical manifestations of the intoxication of these various drugs, and more particularly with the manifestations of withdrawal from some of them.

All of the scenes in this picture are real. They were all made on patients who voluntarily agreed to permit movies to be taken.

It was felt that it would be worth while to make a motion picture which would, insofar as possible, show the manifestations of intoxications with the various drugs which are commonly used by addicts on the North American Continent and the withdrawal syndromes which occur following abrupt withdrawal of some of these drugs.

As I said before, the persons who served as subjects for this movie were all morphine addicts serving sentences for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act. All of them volunteered for the experiments portrayed in the movie, and all were familiar with the effects of the

various drugs used. Every possible precaution was taken to prevent any serious harm to any of the patients.

We just took different scenes, and we put this motion picture together for exhibition to physicians. I think you will find that it will give you a better and more clear idea of the effects of these drugs and the withdrawal from some than any other way that we could do it.

In observing this motion picture, one must keep in mind that only examples of intoxications with one drug are shown. Actually, addicts frequently take more than one drug simultaneously and, from a pharmacological point of view, clinical addictions are usually mixed.

We must also keep in mind that the most important aspect of addiction—the psychiatric—cannot be shown in a motion picture of this kind. The personality defects which underlie addiction cannot be photographed. They could be portrayed in a movie only by using professional actors.

Before we can understand a subject it is necessary to define it. The definition of addiction has been a very controversial matter and, in the past, the definition which had the widest acceptance was that framed by pharmacologists:

Addiction is a condition developed by the effects of the repeated actions of a drug such that its use becomes necessary and cessation of the drug causes mental or physical disturbances.

Under the terms of this formulation, a drug was not regarded as addicting unless a definite withdrawal syndrome was observed after discontinuance of the drug. However satisfactory this definition may be to pharmacologists, it is not acceptable to physicians, nurses, law-enforcement officers, and social workers who actually have to handle addicts. If the occurrence of a withdrawal syndrome were the only important factor in addition, solution of the addiction problem would be very simple. One would simply provide addicts with their drugs, so that their physical dependence would be continuously satisfied.

Actually, we are concerned about addiction, not because individuals who use drugs become physically dependent on the drugs, but because abuse of the drugs is harmful to the individual and to society.

For example, no physical dependence is developed during chronic intoxication with cocaine. In spite of this, intoxication with cocaine is far more undesirable and dangerous than is chronic intoxication with morphine.

Furthermore, cocaine, both legally and in common parlance, is regarded as an addicting drug, and if it were excluded from this class of drugs, as it would have to be under the terms of the pharmacological definition, terrific confusion would result. Benzedrine and marijuana represent other examples.

Now, if you will go ahead and start running the film, please.

The addicting drugs roughly are divided into two classes, primarily on the basis of their effect on the behavior of the addict. They are stimulants and depressants.

Stimulants keep you awake and depressants are drugs that tend, initially at least, to make one sleepy and drowsy.

Now, the stimulants are cocaine, benzedrine, dexedrine, and mescaline.



The most important of these drugs historically and statistically, is cocaine which is used by the South American Indians. They chew it chronically day in and day out. In the United States the pattern is quite different. The drug is not taken orally—sometimes it is sniffed—but usually it is injected intravenously.

Now, cocaine, when taken intravenously produces a tremendous ecstatic sensation which, apparently, is so pleasing to the individual that he will take a dose of cocaine over and over again at very short intervals, gradually raising the amount he is taking as he goes along. Now, as he goes ahead taking these doses of cocaine, the toxic effects accumulate.

I might say here that drug addiction is a condition in which an individual abuses a drug to such an extent that the individual or society, or both, are harmed.

Drug addiction is a matter of personalities more than of drugs. Emotionally stable persons seldom become addicted.

Acceptance of this basic fact is necessary to an understanding of drug addiction. The most common types of personality defects which underlie addiction are the psychoneuroses and the character disorders. Emotionally normal individuals seldom ever become afflicted.

For example, each year in the United States millions of people receive morphine preoperatively and postoperatively. Only a few of these individuals become addicted. In our experience at Lexington, less than 5 percent of addicts become addicted as a result of medical administration of a drug.

Neurotic persons and immature pleasure-seeking individuals are likely to become addicted if introduced to drugs under proper conditions.

The method in which a susceptible individual is introduced to drugs is of great importance in determining whether he will become addicted to it. As stated above, addiction as a result of medical administration is extremely rare with any drug, including morphine. However, if a susceptible individual is introduced to the drug by his associates, addiction is very likely to occur. In other words, like many contagious diseases addiction spreads from person to person.

All addicting drugs affect the nervous system. They may be roughly divided into depressants and stimulants, as I said before, and it also may seem strange to you that two general classes of drugs which addicts use have diametrically opposed actions, but this is actually the case.

Frequently stimulant and depressant drugs are used simultaneously. Addicts probably take depressants in order to obtain relief of anxiety or nervous tension arising from their psychiatric defects. Stimulants are taken primarily to obtain a thrill, to relieve fatigue, or to lessen mental depression.

As I said, the stimulants are cocaine, mescaline, and benzedrine or amphetamine.

In this class of substances, cocaine is the oldest, the most dangerous, and the most favored drug. Since amphetamine, dexedrine, and other sympathomimetic amines are now easily available, and more easily available than cocaine, addiction to these substances is becoming rather common.

Mescaline, so far as is known, is used only by the Indians in the southwestern United States and does not represent a major problem in addiction.

The depressants are alcohol, all of the sedative drugs, especially the barbiturates, or morphine-like drugs and marijuana.

In the sense of continued chronic intoxication, addiction to this class of drugs is far more common than is addiction to the stimulants. Alcohol is, of course, the greatest cause of addiction in the United States. It, however, represents such a special subject that it will not be discussed. Addiction to barbiturates is becoming common and, in many ways, addiction to barbiturates is far more serious than is addiction to morphine.

United States addicts use the stimulants as spree drugs. They are seldom taken continuously unless a sedative drug is used concomitantly.

The reason for intermittent use of the stimulant drugs will become apparent in the scenes which follow. The effects of the stimulants are so unpleasant and so dangerous that an individual cannot continue to use them unless the effects are partly suppressed by some antidote, such as morphine or the barbiturates.

Cocaine is one of the oldest of the addicting drugs. In South America, it is used by the Indians who chew the leaves of the cocoa plant, together with lime, in the form of calcium hydroxide. Many Indians take the drug only during periods of severe muscular strain, or under conditions of very heavy physical labor; others use it continuously.

Cocaine suppresses hunger and relieves fatigue, so that if taken chronically, malnutrition results.

Most North American addicts take cocaine intravenously at very short intervals.

In the past in the United States, cocaine was most generally taken as a snuff. Now, however, most United States addicts take the drug intravenously. When so administered, the drug produces an ecstatic sensation which apparently has features resembling those of a sexual orgasm. In order to recapture this rapturous sensation, the addict injects the drug again and again at very short intervals. As the dose is repeated, serious toxic signs gradually accumulate.

This scene shows a patient, Tony, sitting quietly. In this scene we see the patient before he began to take cocaine. Notice that he is calm and relaxed, talking and joking with the cameraman. His tendon reflexes are normal. You now see him receiving a dose of cocaine intravenously. He began with injections of 20 milligrams of cocaine hydrochloride spaced at approximately 30-minute intervals.

After 12 hours' time he was taking injections of 50 milligrams of cocaine hydrochloride every 5 or 10 minutes and had taken a total dose of more than 2,000 milligrams intravenously.

Cocaine produces a transient sense of ecstasy, but the toxic effects outlast the euphoric effects and the addict becomes extremely nervous.

Here you see the patient shaking. As the addict continues to take these large doses of cocaine, he becomes extremely nervous, and begins to whisper rather than speak in a normal tone of voice, he has a marked tremor, and at times becomes extremely rigid. This phenomenon is termed "freezing" and, since cocaine is a convulsant drug, probably represents the earliest sign of impending convulsions.

The tendon reflexes are increased, mydriasis, hypertension, and sweating are present. Here you see him sitting in a chair. These signs are due, in part, to direct cortical stimulation and, in part, to the sympathomimetic effects.

Optical hallucinations occur.

Here you can see that this man has taken about 2 grams of cocaine, in 16 hours, and you see him almost in a preconvulsive state. When an addict has taken 2 grams of cocaine, he begins to experience hallucinations which are chiefly visual in type. If it is taken in sufficient doses it will produce convulsions.

You will notice his strained face, and the rigidity and the twitching of his limbs. You will notice the great increase in his tendon reflexes. His pupils are dilated, and his pulse is very rapid, and he is sweating excessively. All and all it is a very tremendous picture, and when one sees this picture one wonders why man will do this to himself.

Now, as the effects of the drug continue to increase the individual develops hallucinations and delusions. In other words, he is temporarily insane. Here you see this man seeing nonexistent butterflies, and he is following them around. He is pointing one out to me, and he is trying to catch one. There, now he has caught him and he has handed him to me.

This movie runs backward at this point, and it appears as though I caught the butterfly and handed it to him, and I don't like that. [Laughter.]

Here he sees bugs crawling on his skin. This is one of the common delusions that occurs during cocaine intoxication. There, you see, he has caught the bug and handed him to me.

A great many of these hallucinations or delusions are misinterpretations. They may see a small whisp of dust on the floor, and will think it is a bug, they will jump, and stop to examine it and then go on. If he sees a shadow in a glass, he believe that it is a person who is watching him and possibly attempting to kill him.

Quite characteristically, the type of person we are showing here, develops paranoid delusions, and the addict believes that he is being watched by a detective whose name is "Steve." There, you see, the detective is watching him, he sees him in the door and jumps away from the door.

They feel that a detective is peeping in on them through every crack and every window. They cover up the doors, and put blankets over the windows, so that the detective will not be able to watch him. They give a good description of their imaginary persecutor. This particular addict stated that the detective was a big "so-and-so" and that he was wearing a cap.

At this stage, as in this scene, we see the addict feverishly pacing up and down a hall. He sees a detective peeping out of every door and jumps away from him. Cocaine addicts who are having paranoid delusions are quite dangerous, since they may misidentify harmless individuals as being the detective who is persecuting them, and may attack and harm their best friends. I will say that most United States addicts do not reach the stage shown in this film. Before such serious symptoms occur they take an antidote to cocaine, generally morphine or heroin.

Once the symptoms abate after injection of the antidote, they begin to inject cocaine again and will spend entire nights attempting to balance the excitant effects of cocaine with the depressant effects of morphine.

When the administration of cocaine is stopped, no definite symptoms of abstinence occur. Addicts have a severe hang-over, are weak, shaky, and eat poorly for several days. These symptoms however, are simply toxic manifestations arising from the debauch rather than through withdrawal symptoms and are not relieved by injections of cocaine.

Mescaline is the alkaloid responsible for most of the effects of the peyote cactus.

Indians in Mexico and in the Southwest gather buttons of a certain species of small cactus. This cactus contains a number of alkaloids, the most potent of which is mescaline. The entire cactus button is eaten and enables the Indians "to see God" during their religious ceremonies. Ordinarily the cactus is taken only during these religious ceremonies and members of the peyote cults abstain completely from all other intoxicants. Serious harm to society does not result. The pure alkaloid, mescaline, has never been available in large quantities, so that no serious problem of addiction to it has developed in the United States. In France addicts have engaged in mescaline debauches.

As I say, the effects of mescaline resemble those of cocaine. This man received 5mg./kg. of mescaline sulfate orally. His tendon reflexes are increased.

Sympathomimetic effects and effects due to direct cortical excitation can be observed. Sympathomimetic effects include mydriasis, sweating, hypertension, tachycardia, and so forth. The cortical excitant effects are evidenced by the increase in the deep tendon reflexes, uncontrollable shaking, twitching, convulsions, and hallucinations. Notice that the reflexes in this particular subject are extremely sharp, twitchy, and repetitive. Ankle clonus is very frequently observed.

Characteristically this drug induces hallucinations which are predominantly visual and generally take the form of geometric patterns, although all types of hallucinations may be experienced in individuals. They temporarily develop a picture, but that is only to individuals who are so predisposed. Visual hallucinations especially of vivid colors are every characteristic.

Here you see the patient in bed under the effects of mescaline. The effects are similar to those in cocaine, showing the uncontrollable switching, shaking, and shivering.

The hallucinations may be regarded by different subjects as pleasant or unpleasant. This particular patient found them very disturbing. Paranoid delusions occur and reaction patterns simulating schizophrenia may be seen.

These drugs—cocaine, mescaline, and benzedrine—are very well antidoted by morphine, heroin, or even better by the barbiturates, so that generally the drugs of this class are not taken continuously in the United States, only intermittently for a spree, and usually the people will take an antidote, say a dose of heroin, before they develop these delusions and hallucinations.

Now, marijuana, of course, refers to the leaves of the hemp plant, preferably the leaves and flower of the female hemp plant, just as the seeds are beginning to set and the maximum amount of resin which contains marijuana is there. The leaves are gathered, dried, and the stems are removed, and marijuana is made up into a coarse powder like tobacco.

Hemp from different parts of the world varies in its content of the resins which are the active principles of the plant. The best marijuana usually comes from north Africa. Mexican marijuana is fairly potent, but North American hemp is low in resin content and regarded as inferior by experienced marijuana smokers.

There is a great deal of ritual in the smoking of marijuana. They use two cigarette papers—one brown and one white. For some reason or other, it is no good unless one has both types of cigarette papers—at least so the marijuana users say.

Now, each man has his own idea as to the size of the cigarette he is making. Of course, if he is selling them, he will make them as small as possible in order to obtain the maximum number of sticks or cigarettes from whatever supply of marijuana he may have.

When the drug is smoked the smoke is irritating, very irritating, much more so than tobacco, so it is necessary to take a short puff [demonstrating] and inhale additional air behind it in order to be able to hold the smoke down and obtain the effects.

This particular technique of smoking is due to the irritant properties of marijuana smoke. Even the use of this technique does not prevent coughing and gagging in experienced smokers.

In the Far East and in India, the resins of the marijuana plant are concentrated to form a solid cake—hashish. In this concentrated form or in the form of liquid infusions, the effects are far greater than those after smoking a marijuana cigarette.

To the majority of individuals, the effect of smoking marijuana is quite mild. These people become “high,” as they say, and they giggle and they have a good time; they are happy, pleasant, and contented. Distortion of time and space perception are characteristic features. There is no ataxia and smokers are generally pleasant and amusing.

Time appears to go very slowly, and space may either seem to be contracted or enlarged. As I said, they do not have very great ataxia, and they can still perform actions pretty well. They can throw a baseball and catch it quite nicely.

The mildness of the effects of marijuana smoking is probably due to the fact that it is difficult to obtain a very high concentration of the drug as long as it is smoked. If our addicts began to use the drug in the form of hashish, the situation might be entirely different.

As I say, marijuana smokers generally are mildly intoxicated, giggle, laugh, bother no one, and have a good time. They do not stagger or fall, and ordinarily will not attempt to harm anyone.

It has not been proved that smoking marijuana leads to crimes of violence or to crimes of a sexual nature. Smoking marijuana has no unpleasant after-effects, no dependence is developed on the drug, and the practice can easily be stopped at any time. In fact, it is probably easier to stop smoking marijuana cigarettes than tobacco cigarettes.

In predisposed individuals, marijuana may precipitate temporary psychoses and is, therefore, not an innocuous practice with them. Per-

haps in 10 percent of the individuals who do use marijuana as a drug, they become temporarily insane just as you saw with cocaine. We have had that occur here during the course of our experience. That actually represents the greatest danger in the use of marijuana from a medical point of view.

In addition, marijuana also under certain circumstances is very frequently the first drug that an individual experiments with, and it leads to addiction of drugs whose effects are far more serious.

Now, when we speak of addiction to morphine, it is usually described as having three characteristics. These are tolerance, a decreasing effect on repeated injection of drug, physical dependence and the development of characteristic sickness when the drug is taken away, an emotional dependence which is an answer to all of life's problems.

Veteran addicts become extremely skillful in the injecting of this morphine. They prefer to inject it intravenously, because in that way one gets the maximum thrill.

The equipment includes a spoon with a bent handle, a hypodermic needle, an eye dropper, cigarette paper, and cotton. There is also a handkerchief to be used as a tourniquet.

In this scene we see a veteran morphine addict before he takes his injection. Equipment described in the title is standard with United States addicts, and the eye-dropper technique is actually preferred to the use of a hypodermic syringe, since the dropper is smaller, easier to conceal, easier to handle, and actually easier to control when giving one-self an intravenous injection.

Now we see the addict fitting the cigarette paper around the end of the eye dropper to form a seal for the needle. Note that the cigarette paper is wet in the mouth and handled with the fingers. The addict's only concession to sterility is to occasionally wash his syringe. Notice that he rubs the needle in his hair to grease it so that it will slip through the skin more easily.

Here you see the patient preparing a "shot." The drug is dissolved in a spoon and a match is used to heat the solution. It is easy to understand the incidence of bacterial endocarditis among addicts after observing this technique. Water—in this case good sterile water—is used to dissolve the morphine. Of course, this using of distilled water is simply a gesture, after the other things he did, by spitting on the cigarette paper, and so on, and when one sees this one really wonders how many of these people live to be as old as this man, who is around 50.

They heat the water not only to sterilize it, but simply to help dissolve the drug. They place a whisp of cotton in the water in the spoon which is heated with a match. This serves as a filter, and after the water is hot, the tablets are placed in the spoon and another match is used to reheat the solution. This solution is then drawn up into the eye dropper through this small piece of cotton. As I said, the cotton serves as a filter and strains out insoluble foreign material which is, of course, present in adulterated bootleg morphine in large quantities.

There you see him putting the morphine into the spoon, and he has 2 one-quarter grains, approximately 32 milligrams of morphine. This is a very large dose, but it is a dose which addicts like, provided that they are not at the moment not tolerant. You can see him sucking

up the solution through his little whip of cotton. He then wraps a handkerchief around his arm for a tourniquet, and he inserts the needle into the vein with a drilling motion. The addicts become uncannily skillful in giving themselves intravenous injections. They can often "hit" a vein that a doctor is unable to find. The drilling motion is actually a good technique for entering a small vein.

As I say, this technique is peculiar to addicts, and it is a good technique for doctors for getting into veins that are small. I have learned it from the addicts, and it is actually quite effective, much more effective than the usual medical technique in making a straight jab along the long axis of the vein.

Here you see him injecting the drug, and he rubs it off with his finger.

A few seconds after the injection the drug produces tingling, itching, and flushing.

The effects of intravenous administration of morphine are evident within a few seconds. They consist of marked flushing of the face and upper part of the body or trunk. We cannot see this very well in the motion picture. He has a sensation of tingling, and his stomach rumbles, and it seems to have similarities to a sexual orgasm.

Following this initial thrill, which is very transient, the individual becomes progressively more sedated, and if allowed to take repeated doses and is not tolerant, he will take as much as he can without being killed, and then he develops this state of marked intoxication which the addicts term "being on the nod."

In this state it is very peculiar, in that the man is only half asleep and half awake. He may sit up all night with his head rolling forward on his chest and then snapping it backward. This is the state in which the opium dreams are experienced. Actually these dreams that you may have read about are quite ordinary dreams, but the only thing is that taking the drug enables you to have lots of dreams, and if the dreams are pleasant, you are able to take out your difficulties in fantasy, and then you may like morphine.

As you can see, when repeated doses are taken the addict becomes heavily sedated but can still be aroused. The semisomnolent state, illustrated in this scene, is termed "being on the nod." As the addict drowns, his head falls forward on his chest and then he partly awakens, straightens up, and looks about him. In this condition pleasant dreams occur and being "on the nod" represents a condition which most addicts desire.

As I say, unfortunately for the addict, this state does not exist very long, and the effect is very soon lost, and the man finally is taking drugs to prevent the appearance of the withdrawal illness.

In spite of the appearance of marked drunkenness, an individual who is "on the nod" can be aroused easily, and will answer questions intelligently without any great slurring of speech. They can walk about and very little ataxia can be detected. Morphine provides a way of being markedly intoxicated without being drunk. Morphine intoxication, therefore, differs strikingly from intoxication with alcohol or barbiturates.

Now, in the next set of scenes we are seeing an example of addiction to keto-bemidone. These scenes also demonstrate one of the techniques of determining the addiction liability of a new drug—the tech-

nique of direct addiction. Keto-bemidone is a very potent derivative of meperidine or demerol. Early in addiction to keto-bemidone this man was heavily sedated.

By "tolerance" we mean a decreasing effect on repeated administration of a drug. It is believed that tolerance represents the development or enhancement of certain homeostatic mechanisms which oppose the actions of the drug.

Keto-bemidone is an analgesic drug which will probably not come into use in the United States. Although a derivative of demerol, it is many times more potent.

In this particular scene we see a man who volunteered to undergo experimental addiction to keto-bemidone in a study carried out to evaluate the addiction liability of the drug. He is heavily sedated and "on the nod" just as if he were receiving large amounts of morphine.

We are, therefore, justified in saying that keto-bemidone produces morphinelike euphoria. He attempted to read the newspaper all day long, but never finished a page. He dropped his cigar several times and scratched himself repeatedly.

As you can see, the effects are similar to those of morphine. But as addiction proceeds this effect is lost. This indicates tolerance to the sedative effects of keto-bemidone.

I have not mentioned one thing that is peculiar to drugs of this type. All you have to do to wake the people is just touch them, and they are right with you. They can walk, and they can talk intelligently. It is quite different from alcohol or barbiturates. They are quite different from an individual who has taken too much alcohol. They are much less impaired, even in this stage, than they are with alcohol.

This man has developed a tolerance, and you now see that the sedative effect has disappeared.

This scene was made 6 weeks after the preceding scene was taken. The addict is still receiving the same amount of keto-bemidone as he was in the preceding scene. He is no longer heavily sedated. This loss of the sedative effect is indicative of tolerance, and tolerance means that this new drug is similar to morphine.

The high toxicity of keto-bemidone can be seen in the emaciation and appearance of ill health in this particular patient. The harm which addiction to this derivative of demerol has caused is evident. He loses a great deal more weight than people do who are taking morphine.

Following the withdrawal, he developed a characteristic illness, which is identical to withdrawal from morphine, except that it is extremely severe. Eight hours after the last dose of keto-bemidone was given he became very ill. He was just as ill as a patient who had been off morphine for from 36 to 48 hours.

Some of the men who underwent this experience, not this particular man, lost 17 pounds of body weight in 16 hours.

Here you can see the suffering in this man's face. Notice the twitching of the feet, and from that twitching of the feet we can see the effect it is having upon him. He yawned, vomited, ached, twitched, had fever, goose-flesh, hypernea, and excessive sweating.

The phenomena described in the title represents symptoms of abstinence from keto-bemidone. These, in turn, are indicative of devel-



opment of an altered physiological state—physical dependence—which necessitates continued administration of the drug in order to prevent the appearance of these symptoms.

In the case of the morphinelike drugs, these symptoms are extremely uncomfortable but not dangerous to life. They do, however, prevent the addict from discontinuing the use of the drug unless he has medical aid of some kind. The abstinence symptoms are generally opposite in direction to the symptoms produced by the drugs.

Instead of constriction of the pupils, we see dilation. Instead of a drop in blood pressure, we see the elevation of blood pressure. Instead of slowed respiratory rate, we see an accelerated respiratory rate.

These symptoms are probably due to release of the enhanced homeostatic mechanisms which are responsible for tolerance from the brake imposed by effective concentration of the drug in the body.

Abstinence from the opiatelike drugs is a self-limited condition which runs a definite time course. Patients will recover regardless and in spite of whatever treatment is administered, as long as the treatment involves withdrawal of the drug. Failure to realize this fact is responsible for the large number of irrational withdrawal treatments which have been advocated and are still recommended by some authors.

In this scene we see the addict restless, uncomfortable, sweating, yawning, moving from one side to the other side of the bed, aching and swept by waves of goose-flesh. He is nauseated, has vomited several times, and has lost a great deal of weight. He has a fever, his blood pressure, pulse, and respiration are elevated. Discomfort is evidenced in his facial expression. The twitching of his legs is a characteristic withdrawal sign which has given rise to the term "kicking the habit."

These symptoms indicate physical dependence. They were rapidly abolished by a dose of keto-bemidone. Prompt relief of the obstinate symptoms by the administration of the drug which produced the physical dependence is one of the most striking characteristics of physical dependence on any of the opiates.

This has led some observers to state that the withdrawal syndrome is "psychic" or "symbologenic" in origin, that all of the symptoms are hysterical or due to malingering in an effort to obtain the drug. This is definitely not true, since dependence on morphine has been observed in the paralyzed hind limbs of experimentally addicted dogs whose spinal cord was severed prior to addiction. Abstinence syndromes have been observed in dogs from whom all of the cerebral cortex has been removed.

There is, of course, a very strong emotional reaction to the suffering of withdrawal, which varies greatly from individual to individual. Generally, it is extremely easy to separate phenomena due to the emotional reaction to those due to withdrawal of the drug, provided one is sufficiently familiar with the manifestations of abstinence. Here is a man who is highly tolerant to morphine. You will interview this man later. He was receiving over 6 grains of morphine, and he is perfectly tolerant. The sedative effect has disappeared and he is able to carry on the trade of a barber.

This shows that the physical effects of morphine on the individual, once tolerance is developed, are not great. It is compatible with perfectly good health and, in fact, if the individual is sufficiently highly motivated with a considerable degree of social productivity, you will notice that he is able perfectly to carry on his trade as a barber.

I think you will have to bear in mind, first, that this is an artificial situation. This man's dose is artificially held at 400 milligrams a day. He was not permitted to have more. If he had had access to it he would have taken more, and would have developed a great deal more toxicity, and he could not have worked so effectively because, generally, the addict taking morphine tends just to sit around in a dream and do as little as possible.

In other words, in the average case, the social productivity is greatly decreased, and that represents the real harm that morphine does.

Here we see this patient 36 hours after his last dose of morphine. You will notice that the picture is similar to the individual that was seen during abstinence from keto-bemidone. This man is extremely restless, his legs are twitching, he is sweating, yawning, vomiting, has goose-flesh, and so forth.

Notice that in the second half of these scenes he is receiving an infusion in the jugular vein. We frequently have to make use of the jugular, since addicts' veins are often so sclerosed as a result of repeated injections that no other vein is available. They are running this fluid into his neck to replace that fluid which was lost by vomiting, sweating, and so on, and it had to be given to him through his neck because all of the veins in his arms have been sclerosed.

The medication being administered is 5 percent alcohol in glucose. It has been reported that intravenous alcohol relieves abstinence from morphine. This scene demonstrates clearly that intravenous alcohol is without effect. The only agents known which have any significant effect on the morphine abstinence syndrome are drugs with morphine-like action.

Now, I want to say to you that these withdrawal pictures are not imaginary, it is not psychic in origin. Physical dependence on these drugs can be induced on dogs from whom a certain portion of the brain has been removed, and on those paralyzed whose spinal cords have been severed, and it can be seen that it is a real physiological disturbance, and it is extremely uncomfortable. This man is quite ill.

We will now come to the use of methadone drugs in treating morphine addiction. Drugs of the methadone series will relieve or prevent signs of abstinence from morphine. When the methadone drug is withdrawn only mild or no symptoms are observed. Methadone is a synthetic drug, and it has the peculiar property of relieving pain just as morphine does. Also, it will prevent sickness of addicted persons. When the methadone is withdrawn the type of abstinence is much milder but more prolonged.

This patient was given 50 milligrams of alpha-acetyl-d-methadol daily in place of 400 milligrams of morphine hypodermically. No signs of abstinence are evident.

The manifestations of abstinence from drugs in the methadone series differ from abstinence from morphine. Abstinence is slow in onset, mild and prolonged, with very few signs of autonomic dysfunction. The major symptoms of abstinence from methadone are fatigue,

slight insomnia, anorexia, slight fever, et cetera. Mildness of abstinence from methadone accounts for its use in withdrawing morphine from addicts. By substituting methadone for morphine, one substitutes a mild type of abstinence for a severe one.

In this scene the patient has been receiving alpha-acetyl-d-methadol by mouth instead of morphine hypodermically. This is a very interesting compound. It is prepared by acetylation of dextro-methadone, which, pharmacologically, is a very inert substance. Acetylation converts the drug into an extremely active compound with very peculiar properties.

When administered hypodermically, effects are not discernible for 6 to 12 hours after injection of the drug. When given orally, effects are evident within 1 hour and a half. The effects are very long-lasting, so that in treating abstinence from morphine one needs to give only one dose of the drug by mouth daily.

It is quite evident that the subject is having no symptoms, is perfectly well and able to work. We may describe this phenomenon by stating that alpha-acetyl-d-methadol substitutes completely for morphine in a ratio of 1 milligram of alpha-acetyl-d-methadol for every 8 milligrams of the patients' accustomed dose of morphine.

Thirty-six hours after the last dose of alpha-acetyl-d-methadol was administered, the addict had no symptoms and continued to work.

In this scene we see the addict 36 hours after he had received his last dose of alpha-acetyl-d-methadol. When compared with the scene showing the addict 36 hours after his last dose of morphine, the difference in the intensity of abstinence is quite evident. About the fifth day of abstinence he developed fatigue, mild cramps in the legs, and became slightly irritable. These symptoms soon subsided without any treatment being given.

Alpha-acetyl-d-methadol is a very interesting drug which may possibly have valuable clinical uses primarily because of its great efficacy when administered orally, and its prolonged length of action. Whether this drug will be effective as an analgesic still remains to be determined. This point can be settled only by administering the drug to patients with pain. This drug is not yet available for general clinical use.

Now we come to barbiturates. Addiction to barbiturates is a very dangerous condition. The signs of intoxication with barbiturates resemble those of intoxication with alcohol. They include nystagmus, ataxia in gait and station, dysarthria and tremor.

Addiction to barbiturates is undoubtedly increasing rapidly in the United States. Sales of these drugs are far in excess of estimated therapeutic need and amounts to 24 capsules yearly for every person in the United States. In the United States, addiction to barbiturates is exceeded in the importance only by addiction to alcohol. Actually, the two problems are very similar. The signs of either acute or chronic intoxication with barbiturates resembles those of alcoholic intoxication.

In this scene we see a patient who is receiving 1.3 grams of seconal (secobarbital) daily. It is evident that he is extremely drunk, has marked ataxia of both gait and station, is unable to walk, and is being supported by the attendants. He showed marked coarse tremor of his hands, dysarthria, nystagmus, et cetera. When one sees a patient

who appears drunk that has no odor of alcohol on his breath, the most likely diagnosis is barbiturate intoxication.

While intoxicated, these patients frequently fall and are injured. Like alcoholics, barbiturate addicts may be seriously injured as a result of a fall. They also fall asleep in bed while smoking and set serious fires. Like alcoholics, their emotional control is impaired and they are likely to fight over minor matters or fancied insults, and so incur an injury.

Individuals intoxicated with barbiturates are unable to carry on their usual occupations or do any useful and productive work. They will, of course, be very great menaces if they attempted to drive automobiles. They even commit crimes and cannot remember them after the commission of the crime.

The effects vary with the food intake, just as they do with alcohol. The effects are much less when the drug is taken on a full stomach. These individuals are apt to have severe falls and receive serious head injuries, just as they do with alcohol. All in all, the picture is very formidable.

Now, at one time it was said that there were no withdrawal symptoms with individuals who were chronic addicts to barbiturates. That is not true. Excessively rapid withdrawal of barbiturates may be followed by convulsions and a delirium. This patient received his last dose of barbiturate 16 hours before this scene was made.

We now know that very severe and dangerous symptoms do occur following abrupt withdrawal of barbiturates, or even after abrupt reduction of the dosage the patient is accustomed to taking.

In this scene we see a patient who has been receiving 3.8 grams of amytal (amobarbital) per day. His last dose was administered 16 hours before this particular scene was taken. He is now having uncontrollable episodes of twitching and jerking of the extremities, beginning chiefly in the left leg. At this time these episodes, which might be termed minor convulsions, were not associated with loss of consciousness. They were, however, associated with the appearance of bursts of large high-voltage slow waves in the electroencephalogram. The development of these minor seizures was preceded by anxiety, extreme weakness, and, on standing, by a disturbance in cardiovascular dynamics. As abstinence proceeded, these minor seizures were replaced by true grand mal convulsions. Later he had three grand mal convulsions.

Here we see this patient having a typical tonic-clonic convulsion, which is clinically indistinguishable from a seizure due to idiopathic grand mal epilepsy. The seizure was preceded by a cry. If one looks carefully, salivation is evident.

Patients soil themselves, have positive Babinski signs immediately after the convulsion, are confused and disoriented for a period of time, though seldom for as long as after seizures due to grand mal epilepsy.

This patient had no personal or familial history of epilepsy. Prior to addiction to barbiturates his electroencephalogram was completely normal. In short, convulsions seen during abstinence from barbiturates are true withdrawal phenomena and are not dependent upon any preceding epileptic diathesis.

During seizures due to withdrawal of barbiturates, patients may be very seriously injured. Skull fractures and fractures of the vertebrae

are not at all uncommon. It is wise to contrast this with abstinence from morphine. Abstinence from morphine is very uncomfortable but is not actually dangerous to life. Addiction to barbiturates is, in many respects, far more dangerous and far more serious to both the individual and to society than is addiction to morphine.

This patient has been abstinent from barbiturates for 5 days. He has a severe delirium which resembles a schizophrenic reaction pattern.

The second major manifestation of abstinence from barbiturates is a psychosis which resembles delirium tremens. Some patients may have both convulsions and a delirium; others may have convulsions but no delirium; still others may escape convulsions but have a delirium.

In this particular scene we see a patient approximately 5 days after he received his last dose of barbiturates. He had been receiving 1.8 grams of secobarbital per day for several months. During the night preceding the day when this scene was made, he suddenly called for the doctor, and said that his brain had slipped down into his body. He said that this was due to the fact that too many brain waves had been taken out and that the situation could only be remedied by putting them back in. Throughout the day he had many vivid visual hallucinations. He saw himself and parts of himself on the wall. He saw other people on the wall. He saw airplanes, trains, and so forth.

In this particular scene, we see him hyperventilating; the significance of the hyperventilation is unknown.

Later, when asked how many people he saw, he counted eight and replied three. At this time, the psychosis waxed and waned periodically. At times the patient appeared to be perfectly oriented, would talk, joke, laugh, and seem perfectly reasonable. A few minutes later he would begin to stare at the imaginary pictures on the wall.

He also had ideas of reference and felt that the pictures he was seeing were being thrown on the wall by a hidden movie projector, or that the hallucinations were being suggested to him by the physician.

Generally, such patients are disoriented in time and place, but not in person. Symptoms usually appear and are much worse at night. Auditory hallucinations are present, but optical hallucinations predominate. Unless one is aware of the condition it may be confused with any of the psychiatric entities such as schizophrenia or manic-depressive psychosis, and especially with alcoholic delirium tremens.

This patient became progressively worse and was disoriented in all three spheres during the night immediately following the preceding scene. He waved a pocket comb, jibbered and yammered, and had vivid hallucinations, largely of a sexual nature. He masturbated several times during the night and seemed to be accusing his wife of various sexual irregularities. The following day he thought that he was being tried on a charge of burglary in Indiana, and conducted a very skillful defense of his own case. Thereafter, he recovered rapidly.

Now, when he is waving his hands around in the air that way, I don't know what he is doing. This is not a convulsion, but that is something that he is doing himself. It means something to him, but I don't know exactly what was going on, because he was completely out of contact and would not answer questions at this time.

Now, the barbiturate withdrawal picture is more variable than that of morphine.

A careful and slow withdrawal of barbiturates will prevent these serious symptoms. Physical recovery from barbiturate addiction is complete.

The only safe method of withdrawing barbiturates from addicted persons is to slowly reduce the dosage. This is done by first establishing the dose which will keep the individuals continuously mildly intoxicated. Usually 0.8 to 1.6 grams of pentobarbital, or the equivalent dosage of any barbiturate, per day, will suffice for this purpose. Once the minimal intoxicating dosage is established, the dosage should be reduced 0.1 gram per day. Occasionally, reduction should be stopped for a day or two and the dosage maintained at whatever level has been attained. If patients become excessively nervous, cannot sleep, develop convulsions, or any of the other major manifestations of withdrawal, reduction should be stopped immediately.

If the diagnosis of barbiturate addiction is made after major signs of abstinence have appeared, the patient should immediately be given barbiturates intravenously or intramuscularly until the symptoms are controlled. Thereafter, slow reduction can be started.

It is also important to remember that acute barbiturate intoxication is frequently superimposed upon chronic barbiturate addiction. When a diagnosis of acute barbiturate intoxication is made, it should be ascertained, after the patient has recovered from coma, whether he has been ingesting barbiturates chronically. If this is the case, the patient should be given barbiturates regularly and slow reduction begun.

The barbiturate abstinence syndrome, like the morphine astinence syndrome, is a self-limited condition which runs its course, even if untreated. Physical recovery is complete and, if the patient does not incur some severe trauma while intoxicated or while he is having convulsions during withdrawal, clinical evidence of any permanent damage cannot be detected.

As is the case with addiction to alcohol and addiction to morphine, many patients relapse to the use of barbiturates repeatedly. One of the men in the last scene has relapsed to the use of barbiturates three times since this movie was made. Prognosis for complete abstinence must therefore be guarded.

Senator HUNT. Doctor, I wanted to ask you as to the convulsions that were so evident in the shaking of the hands; do you also have a convulsion of the heart muscles?

Dr. ISBELL. No.

Senator HUNT. Just of the extremities?

Dr. ISBELL. Just the muscles; actually, it is a discharge from the brain.

Senator HUNT. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. After it is over, do they have a recollection of what has occurred?

Dr. ISBELL. They do not remember the convulsion. They call it a black-out. They have a partial memory of the hallucination, usually.

Mr. MOSER. Do they suffer during that withdrawal period on barbiturates?

Dr. ISBELL. Oh, yes; especially early before the convulsions occur, they are extremely apprehensive, and they are frightened. They feel as though they are going to explode. They have a terrible sensation of fear, and they are begging for drugs of any kind. First, you need to remember that the taking of small doses that are to be prescribed by physicians in the course of treatment of illness will not bring about any withdrawal illness. It is only when they take larger doses of their own selection. They may take anywhere from 5 to 20 of these capsules a day, and if they do, then they will have this withdrawal phase that they must go through.

The CHAIRMAN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. Back on the record.

I would now like to call the executive meeting to order, and to state for the record that by unanimous action of the entire committee the chairman is authorized to appoint one or more members as a subcommittee, and does appoint a subcommittee to conduct this hearing held at Lexington, Ky., and has appointed the Senator from Wyoming, Mr. Hunt; the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Wiley; and the Senator from Maryland, myself, as a subcommittee in this instance.

I would like to file for the record the resolution adopted by the entire committee.

(The resolution above referred to may be found in the files of the committee.)

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the first witness that we call will be Dr. Vogel. As is customarily the case, we have been swearing all of the witnesses, and I presume you would have no objection to being sworn.

Dr. VOGEL. No objection at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. Will you raise your right hand, please.

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Dr. VOGEL. I do.

#### **TESTIMONY OF DR. VICTOR H. VOGEL, MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE, UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL, LEXINGTON, KY.**

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us your full name for the record, please.

Dr. VOGEL. Victor H. Vogel.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, will you just state your official position?

Dr. VOGEL. I am medical officer in charge, United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Ky.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask our chief counsel, Mr. Moser, to conduct the examination.

Dr. VOGEL. Very well.

Mr. MOSER. How long have you been in this position, Doctor?

Dr. VOGEL. I have been in this position for 4½ years. I have been stationed at the hospital twice before in other capacities.

Mr. MOSER. What was your position before you came here?

Dr. VOGEL. The first time when the hospital opened, from 1935 to 1937, I was a staff psychiatrist; the second time, in 1943 to 1944, I was executive officer, second in charge.

Mr. MOSER. And between 1944 and the time you came here?

Dr. VOGEL. I was in Washington in the National Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, where I was loaned by the Service. In the intervening period between 1937 and 1943 I had several service assignments, including the National Office of Civilian Defense, and the Division of Mental Hygiene in the Public Health Service headquarters.

Mr. MOSER. How many years altogether have you been in the field of narcotics?

Dr. VOGEL. That would be eight, plus—eight or nine.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, will you give us some figures showing—

Dr. VOGEL. May I correct that to 9 or 10? I had a year at the Fort Worth Hospital as executive officer.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all right.

Mr. MOSER. Will you give us figures showing the total number of patients in this institution and Fort Worth which, as I understand, is the other Federal institution that treats narcotics.

Dr. VOGEL. Yes; I will give you the data that I have. Our population at Lexington Hospital, the addict population is 1,320. The normal capacity is 1,300. Our highest population has been 1,500.

The Fort Worth Hospital has at the moment about 225 addicts. The total bed capacity there is a thousand, but numerous other mental patients on a paid basis are cared for there, such as those from the Veterans' Administration.

I have here a chart not based on the present population, but on the admissions of the two hospitals combined.

I thought in order that the committee might have an idea of a demand made for treatment on these hospitals, that the statistics of the two hospitals should be taken in combination.

Mr. MOSER. This chart is a graph from the year 1935, when this hospital was opened, as I understand it, to the present date in 1951?

Dr. VOGEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Showing the admissions of the addict patients. I call the committee's attention to the fact that in recent years, especially from the beginning of 1949 to the end of 1950, there was a very sharp increase in the number of patients, although there is a slight decrease in the early part of 1951.

Dr. VOGEL. This is the admission of all ages. I have another chart showing the admissions of those under 18.

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

Dr. VOGEL. This shows the total admissions of addicts to the two hospitals as being 37,589.

Mr. MOSER. Over the years?

Dr. VOGEL. Over the years.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, I will show you these two tables of figures which you prepared, one entitled "Addict Admissions by Calendar Year, Lexington Hospital Only," and the other is a breakdown of these figures according to sex, race, and age groups.

Dr. VOGEL. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. These were prepared here, were they?

Dr. VOGEL. Yes, sir.



Mr. MOSER. I would like to offer these in evidence as exhibits 1 and 2 to be attached to the record.

Dr. VOGEL. May I call your attention to the fact that the second table which you referred as a breakdown table refers only to that portion of patients under the age 21.

Mr. MOSER. All right. I offer them in evidence.

The CHAIRMAN. Exhibits Nos. 1 and 2 will be admitted.

(The documents marked "Exhibits 1 and 2" are as follows:)

EXHIBIT No. 1.—*Addict admissions, by calendar year (Lexington hospital only)*

	All addict admissions	Under 21 (included in total admission figures)		All addict admissions	Under 21 (included in total admission figures)
1935 <sup>1</sup> .....	823	9	1945.....	1,571	19
1936.....	1,021	15	1946.....	1,904	27
1937.....	838	8	1947.....	2,497	13
1938.....	1,149	23	1948.....	2,335	48
1939.....	1,013	22	1949.....	3,494	199
1940.....	1,018	11	1950.....	4,146	426
1941.....	1,236	6	1951 (to May 31, 1951).....	1,554	155
1942.....	1,769	17	Total.....	29,979	1,032
1943.....	1,923	23			
1944.....	1,688	11			

<sup>1</sup> Hospital officially opened May 25, 1935.

EXHIBIT No. 2.—*U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Ky., June 7, 1951 (Lexington hospital only)—Comparison study of patients under 21 years of age in the institution this date*

	Male	Female		Male	Female
Totals.....	131	19	By residence—Continued		
By age groups:			Chicago, Ill.....	21	3
Aged 20 years.....	37	7	Washington, D. C.....	13	1
Aged 19 years.....	35	4	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5	1
Aged 18 years.....	39	4	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	0
Aged 17 years.....	16	3	East Chicago, Ind.....	1	0
Aged 16 years.....	4	1	Gary, Ind.....	2	0
By race:			Dayton, Ohio.....	1	0
White.....	30	5	New Orleans, La.....	1	0
Negro.....	100	14	Miami, Fla.....	1	0
Mexican.....	1	0	Detroit, Mich.....	1	2
By custodial status:			Boston, Mass.....	1	0
Voluntary.....	87	12	Baltimore, Md.....	1	1
Probationer.....	3	0	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Prisoner.....	41	7	Montclair, N. J.....	1	0
By residence:			Jersey City, N. J.....	1	0
New York City, N. Y.....	77	10	Norfolk, Va.....	1	0
			Louisville, Ky.....	1	0

Senator HUNT. Doctor, may I ask you, what is the total number of addicts in the United States, according to your information?

Dr. VOGEL. No one can answer that, of course, since in order to be an addict you have to hide from the law. The statistics are not available. Mr. Anslinger has said that a year or so ago there were about 48,000 addicts, but that was before this onset of teen-age addiction which we are concerned with at this time.

Senator HUNT. Thank you.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, will you give us some statistics and a breakdown of figures with regard to what we call the teen-age addicts?

Dr. VOGEL. I have a chart here which refers not to all ages, but only to those under age 21. This combines the admissions for the Fort Worth and Lexington Hospitals also. It shows a variation from 1935, when there were only 9 patients under age 21 admitted during the year, to 1950, when there were 440 teen-age patients admitted.

Projecting that experience of the first 5 months in 1951 over the entire year, which may not be entirely valid, it indicates that there will be a slight decrease to 398 teen-age patients during the year 1951.

You must realize that these are not calendar years, but are fiscal years from July to July.

Mr. MOSER. Even though there has been a slight decrease in 1951, as estimated, the years 1949, 1950, and 1951 are, nevertheless, an enormous increase in teen-age patients over the previous years, is that correct?

Dr. VOGEL. That is correct.

Senator HUNT. Percentagewise, do you have that on the chart?

Mr. MOSER. No; Senator Hunt, but I have made some computations on this table of addicted admissions by calendar years at Lexington, and it appears that in 1935 there were 823 patients, 9 of whom were under 21, or about 1.1 percent.

In 1949 there were 199 out of 3,494, or approximately 8 percent. That figure went to 9 percent in 1950. In December 1950, Dr. Vogel, what was the figure?

Dr. VOGEL. Eighteen percent of our admissions in that month were under age 21.

Mr. MOSER. The figure for 1951, to May 31, 1951, as shown by this table, is 155 under 21 out of 1,554, or approximately 10 percent.

Senator HUNT. Thank you.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, will you give us information with regard to the breakdown of these between white and Negro?

Dr. VOGEL. I have these not by admissions, but by patients in the hospital, on June 7 in the Lexington and Fort Worth Hospitals.

Mr. MOSER. You are referring to the chart entitled "Addict Patients Under Age Twenty-One at Lexington and Fort Worth Hospitals as of June 7, 1951," is that correct?

Dr. VOGEL. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Go ahead.

Dr. VOGEL. On that date 120 of our patients were Negroes, and 38 were white.

Mr. MOSER. About a third?

Dr. VOGEL. The white group included several Puerto Ricans. It is nearer to two-thirds Negro and about one-third white. This is for patients under 21.

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

Dr. VOGEL. Taking patients of all ages, the ratio is reversed. One-third are Negro and two-thirds are white, so that the teen-age epidemic seems to be particularly prevalent in the colored groups, as you will see here, in the large cities, since of our 158 total, 87 are from New York City, 24 from Chicago, 15 from Washington, and 32 scattered among others, among other cities, not more than one or two, but in practically every case they are from large cities.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, we have been using the word "addicts." Do you mean by that people who are addicted to opiates, such as heroin, or do you include those who have been taking marijuana?

Dr. VOGEL. In the over-all statistics are included persons addicted to all of the drugs controlled by the Harrison Narcotics Act, that is, all of the opiate group, including marijuana.

Actually, when we consider the teen-age group, so far as I have seen, without a single exception, they are all addicted to heroin.

Mr. MOSER. Is it true that most of them have started with marijuana?

Dr. VOGEL. Most of them start with smoking marijuana, usually with a group, which later considered it smart to experiment with heroin, and that led into physical dependence and need for prolonged medical treatment.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have any statistics as to the type of families these people come from?

Dr. VOGEL. I have an impression from talking to a good many of them that they come from the underprivileged and slum areas in our large cities.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have many women?

Dr. VOGEL. We have among the teen-age group, as you can see 19 girls and 139 boys. That is about the same ratio, by sex, as we find in the older age groups.

Mr. MOSER. Now, Dr. Vogel, will you describe the condition of this hospital from the viewpoint—first, Dr. Vogel, you were going to refer to a breakdown by age groups of the addicts in Lexington and Fort Worth.

Dr. VOGEL. One would expect, of course, in considering all ages under 21, to find that more of them belong to the 20 age group, and slightly less to 19 and slightly less to 18, and so on down, but this shows there are as many 18-year-olds as there are 20-year-olds.

We have had patients here as young as 13. We have had several that were 14 and 15. But we did not have any in the hospital on the date this graph was made.

The impact of this tendency toward younger addicts has reduced the over-all average age of population in the hospitals from about 37 years to about 26 years.

Mr. MOSER. Now, let me come back to the conditions here at Lexington, as to whether the facilities that you have there or here are available for the number of patients that you have who are making applications or being sent here.

Dr. VOGEL. There has never been a time during this increased demand when we have had to deny prompt admission to first-time male patients, in order to give them prompt treatment. We have had, part of the time, to enforce a waiting list for recidivist male applicants.

Our women's facilities are limited to 160 beds, and we have constantly had a waiting list for admissions for several years, even before this teen-age epidemic came along.

So although there is now a waiting list for all ages of female patients, this is no waiting list for any type of male patients. Part of the time recently there was a waiting list for recidivist male patients.

We are able to promptly admit these male patients only, however, by maintaining a state of crowdedness beyond our normal capacity. Our normal capacity is 1,300 beds, and we have been as high as 1,500.

At the moment, of course, with 1,320, we are 20 beyond our normal capacity, but still we are admitting males promptly.

The chief deficiency, we feel, in addition to that moderate degree of crowding, is that we have no excess of beds to allow for grouping, or additional buildings to provide for desirable segregation of teenage patients from the older recidivist type of patient, who may be a bad influence on the younger and more naive patients.

MR. MOSER. You have the males and females separated, do you not?

DR. VOGEL. Yes; they are completely separated.

MR. MOSER. But the older and younger ones are put together?

DR. VOGEL. That is right. We do not have the facilities at present to provide for separate housing or treatment of the young from the old.

MR. MOSER. So you believe a young addict, coming in here perhaps for the first time, is likely to learn a great deal more about drugs than he ever knew, is that correct?

DR. VOGEL. He is bound to learn more. Of course, whether or not he is a willing recipient of that additional knowledge, and will use it when he goes out, for the worst, depends on his own attitude and make-up.

There is a considerable value by the therapy of the horrible example, the effect of the older addict on the younger, and that may have a desirable effect, but on others, where they are impressionable, and look up to that older group, the total effect may be undesirable.

SENATOR HUNT. Doctor, may I ask you, do you ever allow the younger people to watch the horrible examples for the horrible effect they get?

DR. VOGEL. Well, they frequently have beds in the treatment wards or dormitories. They come into intimate contact with them from the beginning, in the withdrawal ward, and later the continued treatment dormitories. Of course, you don't find in our withdrawal wards the terrible suffering that you saw in the picture based on withdrawal cases, because there we were making the picture to show the effects of abrupt withdrawal, but in the hospital we do everything possible to alleviate and soften that withdrawal suffering.

MR. MOSER. Yesterday one of the patients I talked to said when she first came here she knew only about one drug, the one that she was taking, but she says, "Now I am practically a pharmacist."

DR. VOGEL. That is conceivable.

MR. MOSER. Does that mean that she has learned about different types of drugs and different methods of administering them?

DR. VOGEL. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. Doctor, have you learned that in the actual cases of the recidivists, that they did, subsequent to leaving here, go on other drugs about which they had learned here?

DR. VOGEL. Yes; I am sure that addicts have learned of drugs which could be used as satisfactory substitutes if they could not get their drug of choice, and subsequent to their going out of here they know of other drugs to look for when times get rough.

MR. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, what is the capacity of the hospital at Fort Worth?

DR. VOGEL. One thousand beds.

MR. MOSER. What percentage of those are addicts?

Dr. VOGEL. About 225 at the present time. You see, during the war, addiction fell off to the point—this was because of strict control, of Government control over foreign shipping—so addiction fell off to the point that the Lexington Hospital could handle the entire load, and the Fort Worth, Tex., hospital was used, first, for psychotic Navy patients, and later for psychotic veterans. Transition is now taking place, we are taking in more addicts and taking fewer of the veteran patients in order to meet the demand. As of the moment there are available at Lexington and Fort Worth vacant beds for the treatment of about 300 additional addicts right now.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think the decline in the number of admissions during the war was caused by the inability of addicts to get the drug, or could it have been partly caused by the fact that many potential addicts were in the Army?

Dr. VOGEL. Both factors were undoubtedly in operation.

Mr. MOSER. Here at Lexington what kind of patients do you have from the point of view of voluntary and involuntary, and what are the percentages of each?

Dr. VOGEL. We have approximately half of our patients who are Federal prisoners and Federal probationists. The other half are voluntary patients.

Some of the voluntaries are here under pressure of various kinds, where doctors and State boards of examiners may tell them "You have to go voluntarily and stay until you are cured," and they may be there because of pressure from relatives.

Mr. MOSER. Do they have to pay?

Dr. VOGEL. If they are able to pay, they are charged \$5 a day, but if they are unable to pay, they pay nothing, and there is no distinction made in their treatment.

Senator HUNT. Will you give us the process or mechanics of how a Federal prisoner gets into this institution?

Dr. VOGEL. Yes. When he is sentenced in court, the judge makes a recommendation, which is later approved or disapproved, usually approved by the Attorney General's office in Washington, designating this place as the place of confinement.

That is done, of course, in cases where they feel there is a substantial hope of rehabilitation. It is also where they feel his criminality is secondary to his addiction. In other words, he may steal checks out of a mail box to make enough money to support his habit, and to keep from getting sick.

The great majority of our patients here show no record of delinquency prior to the time that they became addicted, and since the date of addiction, all sorts of stealing and passive nonviolent crimes are committed in order to raise the money to support their addiction.

Mr. MOSER. To what extent do you think the cleaning up of slum areas would tend to reduce addiction?

Dr. VOGEL. Well, of course, that is a long-range approach. I am sure that if the slum areas could be taken care of, if they could be eliminated, that it would have a very material effect in reducing addiction. It means that these kids would spend more time in their homes, in the family groups, instead of out on the street with the gangs.

This is about as broad as the whole national health program. The better adjusted we can make people emotionally to their environment and lives, the less attractive will be the artificial effect to be obtained from narcotic drugs.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think that anything would be accomplished by educating teen-agers with regard to the effect of the use of drugs?

Dr. VOGEL. Based on my experience with the teen-agers I have talked to here, I have a very definite feeling that it would be beneficial. I have talked to many of these teen-agers who have told me that when they shifted from marijuana to heroin, they did not realize that if they kept using heroin they would be unable to stop, in other words, that there would be a physical dependence, and if they tried to stop they would be sick.

They thought that it would be just like marijuana, that they could start or stop just as they liked.

I have had them tell me, "of course, if I knew that I would be hooked I would not have experimented with it, even though it was the fad of the gang."

Mr. MOSER. Pardon me for interrupting, but the word "hooked" is an addict term meaning that they become addicted and cannot get off voluntarily?

Dr. VOGEL. That is right. Of course, my background is in public health, and when this subject is presented I constantly think about the experiences we have had with other types of public-health programs. I think particularly of venereal diseases. Up until the early 1930's you could not talk about venereal diseases in public, and you could not carry on an educational program in the newspapers, or magazines, or over the radio.

But the Surgeon General kept hammering and driving away at it, and pretty soon we had the public being informed of the dangers.

I remember in Louisville that placards were placed on every street lamp, and articles appeared in magazines, and on billboards, telling people what the true nature of venereal diseases was, how they spread, how to avoid catching them, and the importance of early treatment.

There were people at that time who said that this type of a public informational campaign would arouse curiosity on the part of youth and lead them to sexual promiscuity, and that there would be an increase in venereal diseases. We know by experience that that campaign resulted only in helping reduce and control the problem.

I cannot help but think that this is a very similar and analogous situation, and that this tried and true principle of educating the public when faced with a public-health problem can only benefit them.

It seems to me that in a problem which has reached epidemic proportions in certain age groups that good public health demands it. The people are entitled to the information, in my opinion.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, what happens to the addicts when they leave here? Do you think most of them go back on drugs, or what is your opinion on that?

Dr. VOGEL. It is very difficult to tell, because we just cannot follow up our patients with any degree of reliability.

There is one figure that I can give you, definitely, for whatever interpretation you can make of it. Of all our patients who have been here, 40 percent have been here more than once, and 60 percent have

been here only once. We have for some years tried by correspondence to carry out a follow-up of the patients who were discharged during the previous 1- to 5- year period, that is, the youngest would have been out 1 year, and the oldest would have been out 5 years.

Our results were rather consistent. We were unable to trace half of the patients. Approximately one-fourth of the total patients we had evidence that they had relapsed.

The CHAIRMAN. One-fourth that you were able to reach, or one-fourth of the whole?

Dr. VOGEL. One-fourth of the whole. The remaining fourth of the whole we had reliable information of some kind to indicate that they were still off drugs from 1 to 5 years later.

Now, concerning the half that we were unable to trace, that does not necessarily indicate a very high relapse group, because they are almost equally desirous of severing their connections with the hospital, whether they have moved to a new town and made a good start, or whether they have relapsed. Also if those patients had ever been arrested again they would not have been in our unknown group, because there would have been an FBI record on them, and it would have come to our knowledge.

So since it is probably pretty difficult to remain an addict very long without coming to the attention of public officials, it is sensible to think that a good many of them are still off drugs.

Senator HUNT. Doctor, of the teen-agers, would you say you get them mostly as high-school students, or are they just hoodlums who have not been in high school?

Dr. VOGEL. Many of our patients, those whom I have talked to anyhow, I believe, were in high school up until the time they became addicted, and they later quit school in an effort to devote full time to the procuring of money with which to buy the drugs.

I might say, though, that perhaps our sampling here is not a true picture of the total group. It may be that we get a selected group here.

Senator HUNT. You may get the more intelligent ones here?

Dr. VOGEL. Yes; and we get those in whom somebody is interested enough to make arrangements for them to come here. We get a group where someone goes to a judge at the local level and says, "Here is someone worth saving," and he will help get them to Lexington rather than to put them in the city jail or the State penitentiary.

It may be that they are not typical of the teen-age group, those that we see here, but I get the impression that the majority did not have delinquency records prior to addiction, and that they are, as a group, pretty normal emotionally and mentally, and they do not have the severe type of personality problems that the older addicts have.

Mr. MOSER. In other words, this so-called epidemic among teen-agers is among the nonhoodlum group so far as you know, although it may be in the hoodlum group also?

Dr. VOGEL. So far as I can judge from the patients we see here.

Mr. MOSER. The hoodlums may be in the penal institutions: isn't that correct?

Dr. VOGEL. That is true.

Mr. MOSER. And there may be an increase in that that you do not know about.

Dr. VOGEL. The boys and girls are here for all sorts of reasons. The boys steal, and the girls have practiced prostitution in order to make enough money to support the habit after they have become addicted.

Senator HUNT. Doctor, for the record, I would like to say at this point that I thoroughly agree with you, that if the horrible examples could be pointed out to the younger people through just what you have shown to us through motion pictures, or through posters, or by talks before young groups, so that they would get that picture before they got the picture from an addict, telling them that they might get a kick out of this, or that they would get a lift, or that it would make them happy, and they could forget their troubles, I just think that it would stop a lot of this.

Dr. VOGEL. I would like to make a further comment along that line. If this educational approach is one of psalm singing and sermon preaching and a moralistic approach, stating that it is sinful and bad, it will not be effective, but if it is presented in high schools or in epidemic areas as part of a science course or a hygiene course, or perhaps a physical education course in a straightforward and sensible manner, without trying to make it too sensational, then I believe that some of these boys and girls will not go ahead.

Most important of all, we need to do something to combat this idea that it is smart to do it, or that it is a sign of manliness. If we can tell them that actually it is a sign of weakness instead of manliness to try and depend upon his sort of thing in order to meet life's situations; if we get that change of philosophy before them and tell them that it is more manly for them not to depend on it than it is for them to fool with it, and also instill in them the philosophy that they would be suckers, and they would just be contributing to the great profits of someone trying to sell it, then there would be an important change in the attitude.

Mr. MOSER. Would it be a correct paraphrase of your view to say that if the young people of the country knew the facts that they would act intelligently and that the teaching of the facts would help the situation, whereas preaching would not?

Dr. VOGEL. I have great confidence in the intelligence of the American people. While there might be occasional feeble-minded persons who might be led by curiosity to try it, I think that we would find the same result as from the venereal program.

Mr. MOSER. At this point I would like to suggest that we excuse Dr. Vogel for the time being, and then have him come back at the end of the session and ask him his views as to the solution to the problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. On the record.

Dr. Isbell, will you raise your right hand, please?

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you shall give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Dr. ISBELL. I do.



**TESTIMONY OF DR. HARRIS ISBELL, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH,  
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL, LEXING-  
TON, KY.**

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state your full name for the record, please?

Dr. ISBELL. Harris Isbell.

The CHAIRMAN. And your connection, Doctor, with the institution?

Dr. ISBELL. I am director of research.

The CHAIRMAN. For what period of time?

Dr. ISBELL. I have been in the hospital for approximately 7 years.

The CHAIRMAN. And prior to that time, what had been your experience and occupation?

Dr. ISBELL. I was a member of the original staff, from 1935 to 1936, as an intern, and a total of—

The CHAIRMAN. You have been here continuously during this 16-year period?

Dr. ISBELL. No. I was on other duty from 1936 to 1944, general duty around the country, quarantine, hospital duty, research, and work of that type.

The CHAIRMAN. But it was in connection with public-health work in one phase or another?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moser will now take over the questioning.

Senator HUNT. Off the record, please.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. Back on the record.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that Dr. Isbell be a witness for the purpose of telling us the types of drugs and their effects physically and psychologically.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Thank you.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Isbell, would you tell us briefly the types of narcotic drugs involved, even though we have seen a movie in which some of them are shown.

Dr. ISBELL. For purposes of description, we classify these drugs as either depressants or as stimulants. These terms are used with reference to the effect on the over-all behavior of the human being.

By a stimulant we mean drugs that tend to make you nervous, and to keep you awake, to depress your appetite, and by depressants we mean drugs that tend, initially at least, to make one drowsy or sleepy.

In the stimulant class we customarily think of the following drugs as being of some importance: cocaine, the prototype of all this particular group of drugs. Mescaline, used by the Indians in the West does not represent a great problem in addiction, and then there are some newer drugs, such as benzedrine, dexedrine, and other types whose effects are, qualitatively at least, quite similar to those of cocaine when taken in large amounts.

Among the depressant drugs, we divide them into two major classes. First of all, the drugs which relieve pain. The prototype in this group is morphine, and codeine, and the synthetic pain-relieving drugs with morphinelike drug action.

Then there are the morphinelike drugs, such as ketobemidone, and, second, the methadone class.

There are a large number of individual drugs in all of these types of drugs.

Then we have drugs that are not good pain relievers but are good sleep producers. These are so-called hypnotics and sedatives, and in this group we include the barbiturates, chloral hydrate, the old "knock-out drops," the "Micky Finn" drug, called paraldehyde, and the most important of all addicting drugs, alcohol itself.

Senator WILEY. Does that make you sleepy?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes, it does, if you drink enough of it it will put you to sleep.

Senator WILEY. Well, the evidence I have seen of it is that if you take a couple of drinks that it affects you just the opposite.

Dr. ISBELL. Well, the general effect, though, is pharmacologically depressing, and if you take enough it will put you to sleep.

Mr. MOSER. As I understand, with regard to alcohol, it is actually a depressant, but because there is a relaxation, it gives a feeling of well-being that causes a person to feel as though he is stimulated?

Dr. ISBELL. It releases from the control of the high centers of the brain the activity of the lower ones.

Senator WILEY. Well, so does overeating or anything, if you go to excess, does it not?

Dr. ISBELL. Well, yes; but thinking of alcohol as an addiction, I am thinking of the 700,000 people who drink enormous amounts, a quart or a fifth a day, or even more. The addiction is a matter of ordinary dosage; it is a matter of abuse.

Senator WILEY. Excessive use, and not temperate use.

Dr. ISBELL. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. I did not mean to interrupt you; I am sorry, Senator.

Senator WILEY. All right.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Isbell, I have the impression that the commonest drugs used by addicts today, especially the young addicts, is heroin. Will you tell us how that is related to opium, and how it is made, roughly?

Dr. ISBELL. Heroin is a derivative of morphine, a chemical derivative made by adding two molecules of acetic acid to the morphine molecule, by a number of chemical processes. It can be prepared from pure morphine or it can be prepared directly from opium, and heroin extracted as such. Both processes are used.

Senator WILEY. What I am interested in, in relation to these drugs, is, one, if this is the sort of manufactured product that there is any beneficial use for whatsoever anywhere any place.

Dr. ISBELL. Heroin?

Senator WILEY. Yes.

Dr. ISBELL. Heroin is extensively used in Europe, and in certain European countries it is preferred to morphine for the relief of pain, primarily because the drug produces less nausea than morphine does. Morphine in many individuals produces intense nausea and vomiting, and it has a very undesirable action, whereas heroin is much less likely to do that.

Senator WILEY. Do we manufacture it in this country?

Dr. ISBELL. No; it is completely barred from medical practice in this country because it is twice as potent as morphine, and the pleasant

effects are more marked than morphine, they are more intense, and they come on quickly and do not last as long.

Senator WILEY. Is this the drug your patients have been getting?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes; a large number of them are, particularly the teenagers, the teen-age addicts we have been talking about. It is all smuggled in, of course, and there is no legal source in the United States.

Senator WILEY. Can you lay your finger on the chain of smugglers?

Dr. ISBELL. I think that Mr. Anslinger can come close to it.

Mr. MOSER. I think before the hearings on this subject are over that we will all know a lot more about the sources. That will be another aspect of the hearings.

Senator WILEY. Well, here is a man who is dealing with the fellows who have been affected by it, and he certainly ought to be sort of a father confessor for these fellows, and if they wanted to talk to him, he would be the one they would talk to. This should be a pretty good source to get it, if you have any source material.

Dr. ISBELL. The people we talk to directly buy their drugs from small peddlers who, in turn, have bought it from a wholesaler who, in turn, got it from the smuggler and importer. The people we talk to know only the small peddlers that they have been dealing with directly. That is, by and large, the case.

Now, it is known, of course, that a large part of this heroin that is being smuggled into the United States is being manufactured in Italy or in illicit factories in Turkey. The production of heroin in Italy has been at the rate of approximately 200 kilos per year.

Senator WILEY. What does that mean?

Dr. ISBELL. That would be 440 pounds of heroin per year, and the medical needs of Italy for heroin or for morphine would amount to only about 25 to 50 kilos. So all this excess production, at least 150 kilos, is going into some other channels.

Mr. MOSER. About six times as much as being used there.

Senator WILEY. Where is that manufactured? Is it manufactured underground, or is it manufactured under Government supervision?

Dr. ISBELL. It is manufactured by regular pharmaceutical manufacturing plants in Italy. The Italian Government, through the United Nations—and you can get this information better from Mr. Anslinger—has agreed to limit production to 100 kilos during the coming year. That may be reflected in the amount of heroin that will be available to addicts in this country.

Senator WILEY. Well, if we prohibited it, they ought to see that none is exported to this country. We just gave them a billion dollars in 1 year not so long ago.

Dr. ISBELL. It all moves in in illicit trade.

Senator WILEY. Oh, it does?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Isbell, will you tell us very briefly the different physical aspects of marijuana, cocaine, and heroin?

Dr. ISBELL. Cocaine is a stimulant drug, and in the United States it is used in two ways, first as a snuff—a sniff [demonstrating]—and second, by injection. Most of the United States addicts prefer to take cocaine by injection and intravenously. When so taken, the drug pro-

duces intense sensation of ecstasy, and gives them a feeling of great strength, and superiority, fatigue declines, and the individual feels very happy.

They sometimes describe it, as the cocaine takes effect, "Cocaine makes me hear bells ring."

This ecstatic sensation is very transient, but it must be extremely pleasant, at least to this type of person, because an individual who uses cocaine intravenously will take repeated doses of it at very short intervals. He will take one dose, and a half hour later take another, and keep on going until finally he is taking perhaps as much as a whole grain of cocaine intravenously every 5 or 10 minutes. He will keep on injecting it over and over again until his entire supply, which may be a whole ounce of cocaine, is exhausted.

Now, as he repeats these injections, in order to recapture this ecstatic sensation, the toxic effect accumulates. These toxic effects are due to stimulation of part of the brain, the cerebral cortex, and the autonomic nervous system. These individuals become extremely apprehensive and tense, nervous, tremulous, shaky, and if they take too much cocaine they have convulsions. They cannot straighten their legs. They call it freezing.

Their blood pressure is up, their pupils are dilated, their tendon reflexes increase. As they go along, they become temporarily insane or psychotic. They have hallucinations of nonexistent insects flying through the air, and insects crawling on the skin, and they believe they are being watched by a detective, and they have a name for this detective. His name is "Steve."

Senator HUNT. Before you get away from the physiological aspects, what effect does it have on the force and rate of the heartbeat?

Dr. ISBELL. The pulse rate is increased, the blood pressure is raised. Cocaine has an action similar to that of adrenalin.

Mr. MOSER. Now, what can you tell us about marijuana?

Dr. ISBELL. Marijuana in this country is smoked, it is not eaten in the form of hashish as it is in Africa. They smoke the leaves of marijuana, and the smoke is very irritating. It is inhaled in a short puff [demonstrating], and additional air is inhaled behind it, and the smoke is held down as long as possible.

The effects of marijuana are to induce a rather mild and pleasant state of intoxication, pleasant to these people, at least, and they become, as they call it, "high." They giggle and laugh over minor jokes. They like to listen to hot music, and generally to have a good time. They have disturbances in the perception of time and space. They generally feel that time is passing very slowly.

They may also feel that distances are great, or that they can step very high. Usually, the majority of persons, that is, all that occurs with the smoking of marijuana.

However, in certain predisposed susceptible individuals, they become temporarily insane, just as they do in using cocaine, and while psychotic they may be quite frightened and may harm themselves. In other words, they may feel that someone is after them, or they may jump out of a high window to escape from them, or they may assault even their best friends whom they feel, during this temporary period of insanity, are trying to harm or persecute them.

So marijuana is not an innocuous drug at all in some cases.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it habit-forming?

Dr. ISBELL. It is not habit-forming, in the sense that morphine is. It does not produce physical dependence. One can smoke marijuana for months and stop, and you will not become ill.

Senator WILEY. But can they stop?

Dr. ISBELL. Just like that [snapping fingers].

Senator WILEY. In other words—

Dr. ISBELL. It is just as easy to stop smoking marijuana, or perhaps easier, than it is to stop smoking cigarettes.

Senator WILEY. Well, that is not very easy for some people.

Dr. VOGEL. You don't get physically ill if you stop using marijuana or tobacco.

Mr. MOSER. There are no withdrawal symptoms?

Dr. ISBELL. There are no withdrawal symptoms after the smoking of marijuana.

Mr. MOSER. What does it do to your inhibitions?

Dr. ISBELL. They are definitely lowered.

Dr. VOGEL. Like with alcohol, it makes you drunk.

Mr. MOSER. Do you feel that marijuana is usually a stepping stone to the taking of heroin with young people?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes.

Senator WILEY. What does it do to your health?

Dr. ISBELL. It does not produce physical damage to the individual—

Senator WILEY. Who is peddling that stuff?

Dr. ISBELL. The same people, I think, that peddle heroin. The source of it is different. Most of the marijuana that is sold illegally is either smuggled up from Mexico, or occasionally it is grown in this country, or it is smuggled in from Africa.

Mr. MOSER. Now, tell us about the physical effects of heroin.

Dr. ISBELL. Heroin in this country is taken usually as a snuff, initially in addiction. Most of these are young people that have graduated from marijuana to taking heroin by sniffing, and finally they graduate to using it hypodermically, and generally intravenously.

Now, when heroin is taken intravenously it produces a sensation of intense dizziness and rumbling in the stomach, and does not produce flushing and tingling, as it does with morphine. When one injects morphine, you become intensely red in the upper part of the body, and you tingle and itch. This does not occur with heroin.

One of the differences between heroin and morphine is that you suddenly become dizzy, there is a rumbling in your stomach, and the sensation, if one traces it down carefully, is compared by addicts to that of a sexual orgasm, except that it is referred to in the stomach instead of the genitals.

Following this intense thrill from intravenous injection, which occurs immediately, these individuals become drowsy, peaceful, calm and contented, and they like to sit around dreaming and putting off decisions until tomorrow.

The effect of heroin in a single dose of average size will last about 4 or 5 hours, and then gradually disappear.

Mr. MOSER. Then they have to take another one?

Dr. ISBELL. Then they have to take another one in order to recapture the sensation again and, of course, still another one.

Usually the patient is one who first has smoked marijuana, and then is introduced to heroin by his associates or contacts, who are also using marijuana. You find that heroin is a much more satisfying and less frightening drug than is marijuana. So you decide to use it.

At first you sniff the heroin like this [demonstrating]. And you sniff it maybe once a week, on Saturday nights, and you may keep that up for quite a time, and then you decide to sniff some on Wednesday night, and finally you are doing it every day.

Senator WILEY. This is heroin you are talking about?

Dr. ISBELL. Heroin, yes. You decide to stop, and you feel bad, so then you take another dose, and immediately you feel good. Soon you are taking more than one dose a day, and you finally take four or five or six. Then if you try to stop you really become intensely ill, and if you try to stop you become first sleepy, and you go into an abnormal sleep, it is called a "sleepy yen" by these patients, and finally you begin to yawn and you begin to sweat and your eyes begin to run, your nose begins to run.

Mr. MOSER. These are called withdrawal symptoms?

Dr. ISBELL. They are called withdrawal symptoms, and then you begin to ache, your muscles ache, and they jerk and twitch uncontrollably, and you are unable to sleep, you are unable to eat, you vomit, you lose weight, and you have a slight fever with it.

Senator WILEY. Well, you would not suggest that I should take some in order to lose weight? [Laughter.]

Mr. MOSER. In order to overcome these withdrawal symptoms in order to avoid being sick, they have to take more heroin; is that right?

Dr. ISBELL. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Is it true that they have to keep increasing the quantity in order to keep from being sick?

Dr. ISBELL. Oh, no. You can hold the dose at one level, and you will not become sick. It can be done, definitely, but they do not get the pleasant effects then, so if they have access to it and can get it, they keep using it, and the tendency for addicts with narcotics is to keep the dose going up and up and up. They are trying to recapture the pleasant effect by increasing the dose. However, they would not get sick if they were given a definite amount.

Mr. MOSER. Some patients have described to me the sensation of waking up sick. They say that they take it for a while, some of the young people take it for perhaps 3 or 4 weeks, taking a dose every time they feel like it, and then one morning they wake up and they feel real sick, so they take a shot of heroin to overcome being sick, and then they know that they are hooked. "Hooked" means that they have to have it from then on in order to avoid being sick. The term they use is "hooked"; is that correct, Doctor?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes.

Senator WILEY. When you say "sick," do you mean that the stomach is upset, they have pains, headaches, backaches; what do you mean by being sick?

Dr. ISBELL. They mean that they are unable to sleep, unable to eat, nauseating, they vomit and they have a terrific cramping of the muscles, back and legs, and they have fever and all of that.

Mr. MOSER. You have described marijuana, cocaine, and heroin. Will you tell us what a "speed ball" is?

Dr. ISBELL. A "speed ball" is a mixture of heroin and cocaine taken simultaneously.

In this country we seldom see pure cocaine addiction, because the toxic effects are so great that practically all these people who use cocaine will use an antidote so that they do not have the unpleasant effects of cocaine, and they then use heroin, a mixture of the two, and that is called a "speed ball."

Mr. MOSER. That gives them an extra thrill?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Let me get that straight; you talk about extra thrills. Do you mean a tingling of the nerves, or what?

Dr. ISBELL. I will tell you, you will have to talk to them, and even then you won't know. They are actually unable to clearly describe this sensation.

Senator WILEY. Well, do they claim that it is—Who was that back in English history who was an addict?

Mr. HEPBRON. You are thinking about DeQuincey. He wrote "The Confessions of an English Opium-Eater."

Senator HUNT. You know, Edgar Allen Poe was a dope fiend. But he didn't write anything pleasant.

Senator WILEY. Well, I want to get back again right there when you talk about a sensation I would like to know what that is, because is it your theory that it is these pleasant sensations, whatever they are, that cause this? There must be a combination of nerve tingling with maybe a sort of fake mental exaltation, that tells them to repeat it. Is that the idea?

Dr. ISBELL. Initially, yes.

Senator WILEY. And they become slaves to this desire for it; is that it?

Dr. ISBELL. Initially that is true, but finally, if they are using heroin they are slaves to taking it to keep from becoming ill. The pleasurable effects are gone. That, of course, is not true with cocaine.

Senator WILEY. Well, that gives me an idea again.

Mr. MOSER. That is when they are hooked?

Dr. ISBELL. That is when they are hooked. They take it to keep from being sick.

Senator WILEY. Well, that is like a lot of guys, I don't know any in the room, but the first thing that they have got to do is to have a cigarette in the morning.

Dr. ISBELL. Yes.

Senator WILEY. And if they don't have that they will say that they will get sick.

Mr. MOSER. Well, tobacco is definitely a narcotic drug, Senator.

Now, I want to get the analogy here, I just want to see. Now, coupled with that, once you have got them hooked, then they have got to accentuate the dose in order to keep from getting sick; is that it?

Dr. ISBELL. They do not have to increase the dose in order to keep from getting sick, they will not get sick so long as they stay at one level. But in order to get the pleasurable effect they have to increase it above that level that will prevent sickness. The tendency is to continually keep increasing it.

Mr. MOSER. They are after a thrill, and they keep trying to build it up?

Dr. ISBELL. That is right, and once that stage is reached——

Senator WILEY. Once that is done, would that not have the possible effect of ruining the body and the mind? Isn't that right?

Dr. ISBELL. Well, I will have to give you a complicated answer to that. Actually, the use of morphine or heroin does not produce any anatomical changes in the tissues. It is perfectly compatible with the state of good health to use these drugs, good physical health.

The effects we do see with morphine and heroin, at least, are secondary. They are due to infections and abscesses due to unclean habits in taking the injection. It is due to taking all of their money and using it for drugs and not eating. They sleep outside, they sleep in the railroad cars, and things like that, and that is what causes their ill health rather than anything directly due to the effect of the drug.

The CHAIRMAN. But some of the pictures we saw, though, don't you think that that would not have quite a decided effect on the nervous system, judging from the after effects that we just noted in the pictures—I don't see how it could be possible that the nervous system would not be affected adversely.

Dr. ISBELL. Yes, there is a definite change in the nervous system, but it is physiological and temporary. There is no permanent damage. After a man is off drugs, from a physical point of view, after a few months, he is in just as good physical shape as if he had not taken them.

Senator WILEY. Mentally also?

Dr. ISBELL. Mentally, no, because these people develop emotional dependence. First of all, we have to remember that the majority of these individuals are abnormal people, to begin with, they are neurotic or maladjusted people.

Senator WILEY. Not the youngsters?

Dr. ISBELL. Not the youngsters, not so much the youngsters but the old ones, as they take drugs these neurotic habits become more fixed, and because of their association with the underworld and the secrecy of the habit, and the view that people have of the habit, even if they were relatively normal to begin with they deteriorate, they become sickly intellectually and the drug becomes an answer to all of their problems.

Instead of taking a constructive solution for their problem, say you have trouble with your boss, and instead of talking it out with him the addict takes a shot, and then he doesn't have to worry about talking it out with the boss.

Mr. MOSER. Do drugs cause many deaths from overdoses?

Dr. ISBELL. I do not believe there are a great number of deaths from opiates, and that includes heroin.

Occasionally it does occur. All I can tell you about that is what we read in the newspapers, and the vital statistics of death from opiates show that they are rather small. They account for less than one-tenth of all the deaths of drug users.

However, barbiturates are the great problem of deaths from drugs in this country.

Senator WILEY. Well, define barbiturates. I will admit that I am an ignoramus.

Dr. ISBELL. It is a derivative of malonylurea.



Senator WILEY. Well, that again hits the sky; that does not mean anything to me. Describe it in plain terms.

Dr. ISBELL. It is a sleeping pill, and it has a tendency to make you go to sleep.

Mr. MOSER. Cite some trade names.

Dr. ISBELL. Well, the common drugs in use are phenobarbital, secronal, and nembutal. Those are the three most common drugs used in this country.

Senator HUNT. Would amytal be one?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How about luminal?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Thank God I am not acquainted with any of them. Tell me if there is another one of these deteriorating termites—or are all of those manufactured here?

Dr. ISBELL. Oh, yes, they are manufactured, and very widely sold. They are very useful drugs, extremely useful.

Senator WILEY. They are useful, you say?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes.

Senator WILEY. In what way?

Dr. ISBELL. They are used—one of the great uses is for the control of epilepsy. The majority of epileptics in our country are on a small ration of barbiturates daily. A great many people with high-blood pressure are given a small amount of barbiturates daily. Barbiturates are used for gastric ulcers. People with gastric ulcers receive small amounts of barbiturates daily.

Senator WILEY. What does it do to them, create a habit?

Dr. ISBELL. No; not in the amount they use. This is like alcohol, if the people use it properly it will not hurt them. If they take only the dose prescribed, then they are benefited. Occasionally individuals will run the dose up, and instead of taking 1 capsule per night they will take 15 to 20 capsules per day.

Senator WILEY. Well, putting it from the standpoint of legislation, then we have no problem in that direction?

Dr. ISBELL. Oh, no. On the contrary, I think we do. But I think the type of legislation we need on those drugs is from a Federal point of view, and that is to strengthen the Food and Drug Act so that the Food and Drug Administration would have authority clearly to prohibit refills of prescriptions, and to make all of these drugs available only on prescription.

Mr. MOSER. Senator Wiley, in my own investigations of the subject, with a view to deciding what the committee should go into, I have come to the conclusion that the barbiturates do not come into the field of organized crime. As Dr. Isbell says, that is a field for the amendment of the Food and Drug law, but so far there has been no element of crime involved, whereas on heroin and opiates, they do become one of the elements of organized crime.

Senator WILEY. Well, I am especially interested in it because it crosses the State boundary lines, I take it?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

Dr. Isbell, it has been said frequently that drug addition is a contagious disease. Now, I think you have made it clear that it is a disease because the people who are addicted to drugs become so

because of various psychological and emotional aspects of their make-up.

Will you tell us what they mean by a contagious disease?

Dr. ISBELL. Well, most addicts in this country become addicts because of their association with individuals who are already using the drug. That is especially true among these younger people. For instance, there are young fellows running around together at that age when one naturally experiments with things, and it might be alcohol, or it might be women, but it happens to be that in this particular society, in this particular block, some of the kids are smoking marijuana, and he looks up to these people and regards them as big, tough folks, and he asks them for marijuana and they give it to him. They tell him where to buy it.

He smokes marijuana for a while. Marijuana is illegal, and in his going to buy marijuana it will lead him into contact with individuals who are selling heroin.

Or he might go on a party, and some one of his associates will suggest, well, instead of smoking marijuana weed, as they call it, he will say, "Well, let's get some heroin." They say, "Let's get some horse." He says, "What is 'horse'?" They say, "I don't know, but it is a better high, you get a better kick than you do with marijuana. All right, we will get some."

So they go and get some and try it. It does make them high and they like it, but they don't know what the end result will be, and they go on fooling with this heroin.

If they are fooling with it, then there are a bunch of children coming up who are a little younger, and will naturally fall in with them, and they suggest that these other kids take heroin, too, for the kick.

So it spreads from one to the other in that fashion.

Mr. MOSER. How do you find it among families?

Dr. ISBELL. Occasionally one does run into families in which a number of them are addicts.

Mr. MOSER. Where most of the family are addicted?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes, but I don't believe that is the general rule, however.

Dr. VOGEL. This may be off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. MOSER. Well, now, what Dr. Vogel has just said did not go on the record, and I think it should go on the record.

Dr. VOGEL. I did not want to inject myself into the discussion. You frequently find that a man and his wife are addicts at the same time. I do not recall seeing, with one exception, more than one child in the family addicted.

Mr. HEPBRON. Wasn't there one family here recently where the father, mother, three sons and a sister, were all users?

Dr. VOGEL. It is quite possible, but I don't know of it.

Senator WILEY. You mean addicts to the use of heroin?

Dr. VOGEL. Yes; a man and wife are frequently addicted.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, will you tell us very briefly of the system of treatment—I mean Dr. Isbell.

Dr. ISBELL. The system of treatment, of course, here involves two phases. First there comes the withdrawal from the drug, and the second is our effort to do what we can to rehabilitate the individual.

Senator HUNT. What was the first?

Dr. ISBELL. The withdrawal of the drug.

Senator HUNT. But you used some word before withdrawal. What was that word, Mr. Reporter?

(Record read.)

Senator HUNT. Thank you.

Dr. ISBELL. In the withdrawal we use routinely here a system whereby we substitute methadone. This is a synthetic drug which is itself addicting, and we substitute methadone for whatever drug the addict has been taking. Then we reduce that rapidly over a period which varies from a matter of a couple of days on up to two or three weeks in individuals who are very definitely dependent on drugs.

By using this system the withdrawal symptoms are greatly minimized.

After withdrawal is completed, the man is discharged from the admission service, and then if he had any serious physical disease he would go to our infirmary unit, where such treatment as was possible, both medical and surgical, would be carried out in order to attempt to alleviate those physical conditions.

In addition to that he goes into our general rehabilitative program, which involves generally a program designed to teach him to work, to live, to think, to sleep and play without drugs.

First of all, he has a work assignment, and participates in some kind of a program. We have tried to, wherever possible, encourage him to add new skills to any that he might possess, or keep any skills that he has sharpened up. He gets a complete psychiatric examination, and in selected cases he is encouraged to participate in group psychotherapy, where the physicians and the patients attempt to talk out the problems, and they come to a deeper understanding of what is wrong in their personalities. Certain selected patients may get the benefit of this therapy. We cannot give it to all of them. There are just too many of them.

They also have a program of recreational therapy, movies, baseball, and things of that sort, and before the man goes out we attempt to help him make a plan, to have a job some place to go to work, and that, I think, about sums up the whole matter.

Senator WILEY. Do you cure them?

Mr. MOSER. I was going to ask a question along that line. The addicts seem to have the impression, at least some of them have the impression, that they can be cured by giving some kind of a drug or medicine that will make them so they don't want it any more. As I understand it, that is incorrect, that there is no cure, except withdrawal of the drug, and psychological and emotional readjustment. Is that correct?

Dr. ISBELL. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. But there is no such thing as actually curing them from addiction—

Dr. ISBELL. Well—

Mr. MOSER. Unless they rehabilitate their outlook?

Dr. ISBELL. That is right. In the first place, it takes a long time to really make a complete physical recovery from withdrawal. It is a matter of months.

Mr. MOSER. You plan on 4 months here?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Four is the minimum, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months; is that correct?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes. And, second, the individual must attempt to reorganize his thinking and determine what is wrong with him as a person. He must get his emotional situation cleared up.

Senator WILEY. Well, many a man has quit taking booze. I know that I quit smoking cigars for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years once. I just threw my pipe away for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years to see whether I was boss or the pipe was boss.

I was wondering whether it was something like that, or I wondered whether it created an internal liking for this thing, and what it does to the man's thinking processes, and so forth. That is what I am interested in, because I never accept the proposition that there is no cure for anything. If we did, you fellows would quit experimenting.

I think that there are always new channels, new directions, and new visions opening up for the race. I would like to get that definite, so far as I can, just what it is. Is it an internal hunger for it, or what?

Dr. VOGEL. I would like to comment on that. We must consider that narcotic addiction is a chronic disease with a tendency to relapse and recurrence, one which may require retreatment.

I know of many patients who have stayed off drugs for years, indefinitely. I know of many other patients that have stayed off temporarily for a period of 6 or 9 months, a year, or 2 years, and still require retreatment, after which they will stay off for another year or two.

In our statistics of cure, I don't think in our statistics, in considering cures, I don't think we have to say that a person must stay off for the rest of his life in order to be a worthwhile result of treatment. In cases of diabetes or heart disease or high blood pressure, or cancer, sometimes, or rheumatism, or gastric ulcers is a good example, it is necessary to return to the hospital for retreatment, and in the case of a relapse if, after a treatment of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months, a patient goes out and stays off for a year or two, I think that is a worthwhile treatment, so long as he is not a parasite on society for that period of time.

We must take some credit for those who are staying off temporarily. I have known of many who have stayed off for years and years. It is a chronic disease with a tendency to relapse. We must consider it in that phase. As I told them before you came in, our records show that 60 percent of all our patients treated here have been here once, and only 40 percent have been here more than once.

Mr. MOSER. Well, I think that is all, Dr. Isbell. Is that all, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. I think so. Yes. Thank you very much, Doctor. We are very much obliged to you.

Mr. MOSER. Now, we are a little behind in our schedule, and I want to keep the pressure on.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Will you call your next witness?

Mr. MOSER. Well, Mr. Hepbron will be our next witness.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be sworn, Mr. Hepbron, please?

Mr. HEPBRON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that you will testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. HEPBRON. I do.

**TESTIMONY OF JAMES M. HEPBRON, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT  
TO SENATE CRIME INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE**

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us your full name, please, Mr. Hepbron?

Mr. HEPBRON. James M. Hepbron.

The CHAIRMAN. And your position is what?

Mr. HEPBRON. At present I am administrative assistant to the Senate Crime Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have always been identified with what activity?

Mr. HEPBRON. In the field of crime and administration of justice for 35 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you take over, Mr. Moser?

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Hepbron, in connection with those activities, you have become familiar with addiction and criminal addicts, have you not?

Mr. HEPBRON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Would you please review for us a few of the commonly used terms which addicts use to describe the various situations and products, making it as clear as possible so that we will understand what the addicts are saying when they come in to testify.

Mr. HEPBRON. Well, first of all, they refer to a "cap." A "cap" is a little packet or bundle of heroin which has been put into a capsule.

They speak of buying a cap. That is a "cap."

Then they will speak of "cold turkey." "Cold turkey" is a method of treatment of an addict by which they are given no drugs whatever. They are simply cut right off immediately.

They will refer to having a "connection." A "connection" is a peddler or one through whom they are able to secure the drug.

They will refer to "skin shot," meaning a shot under the skin, which is not as rapid in its effect, but a little longer lasting.

They will speak of a "vein shot," which is directly in the vein.

You will hear the term that they are "charged," which means that they have a dose that is more than sufficient to cause them a little drowsiness or sleepiness. It is more than their average dose that is necessary.

You will hear the term "hooked" used quite frequently, which means that the addict realizes he is addicted, he has reached the point where he cannot get along without the drug, without being sick.

They will speak of a person as a "main liner." A "main liner" is one who goes directly into the vein with the drug.

To be "sick" means that he has the nausea and sickness described by Dr. Isbell, when he does not get his dosage.

You will hear them use the term "up and down the lines." To the old addict "up and down the lines" means that they have collapsed all the veins of their arms through constant usage, and scar tissue has caused them to fill so that they cannot shoot it in.

They will speak of the "week-end habit." That is one who starts out just taking it over the week-ends, the thrill-user, who quickly moves into the other addiction.

"Joy popping" is a term that you will find that they use. These are beginners who take it occasionally, and one who gets sick from "joy popping" is sometimes referred to as a "student."

The "big man" is the big wholesaler whom the addict rarely, if ever, knows, because there are so many steps between him and the final peddler or seller.

A "hot shot" may be used, and that term means the introduction of a poison, usually cyanide, which kills the addict very quickly. When they get rid of an addict who has become particularly troublesome, and they want to blot him out, they give him a "hot shot."

A "square" is a person who is a nonaddict.

And you will hear the term "boosting." The term "boosting" means that they resort to boosting in order to get the money for the drug. Boosting is shoplifting.

"Reefers" or "weeds" are marijuana cigarettes.

The current term for heroin is "horse."

Sometimes they call it "H," because it begins with the letter "H." They use the term "M" for morphine and "C" for cocaine.

Any word beginning with "M" means morphine, "H" means heroin, and "C" means cocaine.

I think these are about all the terms you will hear.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we have heard them use the term very much about having a "bag."

Mr. HEPBRON. A "bag" is something that a peddler refers to; when a man becomes a drug peddler he refers to the fact that he has a bag, "I deal with So-and-So, who has a bag." He is a seller. Now, for all I know, that may be a colloquialism just used in certain communities.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. We heard very much of that in Maryland. They talked about it, and they said that So-and-So had a bag.

Dr. VOGEL. These terms change rapidly in certain parts of the country.

Senator HUNT. What is "on the nod"?

Mr. HEPBRON. That means when he has had more than his share and he goes into a semi-comatose state. You saw pictures showing him. That means that he is "on the nod."

The CHAIRMAN. Very good.

Mr. MOSER. Thank you very much, Mr. Hepbron.

Dr. VOGEL. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Dr. VOGEL. On the record.

Mr. HEPBRON. These terms that I have used here, the addicts use among themselves, but you may find today, as they appear here, that they will not use them because they realize that they are talking to "squares." [Laughter.]

They sometimes refer to them as "square apples."

Mr. MOSER. We will now call in the next witness. I might say that these witnesses have all been interviewed in advance, and they would be very reluctant to talk except for the fact that we have assured them that we have not tried to get them into trouble, and that we shall not ask them anything about their connections, because if they should reveal their connection and be caught they might be exposed to the danger of being killed themselves.

So that what we are going to ask them is merely how they became addicts, and what the nature of the problem is. They are all here on a voluntary basis, as I said, so we must not treat them as adverse witnesses.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you? We go through the process of swearing all the witnesses, and I don't suppose you have any objection to being sworn.

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

### TESTIMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Please be seated and make yourself as comfortable as possible.

The WITNESS. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. We just want to say to you before you start that Mr. Moser, who has been talking with you, has expressed our views and our desires and intentions. This is entirely a friendly discussion.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a friendly discussion that we are having, and we want you to feel that whatever Mr. Moser told you represents our views as well, and we are not here to cause you any trouble or anything of the kind, but just to have the benefit of your views and your experience.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will give them to us, please.

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Senator, all of the witnesses know and are aware of that.

Will you state your name, please?

The WITNESS. ———.

Mr. MOSER. What city do you come from?

The WITNESS. Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. MOSER. You are secretary of an organization called Addicts Anonymous?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Here at this institution; is that correct?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How many are there in that group?

The WITNESS. Well, we have between—it varies—between 35 and 50, in that neighborhood, an average of around 35 regular attendants.

Mr. MOSER. How often do you meet?

The WITNESS. Twice a week.

Mr. MOSER. What do you do at your meetings?

The WITNESS. Well, it is kind of a therapy, it is kind of a group therapy, you could call it. It is whereby men tell of their experiences and the different various things that they have done, and by that, why, we find ourselves listening to some other man's story, and we look at ourselves in a way which we had never seen ourselves before.

Mr. MOSER. In other words, it is an attempt to understand each other?

The WITNESS. To understand each other's problems; yes.

Mr. MOSER. As well as your own?

The WITNESS. That is right. It is fellowship, in other words.

Mr. Moser. What is your age?

The Witness. Forty-nine.

Mr. Moser. How many times have you been at this institution?

The Witness. Twice.

Mr. Moser. How long have you been an addict?

The Witness. Well, really I have been addicted since 1946. I have been addicted at various times, but I never was really addicted until 1946.

Mr. Moser. You mean that you used drugs before that?

The Witness. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. What drug were you using?

The Witness. Well, I have never used anything other than morphine or dilaudid. Those are opiate derivatives.

Mr. Moser. My recollection is that you started to use drugs because of an illness.

The Witness. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. And eventually you realized that you were hooked?

The Witness. Yes.

Mr. Moser. Would you like to tell us what the effect of addiction has been upon your earning power?

The Witness. Well, after you really become addicted, you just do not have much earning power, because that habit drives you so until you are not able to work, if you have not got the stuff, and it just keeps you going all the time. You have to be looking for it. You can work for a while, and then you have got to quit working. You have got to start looking for that stuff.

Mr. Moser. It becomes more important than anything in life; does it?

The Witness. It becomes the most important thing in your life at the time when you are hooked and are addicted, so to speak.

Mr. Moser. And you lose time from your work?

The Witness. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. You are irregular?

The Witness. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. You are not up to doing the job?

The Witness. That is right.

Mr. Moser. And it eventually drives you to crime; does it?

The Witness. Well, it never has me, but I can see that it would have, if I had continued. I have never done some of the things that the other fellows have done, but I don't class myself a bit better than they are because I did not go as far as they did.

Mr. Moser. What is the charge you are in here on?

The Witness. False prescriptions.

Mr. Moser. You used that as a means of getting drugs?

The Witness. Yes.

Mr. Moser. What has been the effect on your family life?

The Witness. Well, it has almost broken up my home. In fact, it has twice. This makes twice.

I have thrown away and lost everything that I had accumulated. I have just thrown it away on drugs.

Mr. Moser. Do you have any children?

The Witness. One.

Mr. Moser. A son?



The WITNESS. One son.

Mr. MOSER. How old is he?

The WITNESS. He is 22.

Mr. MOSER. What is your feeling about him, with regard to drug addiction?

The WITNESS. Well, he doesn't know too much about my addiction. He has been in the Navy since he finished high school. That has been 4 years ago.

Mr. MOSER. I think you told me that you would do anything in the world to keep him from having it happen to him?

The WITNESS. Well, I would, and I wish that there were something I could do about the other teen-agers. The other juveniles. It is pathetic, when you look at the young boys in this institution that have become addicted to drugs.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think that they would have been less likely to start if they had known what they were getting into?

The WITNESS. That would be a hard question to answer. Some take it for a thrill to begin with, or on a dare, so to speak. They really don't know what they are getting in for. You cannot talk to them. They will listen to you; but, by the time you get away or turn your back, they are laughing at you or making fun of what you said.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Witness, you have studied the question of how to get off and how to cure yourself. What is your feeling about it, especially in connection with Addicts Anonymous?

The WITNESS. Well, first, I believe that a man has got to want to be cured, and rid himself of the habit. I have found in the study of this program that I believe the only solution is a program which has a spiritual side to it. It is not a religious program. It is a moral program.

Mr. MOSER. You mean the Addicts Anonymous program?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. Where do you start in this program?

The WITNESS. Well, you mean, how do we start?

Senator WILEY. The reason I asked was this: I had a friend who was in Alcoholics Anonymous, and he told me that he came out of a terrific situation. He said that he started with the idea that of his own volition he could do nothing, but that with God everything was possible.

The WITNESS. That is right. We follow the same steps that Alcoholics Anonymous follow. We just substitute the word "drugs" for "alcohol."

Mr. MOSER. You have to believe that there is something bigger than yourself?

The WITNESS. First, you have got to believe that there is a power greater than we are.

Senator WILEY. That is correct.

The WITNESS. As individuals. It does not necessarily mean—well, some might believe that that power was something else—but the main thing is to have someone believe that there is a power greater than he is.

Senator WILEY. Who is ready and available to help.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. What success do you think there has been among people who have followed the program of "AA"?

The WITNESS. Well, we have quite a number of men that have been members of this group, and they have been living a life free of drugs, and living a happy life for 1, 2, and 3 years.

Mr. MOSER. And do they get others to follow them?

The WITNESS. Well, they do. It would be kind of hard to say as to how many members we have that have left this institution, because they don't all write us.

Now, we had a letter back a few months ago from a man who was a member of this group, back when it was first organized. It was about a year old. It has been organized now going on into its fifth year.

This man had a condition that warranted the use of drugs, but he stayed free of them, and he had an attack and died. We had a letter from his father, and his father said that in his wallet they found a little note stating under no conditions if he was in any accident to administer any narcotic drugs to him.

Mr. MOSER. He really believed in it?

The WITNESS. Yes; he really believed in it, and he realized what it was; he realized he just could not take it.

Mr. MOSER. I think that is all we want to ask the witness.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask this question: You have more or less over a period of years been in a position to see others who have become addicted to it, or who have taken the first step toward it; have you not?

The WITNESS. Just in this institution. I never knew an addict in my life until I came here.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not, around your own town, get to know of others who were taking the stuff in one form or another?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the first time you came here?

The WITNESS. 1946.

The CHAIRMAN. Five years ago.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I was wondering if over that period of time you noticed that there had been any greater increase in addiction among the younger people.

The WITNESS. Definitely.

The CHAIRMAN. In recent years, the last year or two.

The WITNESS. Definitely.

Senator WILEY. I would like to ask a question, Mr. Chairman. Here is a man who has done a lot of things, you see, and who is sensitive to the fact that there is a power stronger than his, or stronger than he is, and he has seen, apparently, the effect of drugs upon the lives of young men in this institution, and others, and he has seen and talked with them.

Now, with your background, and particularly from your viewpoint, from the viewpoint of your experience now in this Addicts Anonymous, and having in mind your talking with those youngsters who told you how they got into this terrible situation, I will ask you this question:

What direction can you give us—and I ask this prayerfully, because you are a man who does some praying, so that we can stop these youngsters from going to hell—what would you suggest is the answer, the modus operandi that Government should use to stop this? You know

how they get the drugs; you know a lot of those things. We are asking for no names, but we are asking only for guidance that you can give your Government in this case, and thus help the youngsters of tomorrow so that they do not become enslaved with this thing.

The WITNESS. I just don't believe that I could answer that question, because I just don't know what the answer would be.

Senator WILEY. Have you no suggestion as to how to stop the distribution of these drugs, how to meet the impact of those who deal in it?

The WITNESS. Well, the only way that it could be stopped would be to stop the source of supply, and how that could be done I would not know.

Mr. MOSER. We have other witnesses who will give us some views on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hunt?

Senator HUNT. What is your occupation when you are outside?

The WITNESS. I am a paint contractor by trade and profession.

Senator HUNT. How long have you here this time?

The WITNESS. About 16 months.

Senator HUNT. About 16 months?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Senator HUNT. When do you expect to return to civilian life, or are you thinking of that?

The WITNESS. Well, I try not to think of that too much, because I try to keep myself right in this institution, because I believe that when a man gets to thinking about the outside, why, he becomes full of anxiety, and he cannot keep his mind on what he wants to do. I make my time in this institution by staying busy.

Senator HUNT. That is all, excepting, let me say that those of us here wish you well and hope that everything goes well with you when you do get out of here.

The WITNESS. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very kindly for your help.

The CHAIRMAN. Good morning, William. We are asking all witnesses to be sworn, and I do not suppose you would have any objections to that?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. Will you raise your right hand, please.

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

#### TESTIMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your full name is what?

The WITNESS. ———.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moser has explained to you our purpose, and we want to give you every assurance that we are not here to cause you any difficulty at all, but just to help in any way we can, and ask you to help us.

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you take over, Mr. Moser?

Mr. MOSER. You come from Cleveland, Ohio; do you not?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Your age is what?

The WITNESS. At my next birthday I will be 56.

Mr. MOSER. Are you married?

The WITNESS. Single.

Mr. MOSER. And your trade was what, before you came here?

The WITNESS. I was a barber.

Mr. MOSER. How did you start using drugs?

The WITNESS. Well, I started smoking.

Mr. MOSER. Smoking opium?

The WITNESS. In 1913; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How did you happen to do that?

The WITNESS. Well, I just was with a crowd that smoked, and one of the boys smoked, and I learned to smoke and I liked it.

Mr. MOSER. And eventually you got hooked?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. So then you had to keep on for the rest of your life, practically?

The WITNESS. I have had many habits since then.

Mr. MOSER. How many times have you been here?

The WITNESS. Five times.

Mr. MOSER. You were first addicted in 1913?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. So that has been approximately 38 years?

The WITNESS. Approximately 38 years.

Mr. MOSER. And you have had a criminal record for forging checks?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Why did you do that?

The WITNESS. To pay the peddler for—

Mr. MOSER. For the sole purpose of obtaining money to get drugs?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Have you used morphine?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Heroin?

The WITNESS. Really little heroin, only when I could not obtain morphine.

Mr. MOSER. Did you take it with a needle?

The WITNESS. Hypodermically, yes.

Mr. MOSER. In the main line?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Since when?

The WITNESS. Well, I think I started around about 1930.

Mr. MOSER. In the main line?

The WITNESS. In the main line.

Mr. MOSER. Will you tell us what the effect, in your opinion, has been on your life generally?

The WITNESS. Well, physically not much, but morally and financially, terrible.

Mr. MOSER. It has practically ruined your life?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And you have been in and out of jail constantly?

The WITNESS. I have been practically in and out off and on all the time.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know of any escape from it?

The WITNESS. No, not personally, I don't. I don't believe—time after time after time I have made up my mind not to use it, but it seems to attract me like a magnet, when I see it, and I just lose control and return to it.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think if you had known back in 1913 what it would do to you that you would have started using it?

The WITNESS. Would I have started it?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

The WITNESS. Absolutely not.

Mr. MOSER. Does it seem to be quite prevalent among young people?

The WITNESS. Well, I see more of that here than I did in Cleveland. It seems to be that there are too many young people coming in here.

Mr. MOSER. What do you think causes that?

The WITNESS. I really don't know; fast living, war hysteria, I think.

Mr. MOSER. Well, do you think that youngsters would be more likely to start if they knew of the experience of people like yourself—or do you think they would be more likely not to start?

The WITNESS. I don't believe that a conscientious youngster would start if he knew of the consequences.

Mr. MOSER. Does anyone want to ask Mr. ——— any questions?

Senator HUNT. I was going to throw in an economic question here.

Do you think, Mr. ———, because young people nowadays have more time on their hands and more money in their pockets that it makes it possible for them to get into this habit, whereas years ago when they were all busy at the school and on Saturdays, and did not have the loose change, they did not have money to buy the drugs, that that is one of the reasons why they did not do it before?

The WITNESS. That is true; yes. But I believe that the children are just as good today as they were when I was a boy. But it seems that they are living a little differently. It seems that the peddler contacts them a little easier than he did then. It seems—well, I would say that the greed for gold causes many to do that.

Mr. MOSER. Causes many of the peddlers to do it?

The WITNESS. It causes many of the peddlers to do it; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Just in that connection I have just one question: Without going into names, have you experienced any difficulty in getting it, say, when you have not been in the institution, or off of it for awhile, you say when you see it it acts like a magnet, do you have trouble in following it along and getting what you need?

The WITNESS. No; not a great deal. But I positively would not have anything to do with peddlers any more.

In 1937 I decided that I was only stealing the money and giving it to them, and doing time anyway, so I tried to obtain it in a different manner.

Mr. MOSER. So you used false prescriptions?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Thank you very much, Mr. ———. We appreciate your help.

May we have our next witness, please?

The CHAIRMAN. Good morning. We are swearing all witnesses. I do not suppose you mind being sworn?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand, please.

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moser will ask the questions for the committee. We just want to assure you that we are not here to cause you any difficulty. We want you to help us, and help us all you can.

The WITNESS. Yes.

### TESTIMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

Mr. MOSER. What is your name?

The WITNESS. My name is ———.

Mr. MOSER. And what is your age?

The WITNESS. My nearest birthday is 44.

Mr. MOSER. Forty-four?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You are a pharmacist by trade?

The WITNESS. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. How did you become addicted, in the first place?

The WITNESS. I attributed my addiction more or less to the result of alcoholism.

Mr. MOSER. And you turned to morphine as a substitute for it; is that correct?

The WITNESS. I used morphine in order to relieve the hangover from alcoholic sprees.

Mr. MOSER. How long have you been addicted?

The WITNESS. Since 1932.

Mr. MOSER. And each time that you have gone back, has it been as a relief from alcoholism?

The WITNESS. Each relapse has been preceded by the use of alcohol; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How many times have you been here?

The WITNESS. This is my eleventh admission here.

Mr. MOSER. Your eleventh admission?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Have you been off before that—I mean, in between, have you been off sometimes, or do you only go off when you come here?

The WITNESS. You mean, would I remain abstinent for a period of time?

Mr. MOSER. Yes. Have you ever kicked the habit yourself?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You have kicked it sometimes, but not with great success, I gather?

The WITNESS. I only remained off just a few days at a time.

Mr. MOSER. What is the effect on you when you leave here; when you go out from here, what happens to you?

The WITNESS. You mean how do I feel?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

The WITNESS. Well, at an extreme tension, when I first leave.

Mr. MOSER. You are under extreme tension?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Does that make you want alcohol?

The WITNESS. Well, I would not go so far as to say that that induces the need for alcohol, but I have a feeling of self-consciousness and tenseness.

Mr. MOSER. What is your domestic situation?

The WITNESS. I am divorced.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have any children?

The WITNESS. One child, 17 years old, one boy.

Mr. MOSER. Was your divorce caused by your addiction?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And alcohol?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Are you a member of Addicts Anonymous?

The WITNESS. I am, sir; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Has it been of any help to you?

The WITNESS. A great deal of help, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Can you tell us in your own words how it helps you?

The WITNESS. Well, the primary aim of the AA program is spiritual. The driving force behind it is spiritual, and it is a recognition of the fact that you are an ill man. This is the way it has affected me, that I am an ill man, and that I had had the advantage of the very best medical attention known to the medical profession, to no avail. I came to the realization that I had to depend upon something besides outside help, and I turned to what we speak of in the AA as the higher power or a greater power, commonly referred to as God, and through prayer and meditation and asking Him for help, it has been a good deal of comfort to me.

Mr. MOSER. Why are you in here? What charge are you in on?

The WITNESS. Forgery of prescriptions.

Mr. MOSER. Is that the only way you have gotten drugs, or have you gotten drugs through peddlers?

The WITNESS. That is the only way that I ever obtained drugs, except when they were prescribed for me legally by a doctor, or when I used them in my profession as a pharmacist.

Mr. MOSER. That is all I want to ask Mr. Wartman. Does anyone else have any questions?

The CHAIRMAN. Only this: From your contact with others, while you did not deal with peddlers, have you been in touch with many who have to know whether or not it is quite abundant and can be gotten pretty easily?

The WITNESS. My knowledge of illegal drug trade is very vague, because I never obtained drugs in that way; being a pharmacist, I have had access to drugs. The way I violated the law was through forgery of prescriptions, not through the purchasing from peddlers.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I appreciate your coming up.

Mr. MOSER. The next witness is one of the men that you saw in the movie undergoing experiments on withdrawal symptoms. His name is ———, the barber; he and his brother are both here, and we

think other members of the family are also addicted. We also think they are peddlers.

You will find that he is rather furtive, and a little hesitant about answering questions, but I have assured him that we would not ask him anything about his trade, so I think he will give us that picture.

The CHAIRMAN. Good morning, John. John, we are swearing all the witnesses as they come here. I do not suppose that you have any objection to being sworn?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your hand, please.

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

### TESTIMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us your name for the record, please? And you live where?

The WITNESS. New Orleans, La.

The CHAIRMAN. New Orleans?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you, John?

The WITNESS. I will be 36 next birthday.

The CHAIRMAN. How many times have you been here?

The WITNESS. This is my first time.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moser will now ask you questions.

Mr. MOSER. John, you are married and have two children?

The WITNESS. Two stepchildren.

Mr. MOSER. What is your business?

The WITNESS. You are talking about what?

Mr. MOSER. You were first a clerk, you said?

The WITNESS. I was first a clerk.

Mr. MOSER. In a music store, when you first worked?

The WITNESS. Yes. And then I worked at a dice table.

Mr. MOSER. At a dice table in a gambling casino?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And also you told me that you gambled on the side, rather successfully?

The WITNESS. Well, sometimes, you know.

Mr. MOSER. But not always successfully?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. When did you become addicted?

The WITNESS. 1943, 1944—between there.

Mr. MOSER. Now will you tell us how you got to be addicted; how it came about?

The WITNESS. Well, I first started sniffing it.

Senator WILEY. You first what?

The WITNESS. Started sniffing it, heroin.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever use "reefers," John?

The WITNESS. I have smoked some of them.

Mr. MOSER. You first started sniffing heroin. Why did you do it?

The WITNESS. I was just out on a party.



Mr. MOSER. With other people who were doing it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You were just doing what they were doing; is that right?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You were in bad company, shall we say?

The WITNESS. Yes; I will say that.

Mr. MOSER. The others urged you to do it, just the way they would offer you a drink, shall we say?

The WITNESS. Yes; the same way.

Mr. MOSER. Was there any evidence that you saw of people, of peddlers offering free drugs for the purpose of getting customers?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You never saw any evidence of that?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You only saw people giving free drugs to friends at these parties?

The WITNESS. Yes. Sometimes you pitched in, you know, and bought it together, you know.

Mr. MOSER. Yes. But it was done on a social basis more than anything else?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. How do the youngsters start, do you think? You have seen quite a few of these addicts, haven't you? How do they get started?

The WITNESS. Well, those that just like—they want to smoke a cigarette, or they want to do something to get them high, that is all, just to get a high feeling, just like taking a drink of whisky, or something like that.

Mr. MOSER. They just try that for the feeling of it?

The WITNESS. For the thrill of it.

Mr. MOSER. You told me that you think many of them start on "goof balls."

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What are "goof balls"?

The WITNESS. It is supposed to be a hypnotic, and I think Dr. Isbell could give you more of a better definition, more of a better idea than that.

Mr. MOSER. It is a barbiturate?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And they take those in Coca-Cola?

The WITNESS. Well, they just take it, swallow it with water.

Mr. MOSER. And then they try marijuana for a further thrill?

The WITNESS. I guess that is how quite a few get started.

Mr. MOSER. Where do they switch to heroin?

The WITNESS. Well, it is just a thrill that they want to get.

Mr. MOSER. It is more of a thrill; is that right?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Senator WILEY. Just right there, what do you mean by a thrill?

The WITNESS. What?

Senator WILEY. What do you mean by a thrill?

The WITNESS. Well, a high feeling just to get high, just like when you drink whisky, just like when you sit down and drink whisky.

Mr. MOSER. You feel good?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. That is what you mean by a thrill?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Senator WILEY. Is it more than if you got a shot of whisky, that it tingles your nerves; what does it do?

The WITNESS. It is altogether different than whisky.

Senator WILEY. That is what I am trying to find out.

The WITNESS. Well, that is hard to explain, the feeling. It calms you down. I can't really explain it to you. It is hard to do that. That is something hard to do for a person who has never had any.

The CHAIRMAN. Can't you tell us how it affects you?

The WITNESS. Well, it soothes you, it is just a soothing feeling, that is all.

Mr. MOSER. It gives you a general feeling of well-being; is that a way to describe it?

The WITNESS. Yes. It stops all aches and pains. That is another feeling, if you have any aches, it will relieve them.

Mr. MOSER. Where do the addicts usually buy heroin when they need it in New Orleans?

The WITNESS. Well, just right out on the street, they purchase it somewhere.

Mr. MOSER. From a pusher?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And a "pusher" is a peddler?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. They buy it from a peddler on the street?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How do they know a peddler when they see one?

The WITNESS. Well, it gets around amongst the fellows that are using it, they just pass the word on down.

Mr. MOSER. Do the peddlers know the addicts when they see them?

The WITNESS. Oh, sure.

Senator WILEY. What do you have to pay?

The WITNESS. Well, it varies, you know, \$2 or \$3.

Mr. MOSER. For a "cap"?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Two or three dollars a cap in New Orleans?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Have you ever bought it anywhere besides New Orleans?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the pushers or peddlers move around? Are they compelled to change locations very often?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, how do those who want it know where to go, or how can they catch up with them for it?

The WITNESS. Well, the word spreads around, the meet one another, they contact one another all around.

Mr. MOSER. Is it pretty plentiful?

The WITNESS. No; not recently, it has not been. Of course, I have been locked up quite a while. I just don't know how it is out there.

Mr. MOSER. But before you came in, it was pretty plentiful?

The WITNESS. Not too much, you know. You could get it, but I don't know just how large a supply it was. I couldn't tell you that.

Mr. MOSER. Were there places where you could go to get it, or was it always from a walking peddler on the street?

The WITNESS. They were all out at certain times. There is always a way that you can get in touch with them. Someone will know how to get in touch with them for you.

Mr. MOSER. You don't go to places where you can use it there?

The WITNESS. No; there is no established place.

Mr. MOSER. Does the quality vary quite a lot?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOSER. It varies according to the peddlers?

The WITNESS. Yes. It is according to how many hands it goes through.

Mr. MOSER. Each hand it goes through cuts it?

The WITNESS. It is cut, sure.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you were able to support your habit, as I understand, by your income?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you have to engage in any criminal—

The WITNESS. Well, you see, I have not been out on the street that long. My record will show that. The most I have been out on the street has been since 1944—since 1944 it has probably been 5 or 6 months.

Mr. MOSER. You get caught and get put back in?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What have you been caught for, peddling?

The WITNESS. Possession of narcotics.

Mr. MOSER. Have you ever been arrested for peddling?

The WITNESS. I was arrested for conspiracy in 1938.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever engage in any crimes for the purpose of getting money for the purchase of drugs?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Because your income was sufficient from these other sources?

The WITNESS. No; I just did not resort to that.

Mr. MOSER. Well, you did not have to?

The WITNESS. I kept myself up pretty well on those things.

Mr. MOSER. If you had realized what addiction would do to you, and what effect it would have on your life before you started, and if you realized that you would get hooked, would you have started?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I don't think I would have taken the first.

Senator WILEY. You have got children, haven't you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Would you like to get them started in the business?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Senator WILEY. Why?

The WITNESS. Well, it just ruins your life, that is all.

Senator WILEY. What?

The WITNESS. You are doing time for the rest of your life.

Senator WILEY. Can you make a suggestion as to how we can stop the kids from getting it, your kids and other kids?

THE WITNESS. Well, I tell you what I have seen in this institution, there are quite a few of the kids in here that don't have the habit. Quite a few of them are just trying to duck the draft, I think.

THE CHAIRMAN. You mean that they took some doses——

THE WITNESS. They just don't have the habit, that is all.

MR. MOSER. You mean that they just take enough in order to get in here to get out of the draft?

THE WITNESS. That is right; yes, sir.

SENATOR WILEY. Well, of course, that does not answer my question. That should be investigated, that phase of it. But my question involves the fact as to whether or not you can aid us so that your kids are not sent up here and somebody else's kids, so they can be kept from getting the dope.

THE WITNESS. Well, that would be a pretty hard problem for me to try to say just what, you know, because I really don't know.

MR. MOSER. Would cutting off the supply be a good solution, or as good a solution as any?

THE WITNESS. Well, I thought at one time probably if the doctors could have it under their control, and if a fellow who is an addict that he could get his medicine, it wouldn't cost him so much money, and he wouldn't have to go pushing it, and that would stop a lot of illegal drugs.

MR. MOSER. Do a lot of the addicts push it for the purpose of getting money to buy their own?

THE WITNESS. Yes; to keep their habit up, quite a few of them.

MR. MOSER. Do you think that they try to get young kids to start by giving it to them free?

THE WITNESS. Since I have been in here, this has just popped up since I have been in here, about the young kids, and from what I have been reading in the papers, it is just around a certain vicinity where this popped up, around New York and Chicago, and I think a little of it came out of Washington, from what I see amongst the fellows where they come from around here, the young boys. So far as down in New Orleans, I think the institution has records to show that there are not many young fellows that come out of there.

MR. MOSER. That is all I want to ask.

THE CHAIRMAN. That is all. Thank you very much, John.

MR. HEPBRON. By the way, the place where they go to get it and take it is called a shooting gallery.

MR. MOSER. Yes. I have found from talking to these people that in some localities they do have shooting galleries and in some they don't.

THE CHAIRMAN. I understand that in Washington they do.

MR. MOSER. In Washington they do, yes, I think there are some, but rarely in New York, most of it is done on the street.

THE CHAIRMAN. Good morning. In the case of all witnesses we have asked them to be sworn, and I am sure that you will have no objection to being sworn.

THE WITNESS. No.

THE CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand, please.

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

THE WITNESS. I do, sir.

## TESTIMONY OF MISS ———

The CHAIRMAN. Your name is ———?

The WITNESS. That is right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you come from Cincinnati, Ohio; is that right?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And you were a practical nurse at one time, were you not?

The WITNESS. That is right, for many years.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?

The WITNESS. Twenty-six.

Mr. MOSER. What drug did you use?

The WITNESS. Dilaudid and pantapon.

Senator WILEY. What is that?

Dr. ISBELL. That is a derivative of morphine, it is much more potent and powerful.

Mr. MOSER. How did you get started as an addict?

The WITNESS. I was suffering from rheumatoid arthritis, and I was having a good deal of pain, and I was out of town at the time, and I went to see a doctor. He gave me 40 tablets of morphine sulfate, I found out later on that that is what it was, and he told me to give them to myself hypodermically every 2 or 3 hours, if necessary, and that began my addiction.

Mr. MOSER. You think he gave you that by mistake?

The WITNESS. No; I don't believe he did. I was in very severe pain, and I had a good deal of driving to do, and it was very, very damp; I was all crippled up. I could not sit behind the wheel without having some relief from pain.

Mr. MOSER. After you had taken the shots for awhile you realized you were hooked, is that right?

The WITNESS. That is right, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And after that you were sick if you did not have it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. So you had to get it?

The WITNESS. That is right, and I got it.

Mr. MOSER. How did you get it?

The WITNESS. Well, first I diminished the supply of my employer, who was a doctor, and I began forging prescriptions then.

Mr. MOSER. How much were you using a day?

The WITNESS. Approximately 6 grains.

Mr. MOSER. That is 6 or 8 shots, approximately?

The WITNESS. Approximately, yes.

Mr. MOSER. How much did you pay—well, since you were getting it through legitimate channels it was not expensive, is that correct?

The WITNESS. No, sir. Usually around a dollar or a dollar and a half a day.

Mr. MOSER. How did you use it?

The WITNESS. Intravenously.

Mr. MOSER. You did not take any skin shots?

The WITNESS. I did at first, and then I ended up using it intravenously.

Mr. MOSER. How did you happen to switch to the main line?

The WITNESS. Well, I was here the first time October 20 to December 13.

Mr. MOSER. 1950?

The WITNESS. 1950.

Mr. MOSER. Go ahead.

The WITNESS. And I was told quite often about intravenous injections, so when I went home, then I started to use intravenous injections at that time.

Mr. MOSER. In other words, you learned it here?

The WITNESS. That is right, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Have you learned a great deal about drugs here?

The WITNESS. Well, If I wanted to I could have, but I don't care to know any more than I know, thank you.

Mr. MOSER. This is your second time here within a year?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. MOSER. Would you like to tell us the effect that it has had on you, your being here?

The WITNESS. In what way do you mean?

Mr. MOSER. Well, your own reaction to the treatment, and so forth.

The WITNESS. Well, I think the treatment is really excellent, and they certainly give you a chance to rehabilitate yourself to ordinary living. I mean, I don't feel that I am being punished one iota. I feel very free, and I am getting a good deal for being a prisoner, really.

Mr. MOSER. Do you feel that you are being strengthened psychologically?

The WITNESS. Yes; definitely. I am getting psychiatric help, and it has helped me immensely, and I feel that I am doing fine. I only hope that the medical authorities feel so, too.

Mr. MOSER. Would you like to describe the withdrawal symptoms you have experienced?

The WITNESS. Yes; I will be glad to. First, it left me with a feeling of mental depression. I just felt that life wasn't worth anything. Then you proceed to get a terrific drawing in the extremities.

Mr. MOSER. Do you mean tight muscles?

The WITNESS. Yes; and a terrific pulsing sensation, and a crawling sensation from one end of the spine to the other, vomiting, nausea, sneezing, and it is pretty awful all around.

Mr. MOSER. And yawning?

The WITNESS. Yawning.

Mr. MOSER. And perspiring?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Is it painful?

The WITNESS. It is very painful. The drawing sensation is very painful.

Mr. MOSER. How long does it last?

The WITNESS. From about 5 to 7 days and then it tapers off. It is usually a good 3 weeks before you feel halfway normal again.

Mr. MOSER. And then after you have gotten over it you feel just as normally as you did before; is that right?

The WITNESS. Yes; except that you don't have any stimulant. I mean you feel just a bit depressed. I know I still do. I feel a bit depressed. After all, I have lived on stimulants for quite some time.

Mr. MOSER. How long have you been in here this time?

The WITNESS. It has been a little over 2 months, sir.

Mr. MOSER. So that you really have not gotten over the feeling of depression yet.

The WITNESS. Not completely. I would say three-quarters of the way; yes.

Mr. MOSER. We are concerned over the fact that so many youngsters are using drugs. Do you want to give us your ideas as to why they start and whether they would start if they knew what they were getting in for?

The WITNESS. I believe they probably start strictly for the experience of it. Well, it is a new experience to them and they get a kick out of it, more or less. They want something new and different, and it depends a lot, I believe, on the crowd that they associate with. But if they knew what they were getting into, they would not try it, believe me.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would be desirable to inform the public generally and the young people particularly as to just what they might be headed for?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I think it would be wonderful because I think, if they once had the idea of what they were going to go through, not only in kicking the habit but in what you have to give up—after all, you are giving up your freedom, and you are certainly losing a good deal of self-respect, pride, and those things mean a lot to a person—then I think that they would definitely not do it; if they were informed of it, there would be fewer of our young addicts. Really, I know that if I had any idea what it was, I would have gladly shot the doctor, but perhaps he was not the cause, either.

The CHAIRMAN. Did I understand you to say that you were here up until December?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I had a year-and-a-day sentence.

The CHAIRMAN. And then you came back in April?

The WITNESS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. You were out about 4 months?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long after you left in December was it before you went back to it?

The WITNESS. Well, it was from December to February.

The CHAIRMAN. That you kicked it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And then you started in February and were on it again until you came back in April?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Senator WILEY. How did you get on it?

The WITNESS. Well, this last time I couldn't begin to tell you how I came to using drugs again, whether it was my mental outlook or just what, I don't know.

Senator WILEY. Did you get it through legitimate channels—

The WITNESS. No, sir; I forged again.

Senator WILEY. Do you have any brothers and sisters?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. I am the youngest of 10.

Senator WILEY. Now, your experience here with their youngsters, you have found that they apparently have gotten their stuff from

peddlers and all this and that, and you are more than an average person, you have had this experience, and we are just parents looking for wisdom that will help stop the youngsters from getting this stuff. In other words, the youngsters of tomorrow have to run this Government, and it would be one terrible Government if it was run by addicts, wouldn't it?

The WITNESS. Yes; it certainly would be.

Senator WILEY. With your background and your judgment can you not tell us what your idea is as to how we can stop these youngsters from getting this stuff and any suggestion that you have got, let's have it.

The WITNESS. Well, basically, I think a good home life is necessary. Now, I don't think that I would have ever become addicted if it had not been because of illness, because, well, I wouldn't know the people to go to. Even now I wouldn't know who to go to in order to get a connection. It depends on the group, I think, that they run with, mostly.

Senator WILEY. Then your contact with these fellows, these youngsters here who have been getting it, they have not in the slightest degree informed you of the modus operandi of the distribution of these drugs?

The WITNESS. No, sir. I have not the vaguest idea how to go out and get it.

Senator WILEY. Yes.

Senator HUNT. Are you a graduate nurse or a practical nurse?

The WITNESS. No; just a practical nurse.

Senator HUNT. And you were doing what kind of work when you were having your rheumatoid arthritis?

The WITNESS. I was doing office work for a doctor, and I was out of town at the time, and I went to see this doctor and he proceeded to give me the medication. I had had codeine injections before when the pain was bad, and I was under the impression that he had given me codeine.

Senator HUNT. And no other member of your family is an addict?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Senator HUNT. I haven't anything else.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all.

Mr. MOSER. Thank you very much. We appreciate your coming here.

All right. I think that is all before lunch.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, let us be back as near 1:30 as we can.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p. m., an adjournment was taken until 1:30 p. m. of the same day.)

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

The CHAIRMAN. All right. The committee will be in order.

Mr. MOSER. Our first witness will be ————.

I think you will find that he is one of the most interesting of all the witnesses we are to hear.

The CHAIRMAN. Good afternoon, Joe. We are asking all witnesses to be sworn. You don't mind that, do you?

The WITNESS. No.



The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand, please.

In the presence of Almighty God do you swear that the testimony that you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

### TESTIMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you from?

The WITNESS. New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?

The WITNESS. Seventeen.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been here?

The WITNESS. How long have I been here?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The WITNESS. I have been here 4 weeks today.

The CHAIRMAN. Four weeks today?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What family do you have?

The WITNESS. My mother and father.

The CHAIRMAN. And you lived with them up until the time you came here?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moser will now ask you some questions.

Mr. MOSER. Shall we wait until Senator Wiley arrives?

Senator HUNT. How do you feel, Joe?

The WITNESS. I feel good.

The CHAIRMAN. This is Senator Hunt, Joe.

The WITNESS. Hello.

Senator HUNT. Did it bother you much when you were here a few days and you started to get off?

The WITNESS. Yes, it did.

Senator HUNT. How long had you been on narcotics?

The WITNESS. Two and a half years.

Senator HUNT. You are Portuguese, are you?

The WITNESS. No, sir; Spanish, Puerto Rican.

Senator HUNT. Yes. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Joe, this is Senator Wiley. Joseph is from New York, Senator Wiley.

Senator WILEY. How are you, lad?

The WITNESS. All right.

Mr. MOSER. He is from the Bronx.

Joe, where did you go to school?

The WITNESS. Manhattan High School of Aviation Trades.

Mr. MOSER. Did you finish schooling?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Why did you leave?

The WITNESS. I left because of drugs.

Mr. MOSER. Because of what kind of a drug?

The WITNESS. Heroin.

Mr. MOSER. You used reefers before that?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. You did not leave on account of reefers?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. Moser. Just heroin.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. Did you start with marijuana?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. Why did you use reefers?

The WITNESS. For the fun of it.

Mr. Moser. Because the kids were doing the same thing?

The WITNESS. Yes, because the other kids were doing it.

Mr. Moser. How old were you when you started using reefers?

The WITNESS. About 13 or 14.

Mr. Moser. Were there many children in the same school using it?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. Moser. But the children in your neighborhood were?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. What were they?

Mr. Moser. Do you mean what color?

Senator WILEY. No, you called them "sleepers," was it?

Mr. Moser. No, reefers, marijuana cigarettes.

Senator WILEY. Oh, all right.

Mr. Moser. How many children of your age, roughly, did you know who were using marijuana?

The WITNESS. Quite a few, 50 or a hundred.

Mr. Moser. Fifty or a hundred?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. Moser. They were in your neighborhood?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. Moser. The smoking was not so much with the kids in school as it was with the neighborhood kids; is that it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. Did you usually use marijuana on your own or in groups or what?

The WITNESS. In groups.

Mr. Moser. You mean at parties?

The WITNESS. Yes; at parties.

Mr. Moser. Whenever you were having fun?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. Moser. Do you feel that marijuana was the starting point for heroin?

The WITNESS. It is.

Mr. Moser. And that is the thing that started you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. Moser. How did you happen to get started on heroin?

The WITNESS. A fellow offered it to me.

Mr. Moser. A friend of yours?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. Moser. He just offered to give it to you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. Moser. He was not a peddler?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. Moser. Just an addict?

The WITNESS. He wanted me to try it out.

Mr. MOSER. Did you start by snorting?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How long did you snort, sniffing and snorting are the same, incidentally?

The WITNESS. About 2 years.

Mr. MOSER. You sniffed for about 2 years?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Then how did you happen to try the needle?

The WITNESS. I just tried it one day.

Mr. MOSER. You told me you didn't like it at first.

The WITNESS. I tried it before, but I kept on snorting, and then I tried it and got hooked to the needle, too.

Mr. MOSER. You were hooked on the snorting, too?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. When you were snorting how many shots a day did you take?

The WITNESS. When I was snorting?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

The WITNESS. Or when I was——

Mr. MOSER. When you were snorting, how many times a day did you do it?

The WITNESS. I used to do it as many times as I had capsules for. I used, if I had 25 capsules, I would do it 25 times.

Mr. MOSER. You did it 25 times a day?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How much did that cost you?

The WITNESS. A package cost me \$8.

Mr. MOSER. And there were 25 in a package?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You spent about \$8 a day while you were snorting?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find when you were a snorter that you wanted more?

The WITNESS. Yes. The more I had the more I wanted.

Mr. MOSER. You kept on increasing it?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Now, when you switched over to the needle, how long did you use the needle before you came here?

The WITNESS. About 6 months.

Mr. MOSER. About 6 months?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And did you find that you kept increasing it there, too?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. About how much a day, the same?

The WITNESS. The same.

Mr. MOSER. About 25 shots a day?

The WITNESS. No; not 25 shots a day.

Mr. MOSER. How many, about six or seven?

The WITNESS. Six or seven shots, it amounted to 25 capsules.

Mr. MOSER. And that would be about \$8 a day?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Was that what you were spending, or more than that?

The WITNESS. I used to spend sometimes more than that.

Mr. MOSER. But in any case you would spend as much as you had, is that it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. The more money you had the more you took?

The WITNESS. Yes, the more I spent.

Mr. MOSER. If you didn't have so much money you took less?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. There was no limit to the amount you would use, it would just depend on how much you could buy?

The WITNESS. If I had \$100 I would spend that.

Mr. MOSER. Did you leave school so that you could get the money?

The WITNESS. I left school and started working.

Mr. MOSER. For the purpose of getting money to buy drugs with?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. It was on account of drugs that you left school?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What kind of work did you do?

The WITNESS. I was a clerk. I done photograph work.

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

The WITNESS. That was all.

Mr. MOSER. You lived at home with your mother?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And you had room and board at home?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. So that the only money you spent was what you spent on drugs?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. All that you earned you spent for drugs?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How long were you on heroin before your mother found it out?

The WITNESS. About almost the full time.

Mr. MOSER. Two and a half years?

The WITNESS. Two and a half years.

Mr. MOSER. How did she find out?

The WITNESS. I told her.

Mr. MOSER. Had she been suspicious before that?

The WITNESS. Yes; she was getting suspicious.

Mr. MOSER. What caused her to be suspicious?

The WITNESS. The way I acted.

Mr. MOSER. How was that?

The WITNESS. Moody and sick. When I didn't have it I wasn't nice around the house. I was always dopey around the house, falling all over the place.

Mr. MOSER. And you were not going out with other children and doing the things that you should do?

The WITNESS. No; I stayed home.

Senator WILEY. What is his age?

Mr. MOSER. Seventeen. How many children are there that you know that used heroin?

The WITNESS. Ten or fifteen of them.

Mr. Moser. Was it hard to get?

The Witness. No.

Mr. Moser. How did you get it?

The Witness. I used to go downtown and buy it.

Senator Wiley. What?

Mr. Moser. He says he used to go downtown to buy it.

Where was that, Joe, at one hundred and third Street?

The Witness. Yes, in that vicinity.

Mr. Moser. From One hundred and third to One hundred and sixteenth Street?

The Witness. Yes.

Mr. Moser. That is downtown for people in the Bronx.

Senator Wiley. I see.

Mr. Moser. Did you buy it on the street?

The Witness. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. From peddlers?

The Witness. Yes.

Mr. Moser. How would you know a peddler?

The Witness. Well, you just knew them. Most of the time they would come up and ask you.

The Chairman. How did they know you?

The Witness. Yes.

The Chairman. How did they know you?

The Witness. Well, I used to go down there so many times a day.

The Chairman. When you first started how did you catch on as to who was a peddler?

The Witness. When I first started they used to take me down there.

Mr. Moser. Your friends?

The Witness. Yes, sir; one of my friends.

Mr. Moser. He would take you down and introduce you to the peddlers?

The Witness. Yes. And when this peddler didn't have it, he would show me another fellow.

Mr. Moser. When one peddler did not have it he would show you another, that is, when he was out of it?

The Witness. Yes.

Senator Wiley. Would he be on the street?

The Witness. Yes, right on the street.

Mr. Moser. Did he hand it to you on the street?

The Witness. On the street, or maybe in a hall, he would take you in a hall and hand it to you.

Mr. Moser. So that they would not be seen doing it?

The Witness. Yes, but usually they would hand it to you right out on the street.

Mr. Moser. You told me that you always bought a package.

The Witness. Yes.

Mr. Moser. You never bought individual capsules?

The Witness. Unless I could not get the money for a full package.

Mr. Moser. But you would sometimes buy less?

The Witness. Yes.

Mr. Moser. You usually bought a package?

The Witness. I usually bought a package.

Mr. MOSER. If you didn't have enough money did you get other children to share it with you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. How big is a package?

The WITNESS. Fifteen capsules. It is a little brown manila bag, about this big and that wide, and that much of it is full from the bottom with capsules [indicating]. The capsules are that small [indicating].

Mr. MOSER. You would take it out of the capsules and make a shot, that is, you would pour the powder out, dissolve it in water, heat it up, and apply it with a needle?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. Do you think that the bag would be as thick as this pencil?

The WITNESS. The bag of what?

Senator WILEY. Well, the bag, do you think it would be as thick as this pencil?

The WITNESS. Oh, all the capsules were grouped together, and they would be just about as much as this [indicating], and the bag would be about this big, or sometimes they would give it to you wrapped in cellophane.

Senator WILEY. And you would hand them the money?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Were both boys and girls using heroin, that you knew?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. But they were mostly boys?

The WITNESS. Mostly boys.

Mr. MOSER. Were they about your age or older?

The WITNESS. You know, younger than me, older than me, and my age.

Mr. MOSER. Were they mostly Puerto Ricans?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. What were they?

The WITNESS. Just Jewish fellows, Italian fellows, Irish fellows.

Mr. MOSER. All kinds of people?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Were many of them colored?

The WITNESS. There were a lot that were colored. I did not stay with them, though.

Mr. MOSER. You did not associate with the colored people?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know of any children who have ever been killed by overdoses?

The WITNESS. Yes; two or three of them.

Mr. MOSER. Just from not knowing how much they were taking?

The WITNESS. No. Sometimes they would give them poison in the capsules. They would take the shot and die right there. One of them died from an overdose.

Mr. MOSER. Those are called "hot shots"?

The WITNESS. Yes "hot shots."

Mr. MOSER. A "hot shot" is a capsule that contains poison, cyanide or something?

The WITNESS. Yes, anything.

Mr. MOSER. Instead of the dope?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Why were those given to the children?

The WITNESS. Well, maybe the peddler was real greedy for money and he didn't have no stuff, so he sold them that.

Mr. MOSER. He sold them poison because he did not have dope to sell them?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did they ever give them "hot shots" purposely in order to kill them?

The WITNESS. I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. They never gave them the "hot shots" because they had squealed?

The WITNESS. I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. But you do know two children who died from "hot shots"?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever know of any children who died from an overdose of heroin?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Just from taking too much?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. When you heard about people being killed, children being killed by "hot shots," did that frighten you or any of your friends?

The WITNESS. Yes; it got me scared a little.

Mr. MOSER. What did you do about it?

The WITNESS. When I bought the stuff I tasted it; I used to test it.

Mr. MOSER. You tested it?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Well, how could you tell whether it was good or bad?

The WITNESS. You tasted it, and if it tasted real sour, that was it.

Mr. MOSER. That was good?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. If it tasted sweet it might be poisonous?

The WITNESS. Yes; or it could be sugar or powder.

Senator WILEY. Did you ever get fooled? Did he ever sell you poor stuff for your money?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Fake stuff?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. What did you do then, go back and tell him that you wanted some good stuff for it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. What did he say?

The WITNESS. Well, usually you would not be able to find the fellow.

Mr. MOSER. After he got his money he disappeared?

The WITNESS. Yes; he disappeared. You couldn't see him any more.

Mr. MOSER. He was just gypping the kids?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever use heroin in groups, in parties, or was it mostly alone?

The WITNESS. Mostly alone. I have used it in groups.

Mr. MOSER. Large groups?

The WITNESS. Yes; four or five.

Mr. MOSER. Just getting together to do it for the fun of it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that the usual practice with many of them, to have parties and get-togethers?

The WITNESS. Just once in a while, you know. Everybody is alone when they use it, mostly.

Mr. MOSER. What is the largest quantity you ever bought at once?

The WITNESS. Well, I bought a half ounce.

Mr. MOSER. A half ounce?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOSER. How much would that cost?

The WITNESS. \$80 or \$90.

Mr. MOSER. When you got a half ounce, what did you do with it; sell it or give it away?

The WITNESS. No; I kept it for myself.

Mr. MOSER. But sometimes you would share it with a kid who was sick; would you not?

The WITNESS. Yes, if he told me he was sick, and I knew he was using it.

Mr. MOSER. And he did not have the money?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Would they pay you for it?

The WITNESS. If they came up to me it would be because they had no money and they would ask me for it.

Mr. MOSER. But you did share it with others?

The WITNESS. Once in a while.

Mr. MOSER. Did anybody ever give you any when you did not have money?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. But when you were working you were using all of your money for drugs?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you have any trouble keeping a job?

The WITNESS. Yes, when I used to get sick, when I couldn't get the stuff. I had the money and still couldn't get it. Maybe they ran out; then I would get sick and I could not go to work.

Mr. MOSER. You had to stay home?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. While you were getting it on the job, could you do your work all right?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Sometimes you stayed home because you were sick, and sometimes because you were busy getting the drug?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And the boss did not like that?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did he let you go?

The WITNESS. No; he didn't let me go. I let myself go.

Mr. MOSER. You quit?

The WITNESS. Yes.



Senator WILEY. How much money did you make?

The WITNESS. \$45 or \$50 a week.

Mr. MOSER. Working?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Sometimes you would need more than that?

The WITNESS. Most of the time I did.

Mr. MOSER. How did you get that?

The WITNESS. I used to hustle.

Mr. MOSER. Hustle?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And "to hustle" means what?

The WITNESS. Just getting the money together.

Mr. MOSER. I see. Some people think that hustling means to get girls for men. You did not do that; did you?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. You told me yesterday that you sometimes would steal from your mother.

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. That you would steal things around the house

The WITNESS. Anything.

Mr. MOSER. And that you would sell them.

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. I suppose that made your mother suspicious, too?

The WITNESS. Yes. That is what brought it about.

Mr. MOSER. She caught you stealing things?

The WITNESS. She didn't catch me. She saw it was missing, and I was the oldest in the house, and she got suspicious and would ask me about it.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have any brothers and sisters?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How many?

The WITNESS. Two brothers and one sister.

Mr. MOSER. Younger than you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Do any of them use drugs at all?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you knew a lot of other children using narcotics who were not working; didn't you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What did they do in order to get money?

The WITNESS. They used to rob it.

Mr. MOSER. Were there any hold-ups?

The WITNESS. I don't know if they pulled off any hold-ups. They used to rob it. They would get it together.

Mr. MOSER. They would break in people's houses?

The WITNESS. Yes; they would break in people's houses.

Mr. MOSER. Did they do any shoplifting?

The WITNESS. I don't know about that. I know that they used to burglarize.

Mr. MOSER. Houses?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And they would sell what they stole?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did they find money in the house or property?

The WITNESS. Money, suits, typewriters, anything valuable they would take.

Mr. MOSER. And they would sell it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Who would they sell it to?

The WITNESS. They would take it to a pawnshop.

Mr. MOSER. And just sell it.

The WITNESS. No; they would just pawn it.

Mr. MOSER. And then they would take the money and use it for drugs?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever notice any peddlers giving it to children for the purpose of making them take it later on?

The WITNESS. No; I never did.

Mr. MOSER. You never heard of them giving it free to anybody in order to make them a customer?

The WITNESS. Once in a while I heard of cases.

Mr. MOSER. But you never knew of any?

The WITNESS. I did not know any.

Mr. MOSER. Now, if you had money you would buy it; wouldn't you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. But if you had known that you were going to get stuck by this drug, or hooked, would you have started on it?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. When you started, you had no idea that you were not going to get hooked?

The WITNESS. I didn't even know what it was.

Mr. MOSER. It was something that people were doing for the fun of it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Who got you into it?

The WITNESS. A friend of mine.

Senator WILEY. Was he older or younger than you?

The WITNESS. He was older than me, a lot older.

Senator WILEY. What did he tell you?

The WITNESS. He told me that if I wanted to try it out, seeing I didn't know what it was, I thought it wouldn't do nothing to me; so I tried it out, and I fell down.

Senator WILEY. What happened to him?

The WITNESS. I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. Are many of your friends in institutions like this?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You are here voluntarily—aren't you?—as I remember it.

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Your mother sent you here?

The WITNESS. They sent me down from the court.

Mr. MOSER. Were you arrested for something?

The WITNESS. I was not arrested.

Mr. MOSER. It was the juvenile court?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. How did you get to the court?

The WITNESS. I was on probation.

Mr. MOSER. I see. You had previously been in jail for something?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What was that for?

The WITNESS. Burglarizing.

Mr. MOSER. Burglarizing?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You got in with some of the parties that burglarized places?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Would you have done any of these things if you had not needed the money for the drugs?

The WITNESS. That was the only reason. My mother gave me enough money.

Mr. MOSER. You mean for ordinary things?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think, if your mother had kept a more careful watch on you, that you could not have gotten away with it?

The WITNESS. What do you mean?

Mr. MOSER. Well, I mean, if she had known what you were doing more of the time——

The WITNESS. My mother used to keep careful watch on me, but I would always sneak away.

Mr. MOSER. Did she work?

The WITNESS. Yes; she worked.

Mr. MOSER. She worked during the day?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You did most of this during the daytime?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Does anyone else wish to ask any questions?

Well, Joe, you have been very helpful, and we want to thank you for it. We hope that what you have told us will help us keep other kids from having the same experience you have had, because you are a nice kid; you have got good sense, and you can earn a living and do a good job. You got hooked by this thing, and if you never go back to it you will be all right.

Senator WILEY. Were you born here?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. You were born in America?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. Have you talked over things with your other associates here, young fellows, who got hooked just the way you did?

The WITNESS. The same way, the majority of them.

Senator WILEY. Did you ever know any of the peddlers personally?

The WITNESS. No; not up in the Bronx.

Mr. MOSER. You did not know their names?

The WITNESS. Oh, I knew their names.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever go to any other city to get it?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would be a good thing to let the boys and girls know about how serious and how bad it is and what the effects are?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would do any good?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Senator HUNT. Joe, when youngsters like yourself are addicted, do they feel that they would like for other young people to be addicts also?

The WITNESS. No.

Senator HUNT. You would only give part of your heroin or codeine, whichever you were using—you would only give it away to some of the other boys who were sick?

The WITNESS. When I knew they were using it and were sick.

Senator HUNT. But you would not give it to some boy who was not using it?

The WITNESS. I would not go around offering it; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Joe.

Mr. MOSER. Thanks very much, Joe.

Our next witness will be ———.

The CHAIRMAN. Good afternoon. We have been asking all the witnesses to be sworn, and I am sure you don't mind; do you?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand, please.

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

#### TESTIMONY OF MISS ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Audrey, will you give your full name to us?

The WITNESS. ———.

The CHAIRMAN. And where do you live—in what city?

The WITNESS. New York.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?

The WITNESS. Twenty.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom did you live with in New York?

The WITNESS. My mother.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any brothers and sisters?

The WITNESS. One brother.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been here?

The WITNESS. How long have I been here?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The WITNESS. Since the 3d of March.

The CHAIRMAN. The 3d of March.

Mr. MOSER, will you take up the questioning, please?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

You come from Brooklyn; don't you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What school did you attend?

The WITNESS. Brooklyn High School for Home Making.

Mr. MOSER. Did you finish your schooling?

The WITNESS. No, I had 1 year to go before I would have finished.

Mr. MOSER. You did not leave on account of drugs; did you?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. How long have you been addicted to heroin?

The WITNESS. About 2 years.

Mr. MOSER. Did you start in with reefers?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And then did you switch to heroin because you thought it would be better?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. When did you first start smoking reefers?

The WITNESS. Oh, when I was in high school.

Mr. MOSER. About how old were you, 16?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. A lot of other kids were doing it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find that a lot of the other children switched to heroin, too?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Who furnished you with those reefers or cigarettes? They are marijuana; aren't they?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

The WITNESS. People around the school selling them.

Senator WILEY. They were selling them?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How much are they, 50 cents apiece?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What kind of people are selling them, people from the outside?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Not other children?

The WITNESS. No, but then there were some kids who were selling them, you know, in the school.

Mr. MOSER. They were selling them for fellows who had given them to them to sell in order to make money?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Are they done up in a cigarette package?

The WITNESS. They are in Tip-Top cigarette papers, hand-rolled.

Mr. MOSER. Now, how much heroin were you using when you became hooked? You told me that you were using "speed balls"?

The WITNESS. Yes. Well, I couldn't tell you exactly the amount, but approximately I would take five or six shots a day.

Mr. MOSER. Five or six, and each one was a "speed ball"?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And in the "speed ball" you had \$2 worth of heroin and \$3 worth of cocaine; is that right?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. So it was \$5 a shot?

The WITNESS. Yes. And sometimes we would have two in one, "two girls and a boy." In other words, two capsules of cocaine and one capsule of heroin. They call that "two girls and a boy."

Mr. MOSER. You paid \$5 for a shot, then, approximately?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And you would have five or six a day?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. So you would spend from \$25 to \$30 a day on it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How did you get the money for that?

The WITNESS. "Boosting" and cashing and forging. Cashing Government checks and forging endorsement of Government checks.

Senator WILEY. Where did you get the checks?

The WITNESS. Off different fellows, and they would get them from mail boxes.

Mr. MOSER. The boys would get them from the mail boxes?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Then they would give them to you to cash?

The WITNESS. Yes, with interest.

Mr. MOSER. With interest. Do you mean that they would share it?

The WITNESS. You know, you split it.

Mr. MOSER. You would each take half?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Explain why they gave them to you to cash instead of doing it themselves.

The WITNESS. Because if it was a woman's check, a man could not very well get by on cashing a check with a woman's name on it.

Mr. MOSER. So they would give it to you and you would split with them.

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. They would get them out of the mail boxes, you say?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. It is a very common practice, Senator.

Senator WILEY. I see.

Mr. MOSER. Then when you boosted merchandise from stores, where did you sell that?

The WITNESS. Mostly to dealers in dope.

Mr. MOSER. Sellers in dope?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You would give it to them for dope, would you?

The WITNESS. Sometimes, and then again I would give it to them, like if I already had money, I would give it to them, and they would give me money.

Mr. MOSER. And they would sell it, but you don't know what they did with it?

The WITNESS. No, I don't.

Mr. MOSER. Sometimes they would give you dope for it, and sometimes they would give you money for it?

The WITNESS. Yes. Of course, I would assume that if it was something nice they would keep it themselves, you know.

Mr. MOSER. Yes. Now, did you work with other children in getting money; did you work together on it in groups?

The WITNESS. In getting money?

Mr. MOSER. Yes; or did you do it sort of on your own?

The WITNESS. Sort of my own.

Mr. MOSER. You do know of other people who were doing it, other children who were needing money, who were boosting and cashing checks?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What else did they do to get money?

The WITNESS. Well, the girls were prostitutes.

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Prostitution, you say?

The WITNESS. Yes, and they would boost, and it was just about anything they would do to get some money.

Mr. MOSER. Did some of the boys do robberies of property?

The WITNESS. Well, you know, they probably have done that, to get the money, but I didn't hang out with no fellows anyway.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you feel that it was a pretty bad thing for you to start on heroin; don't you?

The WITNESS. Yes, I do.

Mr. MOSER. Would you have started it if you had known how it would end up?

The WITNESS. No; I would not.

Mr. MOSER. Did you realize that you would be hooked when you started?

The WITNESS. No, because people are "chippy" with it. They do it now and then, not always, and they stop themselves. I had intended to try it like that, too.

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

The WITNESS. But then as time went on I kept on.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find that most of the kids who were "chippy-ing" would eventually end up as addicts?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Do they always?

The WITNESS. I have seen kids "chippy" on it, you know, like a dealer—he snorts a little, but that is all. So far as going in the arm or anything like that, he doesn't do it every day like a regular junkie would do it—just now and then; like when he gets a new load of stuff, he would try some himself.

Mr. MOSER. In order to test it?

The WITNESS. Yes; or most of the time a dealer lets somebody else test it. Most people dealing in dope don't use it themselves.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find dealers who would give it to children in order to start them in?

The WITNESS. None of the dealers that I know. They were mostly older men.

The CHAIRMAN. Would they trust you for it if you did not have the money?

The WITNESS. Well, you had to be pretty tight with them for them to trust you.

Mr. MOSER. And by being tight with them, you mean that you had to be close friends?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

The WITNESS. And then sometimes it would be hard, you know.

Mr. MOSER. What quantity did you usually buy?

The WITNESS. Oh, eights and sixteens.

Mr. MOSER. Eights and sixteens. You mean eight and sixteen capsules at a time?

The WITNESS. No. An eighth of an ounce and a sixteenth of an ounce.

Mr. MOSER. Yes. And did the dealers that you knew sell it in capsules, or in loose form?

THE WITNESS. Well, he sold it in capsules and, you know, large quantities.

MR. MOSER. Was it hard to find dealers?

THE WITNESS. No; not when I came, it was not? It was very easy.

MR. MOSER. They were just around anywhere?

THE WITNESS. Mostly you would find them around poolrooms, where you would see a high school, a candy store, you know, you would find quite a few.

MR. MOSER. They would be hanging around high schools?

THE WITNESS. Yes, but you probably wouldn't know them from anybody else.

MR. MOSER. But you would?

THE WITNESS. Yes; another junkie always knows another one.

THE CHAIRMAN. How would you find out about them, the first time, so that you would know that one was a distributor?

THE WITNESS. Well, you know, you look around at them, you look at everybody, and maybe you wouldn't know right away, but you take the pick of the one that you want to hit to ask, and you just come out and ask them. You take them by themselves and ask them. He would probably look around at you, and he would not give it to you right then, but he would take your money and say, "I will bring it back to you."

Most of the time he would have it himself, but he would take your money, go outside and come back, making out that he copped it from somebody else.

MR. MOSER. And by outside you mean outside the poolroom?

THE WITNESS. Or outside the candy store—wherever he may be at, you know.

MR. MOSER. You could identify them because they would be older men hanging around; is that it?

THE WITNESS. Yes. But again there are some young fellows around. You would always know them.

MR. MOSER. They were sort of hanging around, I suppose.

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. You know a lot of kids who have become addicts, don't you—friends of yours?

THE WITNESS. Who have become addicted?

MR. MOSER. Yes.

THE WITNESS. None of the kids I went to school with, except one.

MR. MOSER. Can you tell us what you think is the best way of keeping kids from starting?

THE WITNESS. Well, while mostly in the high schools, if the teachers would tell them. But they should not tell them not to use it, because if you tell them not to do it, that is what they will do. But if they just tell them about the things that would happen to them, wherein they did use it, then they might not start.

MR. MOSER. About getting hooked, and so forth?

THE WITNESS. Yes; like pictures and stuff, and books to read on it. If they ever got hooked on it, the books should tell them what would happen, and I think that would stop them from using it.

MR. MOSER. Yes.

THE WITNESS. If you were to tell them, "Don't do that," then that is the very thing they will do.



Mr. MOSER. If you tell them the facts about what it does to you, then you think it would stop them?

The WITNESS. I do.

Mr. MOSER. Are there any more questions of Audrey?

Senator WILEY. Just tell us what it has done to you; just tell us.

The WITNESS. Well, it has made me lose interest in life itself; you know, when you are on that stuff you don't care what comes or goes or who you hurt or whatever you do. You just think about yourself.

Senator WILEY. Were you brought up in a Christian home?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Did you yourself become a prostitute in order to get money for drugs?

The WITNESS. No.

Senator WILEY. You never did that?

The WITNESS. No.

Senator WILEY. But you did other things to get money?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. How long have you been here now?

The WITNESS. About 3 months, since the 3d of March.

Senator WILEY. What would you say as to how to get rid of the peddlers? Do you have any idea about that?

The WITNESS. Well, there are so many, I don't think you will ever get rid of them.

Senator WILEY. There are so many of them?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. I do not have any more questions.

Mr. MOSER. They are all over the place?

The WITNESS. They are all over the place. If you are a junkie, you can always find it, even in the smallest towns, wherever you go.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go outside Brooklyn to find it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You traveled around?

The WITNESS. I traveled.

Mr. MOSER. To small towns?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And you would find peddlers in small towns?

The WITNESS. You would find it every place you go.

Mr. MOSER. What towns?

The WITNESS. Oh, have you ever been in Westmoreland, right outside of California, a small town.

Mr. MOSER. You went to California?

The WITNESS. Yes; out near the coast?

Mr. MOSER. Did you go to San Francisco?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find peddlers there?

The WITNESS. Oh, God, they were all over California, especially in L. A.

Senator WILEY. Especially where?

The WITNESS. L. A.

Mr. MOSER. She means Los Angeles, Calif.

The CHAIRMAN. How about Brooklyn, N. Y.? How about Philadelphia?

The WITNESS. I never went to Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you go to Washington?

The WITNESS. Yes; I have been to Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there peddlers there?

The WITNESS. Quite a few. And Chicago, I have been there. And I think it was Petersburg, Va. I was there. It is not too much, but it can be found.

Mr. MOSER. How did you happen to travel around so much?

The WITNESS. Well, it was with a fellow I was going with.

Mr. MOSER. Oh, you were driving?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Was he taking dope, too? Was he a junkie?

The WITNESS. No.

Senator WILEY. The fellow that you were going with?

The WITNESS. No, he is not.

Mr. MOSER. Did he help you to get it?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Did he know you were taking dope?

The WITNESS. Not until I got in this trouble.

Mr. MOSER. You concealed it from him?

The WITNESS. Yes. I also concealed it from my mother.

Mr. MOSER. All right.

Senator HUNT. Andrey, just a minute before you go. These peddlers that there are so many of, would you find as many colored peddlers as you do white peddlers? Were they mostly colored or white?

The WITNESS. Most of them were colored, and a lot of Spanish people.

Mr. MOSER. Puerto Ricans?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator HUNT. How did you happen to come here? What specific act was it that causes you to be here?

The WITNESS. Forgery.

Mr. MOSER. Forgery?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Of Government checks?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator HUNT. Where was that, in New York?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator HUNT. That is all. Thank you.

Mr. MOSER. Thank you very much. We appreciate your help.

Tell ——— to come in, will you?

The WITNESS. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Good afternoon, Bernice. We are asking all witnesses to be sworn. I don't suppose you would mind.

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. Will you raise your right hand. In the presence of the Almighty God do you swear that the testimony you shall give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

## TESTIMONY OF MISS ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state your full name, please.

The WITNESS. ———.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you from?

The WITNESS. New York; the Bronx.

The CHAIRMAN. In the Bronx?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you, Bernice?

The WITNESS. Nineteen. I will be 20 in September.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been here?

The WITNESS. About 4 weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. Four weeks?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you come to come down here? From the court?

The WITNESS. From the court.

The CHAIRMAN. And what were you in court for?

The WITNESS. Mail theft.

The CHAIRMAN. For what?

The WITNESS. Mail theft.

Mr. MOSER. Government checks?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Moser.

Mr. MOSER. Bernice, where did you go to school?

The WITNESS. Junior High 60.

Mr. MOSER. In Brooklyn?

The WITNESS. No; the Bronx.

Mr. MOSER. Why did you leave?

The WITNESS. I was getting married.

Mr. MOSER. How old were you?

The WITNESS. Fourteen.

Mr. MOSER. How old were you when you started using marijuana?

The WITNESS. Ten.

Mr. MOSER. Ten years old?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How old were you when you started using heroin?

The WITNESS. About 14 or 15.

Mr. MOSER. Just after you were married?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Were many of the older children using marijuana at the time you started?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. They were mostly older children?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Many of your age at that time?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. You played around with older children, did you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How did you happen to start with heroin?

The WITNESS. Curiosity.

Mr. MOSER. Just because the others were doing it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Quite a few of them were doing it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And when you started it, did you know that you would get stuck or hooked?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. You did not know about that?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't they tell you that you would get hooked?

The WITNESS. Well, they said something about it, but I didn't believe it.

Mr. MOSER. You didn't understand what it meant, did you?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. How long had you been using it before you knew you were hooked?

The WITNESS. About a year.

Mr. MOSER. It took you a year to realize it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You were probably hooked before that, but you didn't know it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Why is that?

The WITNESS. Well, when you get it a long time, when you are sick or anything, you have it all the time, but you don't know you are hooked until you get sick.

Mr. MOSER. Well, when you get it regularly, then you don't get sick?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And you don't know you are hooked until you feel sick, when you cannot get it.

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. How long did you live with your husband—do you still live with him?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. How long did you live with him?

The WITNESS. Five months.

Mr. MOSER. Just a short time.

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Then you went back home?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Was he an addict?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Did he know about it?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. He never knew?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. How about your parents, did they ever know?

The WITNESS. No; not until I told them, just before I got arrested.

Mr. MOSER. Just before you were arrested?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How did you keep it secret from them?

The WITNESS. Just stayed by myself.

Mr. MOSER. And did they notice anything funny about what you were doing that made them suspicious?

The WITNESS. Excepting that I was evil and cranky all the time. They didn't think anything of it.

Mr. MOSER. They did not suspect it?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. They just wondered why you were disagreeable?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You were out late nights?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Now, how much were you using?

The WITNESS. An eighth of an ounce three times a day.

Mr. MOSER. An eighth of an ounce three times a day?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How much did that cost you?

The WITNESS. Seventy-five dollars.

Mr. MOSER. Seventy-five dollars a day?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. For how many years did you do that?

The WITNESS. Four years.

Mr. MOSER. Four years?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How did you get that money, that \$75 a day?

The WITNESS. Oh, I begged and borrowed.

Mr. MOSER. You were begging and borrowing from your family and relatives?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever do any stealing?

The WITNESS. Checks.

Mr. MOSER. You were stealing Government checks?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you and the other children do that together?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Did you cash any checks for anybody else?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you get these checks?

The WITNESS. Out of the boxes.

Mr. MOSER. What did you do if you got a check payable to a man?

The WITNESS. I would give it to a fellow to cash it.

Mr. MOSER. You would get a fellow to do it and split with him?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. If you got one payable to a woman, you would take it all yourself?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And you did do some prostitution to get money?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Quite a lot of it?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. But over the 4-year period fairly regularly?

The WITNESS. Sometimes.

Mr. MOSER. Just when you get in a special jam?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And you needed money badly; is that it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. When you first started using it, you didn't realize that you would get hooked? Do you think if you had known that you would be hooked, that it would have made any difference?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. If you had understood what hooking was?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Have you noticed any peddlers trying to get customers by making them addicts and giving them their dope free?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. You never saw any of that?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. But sometimes addicts would give it free to each other?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. When you first started, they gave it to you, didn't they?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Free?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. How much?

The WITNESS. Half a cap.

Mr. MOSER. These were friends of yours?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Just to get you to do it with them?

The WITNESS. Yes; they would that, an addict, like they get others hooked so that they can keep up their habit, because when you buy it, naturally, you are going to give them some to give you a fix, to hit you, so that way they keep up their habit.

Mr. MOSER. That is by getting you to be an addict, then they have somebody else that they can share with in case they get in a jam; is that it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. But you don't think any peddlers do it to get free customers—I mean, that they give it away free in order to get customers?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find it hard to get?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. In the Bronx, where you live, were there a lot of peddlers?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go anywhere besides the Bronx to get it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Where?

The WITNESS. Brooklyn, Manhattan.

Mr. MOSER. There were plenty of peddlers there?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Were there any places where they actually sold it on the premises?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. I mean, shops, sort of?

The WITNESS. No. The only place you would see them would be on the street.

Mr. MOSER. Was the price the same everywhere?

The WITNESS. It is a dollar for a capsule, it is \$12.50 for a sixteenth of an ounce, and \$25 for an eighth of an ounce.

The CHAIRMAN. You were using three-eighths a day?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you go to any cities besides New York?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. The price was about the same all over New York?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. How did it vary?

The WITNESS. Well, in Philadelphia and Baltimore and different places like that, it is \$3 a capsule, and you cannot get any quantities.

Mr. MOSER. That is buying it just a cap at a time?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you in those places?

The WITNESS. I went to Baltimore.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find peddlers on the street selling it?

The WITNESS. There was peddlers there, but I didn't bother with it.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you buy it?

The WITNESS. I did not buy it at all there.

Mr. MOSER. Did somebody give it to you?

The WITNESS. I brought it with me.

Mr. MOSER. You knew that there were peddlers there, though?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew that they got about \$3 a cap?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have any trouble getting it in Philadelphia and Baltimore?

The WITNESS. I never bought any in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. How about Washington?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. But in Baltimore you knew that they were selling it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you know where to go?

The WITNESS. I didn't go anywhere. People that you know, they use it, they tell you that if you want to buy it, you can buy it for \$3 a capsule.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there many of them using it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you recognize a peddler?

The WITNESS. It isn't the peddler, the majority of peddlers is drug addicts, too.

Senator WILEY. What?

The WITNESS. The majority of peddlers is drug addicts, too, and you recognize, you know, like one drug addict recognizes another drug addict.

Senator WILEY. Did you always have money?

The WITNESS. No; not all the time.

Senator WILEY. Well, if you didn't have money, how would you get money?

The WITNESS. Checks.

Senator WILEY. You said that you did other things, did you use any other means to get money?

Mr. MOSER. Prostitution?

The WITNESS. Prostitution now and then.

Senator WILEY. Well, with colored folks or white folks?

The WITNESS. Different.

Senator WILEY. What?

The WITNESS. All.

Senator WILEY. And what did you collect for that?

The WITNESS. \$10.

Senator WILEY. \$10.

The WITNESS. Each time.

Senator WILEY. And all that went for drugs?

The WITNESS. For drugs.

Senator WILEY. How extensive was your prostitution? Where did it take place, was it in the hotels or where?

The WITNESS. In hotels, in your room.

Senator WILEY. How many times have you sold yourself a day?

The WITNESS. I didn't sell myself very often.

Senator WILEY. You did not?

The WITNESS. No.

Senator WILEY. Only when you were in an extreme condition, is that right?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Senator WILEY. Was that after you were married or before?

The WITNESS. After I was married.

Senator WILEY. You said that your husband didn't know anything about this?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. She was married at 14 and lived with her husband for 6 months.

I think that is all that I want to ask Bernice.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that is all, Bernice. We are very much obliged to you.

Mr. MOSER. We appreciate your helping us. You have been very nice.

We will now get Mr. ———.

The CHAIRMAN. Good afternoon. We are swearing all witnesses, and I suppose you have no objection.

The WITNESS. No; I don't mind.

The CHAIRMAN. Raise your right hand, please.

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony that you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

### TESTIMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us your name, please.

The WITNESS. ————.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you from, Harvey?

The WITNESS. Chicago, Ill.

The CHAIRMAN. Chicago?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you, Harvey?

The WITNESS. Eighteen years old.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any brothers and sisters?



The WITNESS. One sister.

The CHAIRMAN. Who did you live with in Chicago?

The WITNESS. I lived with my parents.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been working or going to school?

The WITNESS. I went to school and worked.

The CHAIRMAN. And you worked?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been working?

The WITNESS. I worked off and on for the last 2 years.

Senator WILEY. Where is his home.

The CHAIRMAN. Chicago.

Mr. Moser, you may take over.

Mr. Moser. Where did you go to school?

The WITNESS. Englewood High School and University of Illinois.

Mr. Moser. And where?

The WITNESS. University of Illinois, at the Navy Pier Branch.

Mr. Moser. Did you graduate from high school?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. Moser. When did you start smoking marijuana?

(No answer.)

Mr. Moser. About how old were you?

The WITNESS. I remember that the year was 1948, the first part of 1948, and I am 18 now.

Mr. Moser. Then you were about 15 years old?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. Moser. Were most of the kids whom you knew smoking marijuana?

The WITNESS. Yes; the majority of them.

Mr. Moser. Was it quite prevalent in the school or among your friends?

The WITNESS. It was friends, mostly.

Mr. Moser. It was in your neighborhood more than at the school?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. Moser. When did you start using heroin?

The WITNESS. I started using heroin in the middle of about 1949, I guess, during the summer.

Mr. Moser. What year were you in school?

The WITNESS. I was in my last year.

Mr. Moser. In your senior year in school?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. Moser. How did you happen to start on heroin? What caused you to start?

The WITNESS. Well, my classmates at school, although the trend to use dope was prevalent around my home. At the school I went to there was a small group of addicts.

Mr. Moser. Maybe 10 or 15 of them?

The WITNESS. Maybe 10 or 15 out of the total population of the school. I was curious to see exactly how it was done, and I couldn't seem to realize with the apparatus they had, how they could inject something in your bloodstream, and when I watched the operation performed, I was offered some, and I refused it. Then I was offered it again, and I gave in, because I sniffed dope, I did not shoot it, I sniffed

it, because they said it was very hard to get the habit by sniffing dope, so I tried sniffing.

Mr. Moser. You were told that you could not get the habit by sniffing, is that it?

The Witness. Yes.

Mr. Moser. But after you had sniffed a while, then you wanted to try it in the main line, is that it?

The Witness. After I sniffed a while it lost its effect. I mean, I did not get the same feeling, as strong a feeling as I had desired.

Mr. Moser. Were most of the children whom you knew that were addicts colored or were some of them white?

The Witness. The majority were colored, but there were some white.

Mr. Moser. How much did you spend a day for it?

The Witness. Well, I would say on an average of about \$20.

Mr. Moser. \$20, or a little more than that, maybe?

The Witness. I mean, some days more, some days less, but I could safely say over the whole span of 2 years, which I used it, it was approximately that, it was an average of \$20 a day.

Mr. Moser. Yes.

The Witness. Although I did start off just spending a dollar and a half a day, but I built it up.

Mr. Moser. You kept wanting more and more all the time?

The Witness. Yes.

Senator Wiley. That would make about \$7,300 a year that you were spending on it.

The Witness. I suppose so, maybe more.

Mr. Moser. Tell us how you got the money for that.

The Witness. Well, mostly for what I am doing time for now, mail theft.

Mr. Moser. Getting Government checks out of the mail?

The Witness. I never got Government checks out of the mail, but I embezzled funds from the mail.

Mr. Moser. You were working in the post office, weren't you?

The Witness. Yes, I was a substitute carrier during the Christmas rush.

Mr. Moser. You mean that you would find letters that had money in them?

The Witness. Yes.

Mr. Moser. And then you would take that?

The Witness. Yes.

Mr. Moser. Did you find it hard to work when you were on this dope?

The Witness. Very hard.

Mr. Moser. What was the effect?

The Witness. Well, if I was not under the influence of drugs, and I was sick, it would practically be an impossibility to work at all, and keep my mind on the job. If I was under the influence of the drug, I had no initiative to work, I was energetic but I would have no initiative to work, just always to do something else, and I would want to go for more and not work.

Mr. Moser. You could not keep your mind on it?

The Witness. No. I walked off a countless number of jobs because of the habit. I only worked just until pay day, and I never kept a job more than that.

Mr. MOSER. As soon as you got this money you would use it for drugs?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Were you living at home?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. So the only money you really needed was for drugs?

The WITNESS. Was for drugs; yes.

Mr. MOSER. Were you living with your mother?

The WITNESS. Mother and father.

Mr. MOSER. Did they think that you acted funny?

The WITNESS. They knew that I acted funny.

Mr. MOSER. They did know that? And did they know why?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. They did know it?

The WITNESS. They knew why, but that was only when my drug addiction reached a climax. I had been arrested in November of 1919 for suspicion of narcotics, and I was brought to the house, and they said that I was using drugs. Up until possibly October of last year, so far as they knew, I was not using drugs. If I came in, like we say, looking funny, I would tell them that I had been drinking, but when it did come to their knowledge that I was using drugs, they kept repeatedly telling me to come down for a cure, and I always refused. I never would come. They offered to get me a private cure, and I still refused to come.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever do any shoplifting?

The WITNESS. I have.

Mr. MOSER. Or picking pockets?

The WITNESS. I have, but I am not, over a wide span I did not do much of that.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever do any burglarizing?

The WITNESS. No burglary. I mean, I have stolen things from my home, but so far as entering someone else's property, I never have.

Mr. MOSER. When you got the drugs, tell us where you went for them, in Chicago, on the street?

The WITNESS. On the street.

Mr. MOSER. Mostly peddlers on the street?

The WITNESS. Mostly peddlers on the street.

Mr. MOSER. Were there a lot of them?

The WITNESS. There were quite a few. I mean now, that is not just before I came here, because the number was rapidly declining.

Mr. MOSER. So it was hard to find the drug?

The WITNESS. Pretty hard.

Mr. MOSER. Were the peddlers addicts themselves?

The WITNESS. The majority of them; yes.

Mr. MOSER. You say most of them were?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go to a place like a room or an apartment, or some place like that, for drugs?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And they were permanent places that were used for that purpose?

The WITNESS. Yes. Some were just private homes, and if you happened to use drugs, they just happened to be users, too, but there were some who rented it for that specific purpose.

Senator WILEY. White or colored?

The WITNESS. Colored and white. I mean, there was one place I recall, with white and colored running it at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN. Would they use the stuff there at the same time?

The WITNESS. Yes. They had an interracial marriage, it was a man and a wife.

Mr. MOSER. A white man and a colored woman, or vice versa?

The WITNESS. It was a colored man and a white woman.

Mr. MOSER. And they had been selling drugs there?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And using it themselves?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Yesterday you told me that there were some places where they sold it and they did not use it themselves.

The WITNESS. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOSER. What was the difference?

The WITNESS. There are some people who sell drugs from their homes and will not let you use drugs in their homes, but the majority of these people don't use drugs themselves, but there are people who sell drugs at their homes and will let you use drugs in their homes but most of the times they are addicts themselves. There seems to be a trend toward the nonaddicted peddlers of narcotics to get you away from there as fast as they possibly can.

Senator WILEY. Let's go back to the school business. When you were in school, what was the attendance of the school? How many addicts were there—but, first, give me the attendance of the school.

The WITNESS. I would say there was possibly 1,800 going to the school.

Mr. MOSER. Attendance?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How many of them were addicts?

The WITNESS. A very small number at the time I started, but before I left the school there was almost half.

Mr. MOSER. Half of the school?

The WITNESS. Approximately half of the school.

Mr. MOSER. And they were using heroin?

The WITNESS. Heroin or marijuana.

Senator WILEY. What was the name of the school again?

The WITNESS. The Englewood High School.

Senator WILEY. Colored and white?

The WITNESS. Yes, interracial.

Mr. MOSER. When you said half the school, you meant that half the school were using marijuana and heroin?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How many were using heroin?

The WITNESS. I couldn't hardly say, but I would say, this is when I left there in January 1950, I would say approximately one-third of the boys enrolled in the school, I could almost say, were using heroin.

Senator WILEY. Where would they get that?

The WITNESS. Where would they get the dope?

Senator WILEY. Yes.

The WITNESS. Peddlers on the street.

The CHAIRMAN. How would they get the money? First, how much a cap was it in Chicago?

The WITNESS. A dollar and a half, a dollar and a quarter, and a dollar. It depends on whom you know.

The CHAIRMAN. How did they get the money?

The WITNESS. Oh, numerous ways, anything that would come into an addict's mind would be the way of getting the money. If he could steal bottles off a person's back porch, or if he could pick a pocket, or shoplift, or could mislead a fellow, an addict, commonly referred to as burning him, where he pretends he will get some dope for him, he takes his money and never comes back. Just anything, the first thing that comes into your mind.

You can reach a point where you draw no lines anywhere. You might run up and snatch from under a person's nose, and run with it.

Senator WILEY. Any way to get the money?

The WITNESS. Any way.

Senator WILEY. Who started this marijuana business? How does that go? Do they peddle the cigarettes right in the school?

The WITNESS. Well, when I left Englewood School they had a few peddlers, heroin addicts peddling marijuana, to keep themselves supplied with heroin. But I bought the majority of marijuana I used around my home, or in the immediate vicinity of my home.

Mr. MOSER. You bought from people around there?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. On the street?

The WITNESS. On the street.

Mr. MOSER. How did you know a marijuana peddler when you saw him?

The WITNESS. There is nothing about them, I mean, there is no significant dress or anything that he wears, I mean, but he could usually be noted by a newspaper under his arm.

Senator WILEY. Tell me this, were the girls addicted the same as the fellows?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes.

Senator WILEY. Were they indulging in prostitution in order to get the money?

The WITNESS. No lines were drawn anywhere, prostitution, shoplifting, burglary, armed robbery, cashing stolen checks.

Senator WILEY. What percentage of that school were colored folks?

The WITNESS. It is predominantly colored now, this is when I left, it is predominantly colored, and it might be all, or I would say close to about 85 percent colored now.

Senator WILEY. And youngsters of 12, 13 and 14 were using the drugs?

The WITNESS. Yes. The average age of marijuana smokers, I would say, would be about 13 or 14.

Mr. MOSER. Thirteen or fourteen.

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. They would become a target for the heroin peddlers?

The WITNESS. Yes. You would very seldom find a person smoking marijuana who does just that, he keeps on, and he gets to the point

where he does not have the same drive or feeling that he first had, and it is like a stepping stone, he graduates to heroin.

Senator WILEY. How small do the girls have to be before they are out indulging in prostitution, in ages, I mean?

The WITNESS. Well, they appear to learn pretty fast. It is pretty hard to specify the age. I mean, there is no age limit. I mean, if somebody would buy their bodies, they would sell them. I mean, there is nothing to it. I mean, you hardly would find any girl who was using any kind of dope who would be out at that age, where she was immature, or undeveloped. She is mature, otherwise she would not have been accepted by this crowd that was using heroin, because they are wary of law officers, and they know there is quite a little more pressure now than in the past.

Senator WILEY. The ordinary girl of 12 or 13, when she comes to the age of puberty, is she indulging in prostitution in order to get the money at the age of 12, 13, or 14?

The WITNESS. Well, I saw one 14, whom I knew personally, engaging in prostitution, but I have seen numerous girls of 15 and 16.

Senator WILEY. Were they with boys in school, or with adults?

The WITNESS. With adults.

Senator WILEY. To get the money?

The WITNESS. Yes. I mean, never any prostitution with a person their age.

The CHAIRMAN. Both white and colored?

The WITNESS. Both white and colored, it is immaterial.

Mr. MOSER. You mean both white and colored girls were doing it?

The WITNESS. Not necessarily partners in a business enterprise, but they were doing it.

The CHAIRMAN. I meant, for instance, would these colored girls go with white men?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes. In fact, there was a situation I remember where a white girl was brought into a colored neighborhood for the specific reason that she could more so entice the Negro men, more than the colored girl could, because she was more attractive.

Senator WILEY. Was she a drug addict?

The WITNESS. Yes. You would very seldom find a girl that young as a prostitute if she was not a drug addict.

Senator WILEY. What did the teachers do? Did they know about that?

The WITNESS. The teachers were not conscious of it.

Mr. MOSER. They were not?

The WITNESS. No.

Senator WILEY. You say they were not?

The WITNESS. No; as prevalent as it was in the school, they never seemed to know. Maybe they were aware of it and just overlooked it; there was nothing they could do.

The CHAIRMAN. In the case of a white girl coming into a colored neighborhood, would they take her to a house?

The WITNESS. Well, they would meet her on the street, or frequent a bar.

Mr. MOSER. Where did they practice their prostitution?

The WITNESS. They have districts in Chicago, where it is just like—it is one district, and it is called Dopeville. They are principally dope

addicts there. They wake up in the morning, go out and cash checks, shoplift, burglarize, rob someone, just like getting up and going to work, and they return home and they are through for the day.

There are hotels around there with nothing but dope addicts in them.

Senator WILEY. What is the population of that district which you think are dope addicts?

The WITNESS. I would say in this specific district that I am speaking of, I would say it would be close to 2,000, I guess.

Senator WILEY. Two or three thousand people living there; all dope addicts?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. How did you describe that district?

The WITNESS. Well, there are hotels and taverns and bars.

Senator WILEY. No; what is the name of it?

The WITNESS. It is called Dopeville.

Senator WILEY. Between what streets?

The WITNESS. Dopeville is in Chicago on the South Side.

Senator WILEY. On the South Side?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Can you give us a better location than the South Side, can't you describe it better than just calling it the South Side? Between what streets?

The WITNESS. (No answer.)

Mr. MOSER. Would you rather not tell us that?

The WITNESS. Oh, I wouldn't mind telling.

The CHAIRMAN. Or if you would rather tell us not on the record, if you wouldn't want it written down there, we will not put it on the record.

Mr. MOSER. Oh, he doesn't mind, he will tell us. Won't you?

Senator WILEY. I am talking about the streets.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, we want you to help us, and we want to get the information, not to get you in any trouble, and not to mention your name.

The WITNESS. Well, there is Cottage Grove and Thirty-ninth; that is the main intersection.

Mr. MOSER. Now, when you started in with this, Harvey, did you know that you might get hooked?

The WITNESS. I knew that drugs were habit forming, but I was always under the impression, like the majority of the rest of the younger boys my age, they figured that they could use it and control it, and when they felt themselves getting strangely attached to the drugs that they could stop if they wanted to. There is no such thing as it creeping up on you all of a sudden; you wake up, and there it is.

Mr. MOSER. You did not know that?

The WITNESS. I did not know that.

Mr. MOSER. If you did know that you would not have started?

The WITNESS. I don't know, because people told me not to.

Senator WILEY. Do you have brothers and sisters?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Are they using it, too?

The WITNESS. No; no one in my family has used drugs but me.

Senator WILEY. You are a real bright young fellow, and you have gone through a lot of this hell. How are we going to stop it?

The WITNESS. I mean, it seems the the way to stop a dope addict, it just doesn't seem possible, in the first place, that he could hardly be stopped by the methods they are using now. I mean, where they are using, like giving an excessive amount of time for minor offenses, or any such thing as that for 12-year-olds. I suppose in the long run it would stop them peddling, if you gave them long sentences for selling it to children, and giving them long sentences for the use of narcotics. But I feel if you do run into a drug addict, that if he is treated more so as a patient, that he is supposed to be like me, regardless of the people around me, I have one consolation, I know that I am not naturally wrongdoing, so to speak, and I know that I would never have stolen anything in my life if I had not been using drugs.

Senator WILEY. Well, I am not talking about the addict; he is just a patient. I am talking about the peddler, and the fellow that gives it to the peddlers. What do you know about where the peddler gets his stuff?

The WITNESS. I don't know anything about that. I never got that far. I never bought dope in sufficient quantities to have any kind of relations with them.

Senator WILEY. Well, you see what it has done to yourself and to others; what do you suggest should be done to the peddler?

The WITNESS. Well, there is quite a differentiation between a peddler who is a nonaddict and a peddler who is an addict. A peddler who is an addict, I mean, he is selling drugs to help support his habit, not because he wants to, but because he has to.

But then there are nonaddict peddlers who are—I mean, they will brag about it, they will say, "I am making money off of them." I really have no sympathy for anyone who does wrong and can help it. If a man breaks in a house and he is a dope fiend, I do have sympathy for him, but a man who just gets up and breaks into a house without no reason at all, I have no sympathy for him.

Senator WILEY. A dope peddler who is a nonaddict?

The WITNESS. I wouldn't have no sympathy for him, because I realize the type of person he is. They are not out to help anybody.

Mr. MOSER. We have got some other witnesses that we want to see. Thank you very much. You have been very helpful and we appreciate it. You may be contributing to getting other people off of it, if that is any satisfaction to you.

The WITNESS. Thank you.

Senator WILEY. Are you getting good treatment here?

The WITNESS. Yes, I am.

Senator WILEY. And you are going to handle the proposition; you have got a good mind, and you can handle it.

Do you belong to Addicts Anonymous?

The WITNESS. Yes, I have been down to their meetings. I am not an active member.

Senator WILEY. Well, you had better go down. They have the only answer, apparently, for some of you.

The WITNESS. Thank you.

Mr. MOSER. Our next witness will be ————.

The CHAIRMAN. Good afternoon, Jeanne. We have been asking all the witnesses to be sworn. You don't mind, do you?

The WITNESS. No.



The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand? In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

### TESTIMONY OF MISS ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Jeanne, where are you from?

The WITNESS. Cincinnati.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?

The WITNESS. Twenty.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been married?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. When were you married?

The WITNESS. When I was 18.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been living with your husband recently?

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. How long were you living together?

The WITNESS. I lived with my husband about 7 months.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been down here?

The WITNESS. This is my fourth month here.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you come down for?

The WITNESS. I am a prisoner. I was arrested for possession.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moser, go ahead.

Mr. MOSER. Jeanne, what school did you go to?

The WITNESS. Well, as I said, I am from Cincinnati, and I went to two grade schools; I went to the Norwood High School, and I went to the Witherell High School in Cincinnati.

Mr. MOSER. When did you leave?

The WITNESS. When I was in the eleventh grade.

Mr. MOSER. Did you leave because of drug addiction?

The WITNESS. No; I wouldn't say so. I mean, at the time I left school I was only smoking marijuana, and I more or less felt like I was going there, and I was too much of an adult for the activities that were going on in school, but I found out later that I was not, but nevertheless at the time I thought that I was, and I just quit.

Mr. MOSER. You were about 18 when you started using marijuana?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And a lot of other kids in school were smoking it?

The WITNESS. It seemed like a lot to me, because the girls and boys I associated with were using it.

Mr. MOSER. They were all doing it?

The WITNESS. Yes. I would say that there were at least a dozen of us.

Mr. MOSER. And you started using heroin at what age; about 18?

The WITNESS. About 18.

Mr. MOSER. Before or after you were married?

The WITNESS. After I was married. I had "chipped" with it; what I mean by that, I had taken a shot now and then before I got married, but I didn't actually become addicted until after I was married.

Mr. MOSER. Were they mainline or skin shots?

The WITNESS. Skin shots.

Mr. MOSER. Did your husband use drugs at all?

The WITNESS. Yes; but he has never been addicted.

Mr. MOSER. He just chipped?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you got started on heroin, as I understand it, because you were on the road with a show?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And the other people in the show were doing it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And you just did it in order to be along with them; is that right?

The WITNESS. Well, one fellow in particular got me started, and I mean, he was older than I was, and I didn't want them to think that I was young, so I used it in order for them to think that I was older. You know how you are when you are young; if you do everything that somebody older than you does, they will accept you as being older; at least, that is what you think.

Mr. MOSER. Also, you were falsifying your age in order to get in the show, weren't you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. When you started in, did you know about being hooked?

The WITNESS. No; I did not.

Mr. MOSER. You had not been told about that?

The WITNESS. I did not know that drugs were addicting. To me, it was something to get high on and to keep from facing reality.

Mr. MOSER. They did not tell you about addiction?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think that you would have stopped if you had known that?

The WITNESS. I certainly would have. I don't think I would have used it in the first place.

Mr. MOSER. That is easy to say after you have been hooked, isn't it?

The WITNESS. What is easy to say?

Mr. MOSER. That you would not have tried it if you had known.

The WITNESS. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOSER. How did you get it?

The WITNESS. I bought it from peddlers.

Mr. MOSER. What kind of peddlers; mostly colored?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. On the street?

The WITNESS. Yes. As I told you yesterday, when I first started using drugs, we would use a man as a go-between; they didn't feel as though we were trustful enough to take to the real connection, and we would give them the money, and they would go someplace, but after we had our marks to prove to the peddlers that we really were addicted, then we went to the connection ourselves and bought it. Sometimes we would go to their homes, sometimes on the street, and sometimes they would leave it someplace where you would pick it up, and you would send them the money. There is all ways of getting it.

Mr. MOSER. You traveled around quite a little with the show, didn't you?

The WITNESS. Yes; I did.

Mr. MOSER. In what cities did you go?

The WITNESS. Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Florida, mostly.

Mr. MOSER. When you went to a new city how did you find out where the peddlers were?

The WITNESS. I hit for the colored neighborhood. I had my marks to show, and you can usually tell a junkie.

Senator WILEY. What do you mean by "marks"?

The WITNESS. All these are where I have shot intravenously, and naturally they have cleared up quite a bit since I have been off, but they are very outstanding when you are on [exhibiting arms to the committee].

Then you can go to the peddler and say, "I must be a junkie; I have got the marks." And that is your proof that you are not the law, or anything, you know, and usually I would always go to a colored neighborhood, because I feel it is easier to get it in the colored neighborhood, because the neighborhood is much smaller than a white neighborhood, and you can usually pick out the colored addicts, you know. They will sit up and nod like this [indicating], you know, like they are sleeping or something, and then, if you have the marks to prove that you are a junkie, 9 times out of 10 you can buy it.

Senator WILEY. They will sell it to you then?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. How much did you have to pay for it?

The WITNESS. Different prices in different cities. In Cincinnati, where I am from, I paid \$4 a cap; in Detroit, I paid \$2.50; in Chicago, \$2.50; in New York, \$1. That is so much per capsule. These are for capsules. In New York you can buy a big package for \$3. I think New York is cheaper than any place I have ever been.

Senator WILEY. It is easier to get there, too?

The WITNESS. Yes. I mean, there are a lot more peddlers in New York City than any place I have been.

Senator WILEY. How about Cleveland?

The WITNESS. In Cleveland there are quite a few peddlers. I would say for the comparison in size, comparing the two towns, Cleveland had just as many peddlers as New York for its size.

Senator WILEY. How many caps a day did you take?

The WITNESS. Twelve to 15 caps.

Senator WILEY. So, you would be spending anywhere from \$15 to \$30 a day?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. And maybe as much as \$40 a day?

The WITNESS. Sometimes more than that, because after I had used heroin for about a year it no longer gave me any feeling. I mean, all I did was to take it just to get rid of sickness. I didn't get a kick out of it. So, I started using cocaine. And cocaine, as I understand it, really is not an addicting drug, but it makes you want it so badly that, after I started using cocaine and heroin, my habit usually cost me a lot more.

Mr. MOSER. You used both of them together, and those were called speed balls?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. How much were they?

THE WITNESS. Oh, I mean different prices different days. I mean, when you are on cocaine, or speed balls, I mean, you are never finished shooting; you could shoot up all day long, as long as you had money to buy it.

Senator WILEY. \$40 or \$50?

THE WITNESS. Sure.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you get the money?

THE WITNESS. Oh, that was easy.

Mr. MOSER. How did you get the money?

THE WITNESS. Well, I mean, naturally you couldn't be employed and make this kind of money. I mean, I did just about anything.

Mr. MOSER. Did you lose your job with the show?

THE WITNESS. I didn't lose it, no; I quit.

Mr. MOSER. You did not have time for the show and get your drugs, too?

THE WITNESS. I mean, how can you perform and still get the money for the drugs?

Mr. MOSER. Did you lift checks?

THE WITNESS. No; I never have, but that was not—well, I shouldn't say that I never have. I have, but that was not predominating in my case.

Mr. MOSER. Was prostitution the principal source?

THE WITNESS. Well—

Mr. MOSER. Or a great deal of it?

THE WITNESS. No; not prostitution. I would say just more or less conversation, you know, conning a man.

Mr. MOSER. Tell us about "conning a man."

THE CHAIRMAN. Now, if you don't want it written down, we won't write it down.

Mr. MOSER. Oh, Jeanne is ready to tell us everything; aren't you, Jeanne?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. You are thinking, or you must be thinking, of other girls that you would want to save from getting into this fix?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Well, tell us how you got the money.

Mr. MOSER. "Conning a man"; tell us about that.

THE WITNESS. I mean, well, in other words, I mean to con is to act as a confidence person, or to confidence somebody. In other words, you promise them something that isn't ever going to happen, and they give you the money and you just leave. That is all.

Mr. MOSER. Do you mean, for example, that you promised to go to bed with them and then don't?

THE WITNESS. Something like that, but usually a confidence game, a confidence game is something much bigger, usually. Maybe it is played on a bookie, or at the race track, where you tell them you have some inside tips on horses, or things like that.

Mr. MOSER. And they give you the money and you skip?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever try knock-out drops?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Tell us about that.

The WITNESS. Well, knock-out drops is chloral hydrate, and if you drink with a man, and you see that he has got quite a bit of money on him, you just put it in his drink, and he drinks it and goes to sleep, and you take his money.

Mr. MOSER. And beat it?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. How long does he sleep?

The WITNESS. About 9 hours, usually.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you do the drinking? Did you do it in a private room?

The WITNESS. Well, yes.

Mr. MOSER. You would not do it in a bar, where he would fall asleep at a table?

The WITNESS. Yes; that is right.

Mr. MOSER. Would you go to a hotel room?

The WITNESS. Nine times out of ten, if you are going to do something like that, you are sitting in a cocktail bar in a hotel in the first place where you meet the person.

Mr. MOSER. And then you go to a room and have a drink and then give him the knock-out drops?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And then skip?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. That is a good way to make money; isn't it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you have to do any stealing?

The WITNESS. Well, very little, because, in fact, the business of putting knock-out drops on a man and prostituting and all that only lasted a little time, because I started going with a man who peddled it, and after I started going with him I didn't have to worry about buying it any more.

Mr. MOSER. Well, when you were with him you could be on it all the time?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. He supplied you with it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Tell us about how he operated? Where did he buy it; do you know?

The WITNESS. No; I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. He just bought it——

The WITNESS. From another peddler, I guess.

Mr. MOSER. Yes. Did he ever persuade other people to become addicts for the purpose of getting them to become customers, or give it free to them, give it to them free in order to start them?

The WITNESS. Yes. I mean, any peddler, or most peddlers I have known, that is what they do. I know in my case peddlers would give it to you very easily until you became addicted, and then after you were addicted they wanted you to buy it, but before you are addicted they are more free with it and they will give it to you.

Mr. MOSER. Sometimes they will give it to you cheaper or not charge you at all?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Senator WILEY. Was he addicted?

The WITNESS. You mean this peddler?

Senator WILEY. Yes; the one you went with.

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. About what percentage of the peddlers are addicted?

The WITNESS. I would say about half.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever know anybody who died from an overdose?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Many?

The WITNESS. Well, yes.

Mr. MOSER. Several people that you knew?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Overdose of what? Let's get that.

The WITNESS. Of drugs, heroin. In other words, the drugs had not been cut enough or diluted enough. It was too strong for the system.

Mr. MOSER. What happened when they died; did they just drop dead on the street?

The WITNESS. Well, they had to be some place where they were shooting up to die. Anybody with an overdose, I would say it takes anywhere from 3 seconds to 15 minutes for them to die from it.

Mr. MOSER. You mean that they had been in a washroom or something like that?

The WITNESS. Any place where they could shoot.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever know anybody to get a "hot shot"?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Where did they get it?

The WITNESS. Well, the cases I have seen, usually when a person gets a "hot shot" it is because he is a rat; that he has told somebody else.

Mr. MOSER. So that the peddler would give him a "hot shot"?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSIER. Did you ever know any peddlers who gave a "hot shot"?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Did they ever give a "hot shot" merely because they didn't have the drug and wanted to get money, and they used poison instead?

The WITNESS. I mean, I have heard of that, but I have never seen it. I never knew anybody that did that, that I knew.

Mr. MOSER. But you have known people who have gotten "hot shots" because they ratted?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Now, have you any suggestions as to how we can keep other people from starting?

The WITNESS. Well, the only thing I can think of, as I understand it, there is quite a bit of addiction among high-school children, and to me, I mean, they waste all this time giving movies on sex and everything, and I think addiction has become Nation-wide, and they should take that time to give movies and lectures on drug addiction in high schools, because high school is really a nest for peddlers. First, he goes there with marijuana, and the children start smoking marijuana, and marijuana always leads them to something else.

There are very few addicts I know who did not start on marijuana.

Now, I feel that in my case, if I had known the results, and the things that I would do in order to get the drug, I don't think that I would have ever started, because I know that I have done a lot of things that I would never do in my right mind, and I really didn't consider anybody—I don't consider anybody in their right mind when they are on drugs, either.

Mr. MOSER. You would do anything to get drugs?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You would become so desperate?

The WITNESS. Yes. I mean, it is either a choice of doing something or being awfully sick, and I mean being sick from withdrawal of drugs is like no other sickness.

Mr. MOSER. It is painful?

The WITNESS. It really is; it makes you miserable.

Mr. MOSER. Is it painful?

The WITNESS. It really is.

Senator WILEY. Well, I would like to know what the attendance was at this high school that you attended.

The WITNESS. What is the what?

Senator WILEY. How many were attending that high school that you attended?

The WITNESS. I don't know, but it was a great big high school.

Senator WILEY. A couple of thousand?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. How many do you think were addicted to marijuana in that high school?

The WITNESS. Well, I don't know. I imagine there were quite a few using it that I didn't even know about. But it is a common thing amongst sororities and fraternities nowadays. It used to be a big thing to have whisky at a sorority party, but nowadays it is marijuana or drugs, because a lot of school kids sniff heroin and cocaine.

Mr. MOSER. How many did you know when you were in high school who were actually indulging in the heroin habit?

The WITNESS. Nobody.

Senator WILEY. They were all using marijuana?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. How many did you know?

The WITNESS. Well, fifteen or sixteen.

Mr. MOSER. She testified that she herself did not use heroin in school. That is correct; isn't it?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Senator WILEY. Well, you have seen the terrible, devastating conditions that have resulted from the use of drugs.

What was the character of the peddlers? What was their nationality?

The WITNESS. Well, now, I realize that there are a lot of white peddlers, but the most of them I ever met were either Spanish or colored.

Mr. MOSER. Spanish or colored?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Now, you got in here because of what?

The WITNESS. Possession.

Senator WILEY. Possession of drugs?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. And the man you were tied up with, he was a peddler also?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. What about him, did anything happen to him?

The WITNESS. Well, I don't know, because I have lost track of him.

Senator WILEY. Were you living with him as man and wife at that time?

The WITNESS. No.

Senator WILEY. How did you get tied up with him, then?

The WITNESS. I met him while I was on a show.

Senator WILEY. What were you doing?

The WITNESS. Singing.

Senator WILEY. Singing?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. In view of the devastation that you have seen, and the effect upon our youth, would you be willing—or let me ask you first, do you go to this Addicts Anonymous group?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Well, now, you have got a lot of natural ability. I have been observing you. You have been in the show business, and you know that there are a lot of folks who have made mistakes, and then have turned around and done a tremendous job for poor humanity, and I know of no greater need right now than to have a lesson taught to the youth, as you have said.

Did you ever think that perhaps for the part of your life that has been misspent that you could from here on in do a tremendous job for the youth of this country?

The WITNESS. Yes, but I don't know in what way I could do it, except if I ever saw anybody using it to tell them about it.

Senator WILEY. Well, you were in the show business, weren't you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Well, I don't know anything about your confinement here, but if you can, through the training that you get and the treatment you get here, together with a grasp of what they are teaching in Addicts Anonymous, if you can use that, you can have a virtual rebirth. I have seen it. I have seen it in lives that have been recast and have become tremendously useful citizens, who left the dead, they buried the dead, and they go forth to do something. You do a little thinking on that.

The WITNESS. All right.

Mr. MOSER. Thank you very much. We appreciate your help.

The WITNESS. All right.

Mr. MOSER. We will now call ————.

The CHAIRMAN. Good afternoon, Stanley. We have been swearing everyone here, and I don't suppose you will object to it.

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Raise your right hand, please.

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.



## TESTIMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

Mr. MOSER. Your name is ——— ——— ———, and you are from Brooklyn, N. Y.?

The WITNESS. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. How old are you, Stanley?

The WITNESS. Nineteen.

Mr. MOSER. Tell us what school you went to.

The WITNESS. To the Jefferson High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., the Thomas Jefferson High School.

Mr. MOSER. Did you graduate?

The WITNESS. No; I did not.

Mr. MOSER. Why not?

The WITNESS. Narcotics.

Mr. MOSER. You left because you had to get the drug; is that correct?

The WITNESS. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. Did the children in school use marijuana while you were there?

The WITNESS. It was not prevalent; there were very few people using it there.

Mr. MOSER. But you did use it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. When did you start? How old were you?

The WITNESS. Approximately 16 or 16½.

Mr. MOSER. How many did you smoke a day?

The WITNESS. Five to ten.

Mr. MOSER. Cigarettes?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Was the marijuana smoking more prevalent among the colored or white children?

The WITNESS. Colored.

Mr. MOSER. Mostly colored?

The WITNESS. But not in the school itself.

Mr. MOSER. In the neighborhood?

The WITNESS. In the neighborhood.

Mr. MOSER. Did you live in a neighborhood where there were colored people?

The WITNESS. Not far away.

Mr. MOSER. Right near by?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How did you happen to start in using heroin?

The WITNESS. Through association with friends.

Mr. MOSER. Where other people were doing it?

Senator WILEY. Did he say "social"?

Mr. MOSER. Associates, or association with friends.

Senator WILEY. I see.

Mr. MOSER. In school.

While you were in school you obtained a basketball scholarship, did you not?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And that scholarship would have done what for you?

The WITNESS. It would have allowed me to go to school.

Mr. MOSER. Through college?

THE WITNESS. Through college, whatever course I chose, free.

MR. MOSER. To the Long Island University College, you told me.

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. It would have been a free education?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. You were a good basketball player?

THE WITNESS. I hope so.

MR. MOSER. Did you play in the summer?

THE WITNESS. In the summer months I would journey up in the mountains.

MR. MOSER. On what they call the Borsht Circuit?

THE WITNESS. That is right.

MR. MOSER. While you were there did you use any drugs?

THE WITNESS. Yes. I was using heroin.

MR. MOSER. Is that where you started?

THE WITNESS. No; it was the summer before, I was using marijuana, but the next summer I was on heroin when I went up there.

MR. MOSER. Were other boys on the trip using it also?

THE WITNESS. None of the athletes.

MR. MOSER. Did you get started from somebody who was not an athlete?

THE WITNESS. None of the athletes, you know, were using drugs.

MR. MOSER. You were the only one who did?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. And you only used it a little bit?

THE WITNESS. That summer in the mountains; yes.

MR. MOSER. You started off by "joy popping"?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. Just to try it?

THE WITNESS. Week ends, and things like that.

MR. MOSER. When you were off your training?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. But when you got back from the basketball season in the summertime, what did you do in the wintertime?

THE WITNESS. I more or less increased the doses in drugs.

MR. MOSER. You started shooting it in the vein?

THE WITNESS. Yes.

MR. MOSER. Other people you knew were doing it?

THE WITNESS. That is correct.

MR. MOSER. What did you do for money with which to buy the drugs?

THE WITNESS. Well, I borrowed from friends, relatives, and my parents—I just got it.

MR. MOSER. Did you work at jobs?

THE WITNESS. Various jobs, clerical work. I never kept a job so long.

MR. MOSER. You could not keep them?

THE WITNESS. No, I could not keep them. I could not work steadily. I did not feel like going to work when I was using the drug, I had no interest in the work, and I was lackadaisical, and things like that.

MR. MOSER. So you were just no good?

THE WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. You could not play basketball?

The WITNESS. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. Your basketball days were over?

The WITNESS. I was through.

Mr. MOSER. And you missed out on college because of it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Now, was it hard to get the drugs?

The WITNESS. No.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you go for them?

The WITNESS. Through peddlers.

Mr. MOSER. On the street?

The WITNESS. Right on the street.

Mr. MOSER. In Brooklyn?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go any place where it was sold?

The WITNESS. Yes. We would know where it would be sold.

Mr. MOSER. In some houses?

The WITNESS. Yes, houses, places where the peddlers would be.

Mr. MOSER. You got money by forging Government checks, didn't you?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you get the checks?

The WITNESS. In the mail boxes.

Mr. MOSER. Tell me about how you knew what mail boxes to go for.

The WITNESS. Well, during the middle of the month, the only checks that would be out would be the State unemployment checks, and at the end of the month there would be the Government checks.

Mr. MOSER. Where would you go for those?

The WITNESS. Well, more or less where there would be a larger proportion of unemployment, in the lower middle-class neighborhoods, but toward the end of the month you would find that the Government compensation checks and veteran checks were coming in, and then later on, just before I was arrested, a lot of money was flowing out freely, because of income-tax returns, and for those I would go to more or less of the better class neighborhoods, because there would be a larger amount of money in each check.

Mr. MOSER. How did you open the mail boxes?

The WITNESS. With a can opener.

Mr. MOSER. In apartment houses?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you open a whole row?

The WITNESS. No; you would use a small pen flashlight, and you were able to detect in which ones there were checks.

Mr. MOSER. You would peek through the openings in them?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever engage in a worse crime than that to get money?

The WITNESS. No, I could not see resorting to a gun, I just could not do it.

Mr. MOSER. But some of the boys you knew did?

The WITNESS. Yes. I have known of people to use guns and go out and hold people up with them.

Mr. MOSER. White boys?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. They were holding up people?

The WITNESS. They were holding up people. They would walk into a store and just actually make the person behind the counter surrender the money that was there.

Senator WILEY. Did they do any shooting?

The WITNESS. I never heard of it.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think there are any limits to which an addict would not go to get money?

The WITNESS. It is only limited by the individual himself, I guess, but the individual resorts to doing things that he would not normally do if he was not using drugs.

Mr. MOSER. Did you know that you might get hooked at the time you played around with it?

The WITNESS. Yes, I was aware of the fact that you could become addicted to drugs. I had seen people who were addicted to drugs, but I felt it just could not happen to me.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think that is true now?

The WITNESS. I know different now.

Mr. MOSER. It can happen to anybody, can't it?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think if you had known in advance that it could happen to anybody that you would have tried it?

The WITNESS. Well, the way I see it, the fact that you publicize, as things are now, you publicize the fact of the horrors of narcotics and you point out to the teen-agers how terrible it is and the dangers of it. I don't think the fact that it is dangerous will keep teen-agers off drugs when they reach 18 years old, because they are subject to be drafted anyway and to be sent to a foreign country and placed in conflict. There is danger all around them, and the fact that it is dangerous doesn't solve the problem.

I don't believe that the problem lies in the potential addict. I believe the problem lies in the addict himself. Addiction, in my opinion, is more or less like leprosy, it is a mental leprosy. The only way an addict can become an addict—I mean, in large cities, I mean, you would not find it prevalent in the South, but where there are large cities he is contaminated by the other addicts. I would never have gone on drugs if it was not for friends of mine. In other words, a friend of mine contaminated me.

The problem does not lie in the potential addict, but it lies in the addict himself. If you can more or less help the addict himself, and not the potential addict, then you can lick the thing.

Mr. MOSER. What would you do for the addict himself?

The WITNESS. Well, in order to stop the teen-age addiction, you would have to more or less have the addicts come to you, and induce them to do that in some way so that they could not contaminate the youngsters, by sending the peddlers to jail, and for every peddler that goes to jail, even when there are stiff penalties, there is so much money in it for everyone, and if you send one away for 4 years, two crop up where he left off, because of the vast money to be made in it. Sending an addict to a penal institution does not solve the problem. In a penal institution he is off the drug. But I have known people to go to jail who were not addicts, who came out addicts.

Mr. MOSER. You mean that they would get it in the jail?

The WITNESS. Not only in jail, but they are contaminated by the addict himself.

Mr. MOSER. They hear so much about it that they get interested?

The WITNESS. That is correct. You have to stop the flow of illegal narcotics coming into the country, and the only way I can see doing that is by revising the Harrison Act to make it legal for the addict to obtain drugs from a physician, and to give a stiff penalty for the addict if he should be caught by giving someone else the drugs that he obtains from the physician, you should make that a stiff penalty. If he obtains drugs from a physician and it does not cost very much, then the peddler in the illegal market will just fall out of the picture. If he can buy it from a physician for 30 or 40 cents for each shot he takes, he just will not go to the peddler, and in that way it would not be profitable, it would take the profit out, especially when he knows he is facing jail if he is caught.

Senator WILEY. You are talking about the addict and we are talking about the potential addict, the thousands of youths who are contaminated by the peddler or whoever it is. Now, what is your solution there? I agree with you that using the words, "Thou shalt not" generally does not operate as a stopgap to youth. Youth is adventuresome.

The WITNESS. That is correct.

Senator WILEY. But at the same time, when youth can see what it does to lives, don't you think that a good percentage of them would not fool around with the stuff?

But if they have the other attitude that they are going to try to fool around with it, then the question arises as to the responsibility of the State, and these cesspools of iniquity should be wiped out. What do you have to say about that? If your friends had not been able to get this dope for you in the beginning you would not be here, would you?

The WITNESS. That is correct.

Senator WILEY. You would have gone on to that fine scholastic career that was yours to have. I would like to get your reaction to that situation.

The WITNESS. Well, my friend had to be contaminated by another addict: and in turn the other addict by some other addict.

Senator WILEY. But in order to be contaminated they had to be able to get the dope.

The WITNESS. The dope was there.

Mr. MOSER. Well, your idea is that so long as there is such a big profit somebody will find a way of getting it.

The WITNESS. Yes. But the way I see it, they publicize the fact as to how horrible it is to teen-agers, and how terrible it is. All right; that may scare off some. But when you talk about danger that won't stop the potential addict from using narcotics. The fact that it is so terrible might stop him.

Senator WILEY. I agree with you. I agree that a certain percentage of youth will try anything when you tell them that they cannot do it. I know how that is. We tried that during the prohibition era, but the point I am getting at is that, if there is an adventuresome spirit in youth, can't that be turned into some other channels? It

seems to me that our problem is to make it so darned hard for them that they cannot get this dope.

The WITNESS. Well, I believe that the solution lies in legalizing it for the confirmed addict.

Senator WILEY. Oh, well!

The WITNESS. That is just my opinion.

Senator WILEY. O. K.

The WITNESS. Yes; make it legal for the confirmed addict and register the addicts. I believe there was a book written that was called Opiate Addiction, by a doctor whose name was Lindhurst, and he made a lot of notes, he did a lot of reference work, and he refers to other books, and he reached the conclusion which I just related to you.

He spoke about revising the Harrison Act to make it legal for the confirmed addict to obtain drugs, and he says that that would stop the trend of the illegal sale of drugs.

Senator WILEY. Well, there may be something in that and that will be given consideration.

Mr. MOSER. We appreciate your help.

The WITNESS. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Good afternoon, George. George, we have been swearing all the witnesses, and I don't suppose you will mind being sworn.

The WITNESS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand, please.

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you shall give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. Yes; I do.

#### TESTMONY OF MR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Your name is ———?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Moser.

Mr. MOSER. You are from Cincinnati?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How old are you?

The WITNESS. Thirty-seven.

Mr. MOSER. And you are here on a narcotics charge?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And that is for using demerol, right?

The WITNESS. On my violation, that is what I was using.

Mr. MOSER. After you had been here first you were let out on parole?

The WITNESS. No, sir. My original sentence was for morphine, and I really was taking anything when I was violating, but I had some demerol for palsy of the face.

Mr. MOSER. For violating your parole?

The WITNESS. No. My violation of parole was purely on my wife's say-so. She thought that I was using drugs, but there was no proof whatsoever that I was, because I had not been.

Mr. MOSER. She reported you because she thought you were using it?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. So you are here on the theory that you violated parole?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Were you in the Army?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. When did you go in?

The WITNESS. 1941.

Mr. MOSER. How long were you in?

The WITNESS. Six years.

Mr. MOSER. You were 6 years in the Army?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. What did you do before you went in the Army? What did you do for a living?

The WITNESS. I was a musician most of the time.

Mr. MOSER. Were you doing pretty well?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What else did you do?

The WITNESS. Well, I was counselor in a boy's camp, and before that I was scoutmaster. I was always interested in the youth movement and the Catholic youth organizations, and so forth.

Mr. MOSER. Yes. And you are married and separated, is that correct?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And you are separated because of what?

The WITNESS. Incompatibility, probably.

Mr. MOSER. You became addicted while you were married?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Is there a relationship between your addiction and the incompatibility of your marriage?

The WITNESS. I believe that is the cause of my addiction, yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. When did you first come in contact with narcotics?

The WITNESS. While I was in the service.

Mr. MOSER. It was given to you?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. For medical treatment?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And that was the first time you had it?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you get hooked by it?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You were not hooked?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. So when you came under a marital strain you turned to the use of drugs, is that correct?

The WITNESS. Yes; that is right.

Mr. MOSER. Now, when you get out of here do you expect to go back to your wife?

The WITNESS. No, sir; not right away, at least.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think that a strain is what drives you to it?

The WITNESS. Not only the strain, but not being able to more or less trust my wife. I mean, not knowing what she is liable to do at the slightest provocation. She turned me in on my original 2 years' sentence. I received that, and that was my fault and I took it. But when I was paroled and tried to go straight, why, she violated me

without any warning whatsoever, and that in itself was enough to keep me from making my adjustment when I wanted to get out again.

MR. MOSER. Have you had any dealings with Addicts Anonymous?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir; when I was here before.

MR. MOSER. What is your reaction to that?

THE WITNESS. I think it is a very good thing. It is a very good thing.

MR. MOSER. For you?

THE WITNESS. It was for me, yes, sir; but I felt that I didn't need it any more when I came back, so I didn't go back into it again.

MR. MOSER. You told me yesterday that since you have been here you had taken quite an interest in the youngest people in the institution, because of your natural instinct for doing work with youngsters?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir.

MR. MOSER. Would you like to give us your reaction as to why the youngsters go into it? Can you tell us what starts them, and any thoughts you may have on how to keep them from doing it?

THE WITNESS. I believe all of them go into it for the thrill that they get out of it, from what I have seen and heard here in talking with the young boys, and that it is purely a thrill, and these boys in turn get their friends addicted to it, just because they are not realizing the fact of what they are doing to their friends.

Then generally they get girls addicted to it, you might say addicted, because I believe most of it is mental addiction, myself. I believe very few young people come here with the habit.

MR. MOSER. Some of them take large quantities, however.

THE WITNESS. They are taking large quantities, but whether the heroin value is very high or not, I don't know. Dr. Isbell would know more about that than I do.

MR. MOSER. We have found cases where they have used very large quantities.

THE WITNESS. Yes, there have been cases.

MR. MOSER. Do you think that marijuana is usually a starting point for it?

THE WITNESS. It generally is; yes, sir.

MR. MOSER. And then they switch to heroin?

THE WITNESS. That is right.

MR. MOSER. Do you think that they do it without knowing of the dangers?

THE WITNESS. They do.

MR. MOSER. If they knew the dangers, do you think that they might be more careful?

THE WITNESS. Well, that is a question that is sort of hard to answer. If they knew the dangers. Sometimes I think these young teen-agers don't know how to react to dangers, anyway, because they are immature.

MR. MOSER. And they are not afraid of danger?

THE WITNESS. They are not afraid of danger.

MR. MOSER. Do you think that if they had known the facts that they would react to common sense instead of fear?

THE WITNESS. Yes; I believe it would help to a great extent.

MR. MOSER. Yesterday you told me that you thought there was a lot of work to be done among the families of the children.



The WITNESS. That is true.

Mr. MOSER. Will you tell me about that, please?

The WITNESS. Well, I believe that they come to two extremes, so far as teen-agers are concerned, either their families are well-to-do or they are extremely poor. I do not believe that there is too much of it so far as the middle class is concerned.

Of course, in Harlem, where generally most of the population comes from here, as teen-agers they have had no home life at all. I mean, they went out, and all they know is prostitution, and so forth, and most of the boys that have come down here, that is what they tell me. I believe it to a great extent, because they not only tell me that but I hear it in conversation amongst themselves.

That is why I believe a lot of the girls are addicted, because these young boys get the young girls addicted so that they will be prostitutes and can get money to keep the boys on the habit. That is actually going on amongst most of the boys that come down here.

Mr. MOSER. The girls give the money to the boys?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Is that because they like the boys?

The WITNESS. Well, they figure the boys can get them the junk, and they give the boys the money for the junk. The boys buy most of it for themselves and they keep the girls satisfied enough so that they don't mind going out and doing what they are doing.

Mr. MOSER. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. On the record. Could I ask a question right there? Have you heard of any instance where the boys are using the girls to peddle, with the expectation that if the girls are caught maybe the sentence might be lighter than if the boys were caught, and that the girls might get easier treatment?

The WITNESS. I have heard several times of that being done. I have also heard of getting young children who are not addicted to drugs, who are easily overlooked, I mean, like 8-, 9-, and 10-year-old children, they get them to carry the narcotics, and then if they make a buy, or anything like that, they in turn get it off the young children.

In time, this child becomes addicted, too. I mean, as he grows older, he becomes addicted. That is what I have been hearing lately.

Mr. MOSER. They get the children to carry it so that they won't be caught?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Senator WILEY. Do you know anything about the source of the drug?

The WITNESS. No, sir; nothing at all.

Mr. MOSER. You always got it through medical centers, did you?

The WITNESS. That is right; yes, sir. I never used heroin. In the first place, I was afraid of it, so I never used any, and I have never known of another narcotic addict in my life. I got the drugs myself, and I shot the drugs myself. So, therefore I had no contact with peddlers, none at all.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have any more questions?

The CHAIRMAN. I think no.

Mr. MOSER. Thank you very much. We appreciate your help.

The WITNESS. Thank you.

Mr. MOSER. Now, I will call our last witness, who is a doctor.

The CHAIRMAN. Good afternoon, Doctor. This is Senator Hunt and this is Senator Wiley. I am Senator O'Connor.

Doctor, we are swearing all the witnesses. I don't suppose that you mind being sworn?

The WITNESS. No; I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn, please.

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The WITNESS. I do.

### TESTIMONY OF DR. ———, DRUG ADDICT

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us your name, please?

The WITNESS. ———.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you from, Doctor?

The WITNESS. I was born in Birmingham, or Bessemer, Ala., right outside of Birmingham. I have been in New Orleans ever since I went to medical school.

The CHAIRMAN. What medical school did you go to?

The WITNESS. Tulane.

Mr. MOSER. Did you study there and teach, both?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. I took my residence work at Charity Hospital in New Orleans.

Mr. MOSER. How long were you there?

The WITNESS. I have been there a total of 5 years.

Mr. MOSER. ——— is here as a voluntary patient and has volunteered to testify, I might say.

What is your age, Doctor?

The WITNESS. Thirty-two.

Mr. MOSER. Are you married?

The WITNESS. Yes; I am.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have any children?

The WITNESS. No children.

Mr. MOSER. Before you came here you were a practicing surgeon, as I understand it; is that correct?

The WITNESS. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. And you were also teaching at medical school?

The WITNESS. Well, I was practicing, I got leave from the school, and I went out to practice, and then went back to the school.

Mr. MOSER. I see. How many times have you been here?

The WITNESS. This is my second trip.

Mr. MOSER. And your last?

The WITNESS. I hope so, sincerely.

Mr. MOSER. How long were you here the first time?

The WITNESS. I stayed for the cure. I was here for 4 months on my first trip.

Mr. MOSER. How long have you been here this time?

The WITNESS. I have been here now 2½ months.

Mr. MOSER. What were you using?

The WITNESS. Demerol.

Mr. MOSER. Demerol?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Now, tell us how you happened to get hooked in the first place, just briefly, because we are interested more in the other things that you will tell us besides that.

The WITNESS. Well, it boils down to probably the same thing as with many other physicians who get addicted to drugs. I was sick my last year as resident in the hospital, and run down, and when I went out to practice I was trying to carry on my work and the work of my partner, whom I was working with, and it was a little too much. I would occasionally take a shot of demerol, thinking that I was getting over my tiredness, and that I would help myself. Then in July of 1949 I had an infection in my leg, and I was taken to the hospital. The infection was drained, and there I received large doses of demerol, under the impression that I would not become addicted.

After I got out of the hospital, the first night after I left the hospital, I had no drugs at home and I became nervous and irritable. I realized then that I was a narcotic, particularly after I got my first shot the next morning, and I realized that something was wrong.

I first went to a private sanitarium, I let my practice go, and I didn't receive any benefit there, because they cannot actually lock a patient up, and you have to be under lock and key in order to get off drugs.

So I left there and I went briefly back to New Orleans, and decided that I had better come up here and get straightened out. I didn't like drugs, and I was too sick to get off on my own, so I knew I had to have help.

Mr. MOSER. Will you tell us your personal mental reaction to the two trips you have had here? Tell us about your first trip.

The WITNESS. Well, the first trip I had here, I was not uncooperative, and I caused no trouble here at the institution, but I was resentful of the fact that I had ever been addicted to drugs. I could not realize that the thing had happened to me. I did not make any particular effort to make friends, and I did not try to get all of the benefits that this hospital offered me. I did not try to make friends. I shunned everyone. I thought everyone was beneath me.

I had the opportunity, but I did not join the AA group. I was asked to join that, and I figured that my own will power was sufficient, that I could pull out of it myself.

I actually left here with the same attitude that I had when I came; the same chip on my shoulder, I had that when I left.

I looked at people and resented the fact that I had gotten on drugs and they had not. I know that it was a silly attitude, and I was looking for an excuse to blame it on, and I blamed my family, my relatives, my friends, and I blamed them for the situation that I was in, and I blamed it on everything except on myself. I was the one who was the basic cause of it.

Mr. MOSER. This time you feel differently?

The WITNESS. Well, when I came back this time I had only been addicted a short time, and I knew this time I had to make it or I don't know what the consequences would have been, but I came back with an entirely different attitude. I came back to get all the benefits I could out of this place, which are very considerable, and I want

to go out of here without taking drugs again. I believe this time I will accomplish it, because I have made friends with all of these men here; even though some have criminal records, they still are able to talk and give their viewpoint as to why they are on drugs and what happened to them, and I have derived some good out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The first time after you left, how long was it before you started using drugs again?

The WITNESS. I started again—this is May—I started—I can give you the date; it was February 20 of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. When you started?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long had you been out of the institution?

The WITNESS. I came back for my check-up, I believe it was, January 1950. In the interval I had taken barbiturates occasionally, but not narcotics. But in my opinion barbiturates are far worse than taking narcotics.

Senator WILEY. What is that?

The WITNESS. Sleeping tablets. I think that that is the most insidious drug that is being manufactured today.

Senator WILEY. Well, why do we permit them to sell it?

The WITNESS. I wish that they were under the narcotics law. We call them goof-ball artists here, these users of barbiturates, and the severity of the withdrawal, and the difficulty of coming off of those barbiturates, in my opinion and from what I have seen, far exceeds that of morphine. I think they are more dangerously ill coming off of barbiturates than they are coming off of morphine. There is far too much of it manufactured each year just to be used by therapeutists. It is too easy to get hold of.

The CHAIRMAN. You were saying as to your own case, in the meantime, what led up to your coming back.

The WITNESS. Well, I went out to New Mexico and took charge of a hospital, and we had a flu epidemic. I was treating a patient, and I was the only doctor in the county; so you can understand how busy I was treating all kinds of patients. I came down with the flu myself, and all this time I realized, of course, in a vague sort of way that I could not handle barbiturates, but I was sick, the telephone had been bothering me, and I took sleeping tablets.

I don't remember getting up and doing anything else, but I got up and took some more, and I woke up in the hospital in Albuquerque, very nearly dead from it, and that was enough to start it over again.

I was so disappointed in losing the job, I resigned, and I came back to Birmingham.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you are a member of AA; aren't you, here?

The WITNESS. Yes; I am.

Mr. MOSER. Do you want to tell us what your reaction to this group is?

The WITNESS. Well, it is—we are not a religious group in any sense of the meaning. We try to realize that there is a higher power than ourselves that can help us. We first have to come to the realization that we have been powerless when it came to drugs; and, as the thing says, our lives become unmanageable and we have to look to a higher power.

I believe I realized this concept when I was here before—I mean, if I had realized this concept when I was here before, that I would not be back now.

We do not believe in any particular religious creed, but each man believes in God, as he sees Him, and he believes that by depending on God he can stay off drugs. It is the same principle as Alcoholics Anonymous. We follow very closely their precepts.

MR. MOSER. You told me yesterday that you think addicts have a tendency to blame other people for their addiction, and that is one of the things that AA overcomes?

THE WITNESS. It teaches us that it was our own eccentricities and our own selfishness that is the basis for anyone taking drugs. Occasionally a person can become medically addicted and it is not his fault, and you can blame physicians occasionally for not putting them through the withdrawal properly.

MR. MOSER. Are you ashamed of having been addicted?

THE WITNESS. Yes; I am ashamed of it, but I am more ashamed of the fact that I ever took drugs than anything else. I think the real shame of drugs is not being able to get off drugs.

MR. MOSER. Don't you think that people would be less likely to go back if they felt instead of being ashamed that they had been sick?

THE WITNESS. Yes; I do.

MR. MOSER. And if they felt they were not like criminals?

THE WITNESS. I don't think everyone who takes drugs in a criminal by any means. Naturally I would say that. The petty thievery of the people that we have here has been caused by drugs; these people have to get money from some source, because it is expensive keeping the habit up, you see. There are certain types of people who might commit crimes whether they are on drugs or not. But I don't feel like a criminal for it. I have broken the law like anyone else who took drugs.

MR. MOSER. You are going back to your practice with your head up, I suppose?

THE WITNESS. I am going to try my best. I am not going to categorically say that I will never touch drugs again, because that would show too much self-assurance, and too much self-assurance is not good. I hope to stay off drugs, and I pray that I will, and I will do all I can to prevent my getting back on, but will power alone is not enough.

SENATOR WILEY. That is right.

MR. MOSER. Can you make any suggestions as to how we can keep youngsters from becoming addicts?

THE WITNESS. Well, that is a pretty tough problem. I have talked to a number of these kids who have come in here, and it is my impression that most of these children get on it for the thrill of it and nothing else.

They have seen so much in the papers about it, and I have heard two kids make the statement that they saw articles about it in the paper, and they got to wondering if all these fellows would go through all of this suffering, and with the penalties attached to it, whether there must not be something to it, and they have wound up here. So they try it.

I do not think that they are seriously physically addicted. We see many who come in to the acute-withdrawal ward who have a healthy appetite, and sleep 8 hours at night, with no particular withdrawal symptoms. I do not think that they are seriously addicted. They may have taken two or three capsules of heroin that would not contain more than 2 or 3 percent, but they are mentally addicted, and they have what is called "habituation." It is a psycho-emotional dependency on drugs. I think that is the primary part.

The only thing I can see about eradicating it is to try to educate these people and to show them that taking drugs is not glamorous, and to educate their parents and teachers to look for the early signs in children and to try to show them the proper perspective. I think they need it.

MR. MOSER. You think that education is important?

THE WITNESS. I certainly do. You realize that there are certain children you will not be able to reach, no matter what the means is of education. Then, too, the last thing is the severe penalty for anyone selling narcotics to minors. In my opinion, it is the most dishonorable thing that anyone could do, because it would be far more merciful to put a gun to their heads and blow their brains out.

THE CHAIRMAN. Do you think that the situation is comparable or dissimilar to the VD situation of a few years ago, where there was quite a lot of difference of opinion as to whether it was best to discuss matters of venereal diseases, and nobody would talk about syphilis in public?

THE WITNESS. I think many times children who are addicted, and their parents who find it out, or the children themselves, are hesitant about coming in, for they know what a stigma it is to take drugs, and many times I am sure that the kids would want to get off drugs, and would want to break the contacts they have made, but they are afraid to stop, because there is such a sickness following the physical withdrawal.

THE CHAIRMAN. I meant particularly whether or not as to the benefits which might follow from proper educational programs, such as you outline, whether the benefits that came from publicizing and educational efforts on the venereal-disease program might not be worked out in the same manner here. I wonder if that could not be duplicated here.

THE WITNESS. I think in general it could. I certainly do. Because, after all, high-school kids are intelligent. They are able to understand this situation. I think, and this is my opinion now, and it is only my opinion from what I have found out about talking to these men. They tell us things that they would not tell you, and that is for every kid who becomes an addict, irrespective of who gives him narcotics, whether it is an older man of, say, 25 or 30 years of age, who is perhaps not an addict, but selling drugs, I think for every kid who becomes addicted, probably anywhere from 8 to 10 friends of his or acquaintances become addicted behind him. So, it is just a case of a pyramid building up.

MR. MOSER. In other words, it is a contagious disease?

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir; the same as measles or anything else.

Senator WILEY. Well, of course, if the kid that became addicted could not get the stuff to become addicted with, then you would not have these other 15 taking it, probably, or these other 10.

The WITNESS. That is right.

Senator WILEY. And I agree fully with you that that is the first place that you have got to find. You have got to cut out at the tap root of this thing, and the tap root probably goes way back to Turkey and Italy, and then it comes in here, and then comes the question of those who will import it and become distributors, and then it goes to the sellers.

The other suggestion has been made here that for those who are addicted there might be some provision made so that they might be able to be taken care of, not only by institutions like this but, if they have to have it, that it can be gotten through channels that would not make it a tremendous gamble for the peddler to peddle it.

I saw an article in the paper just Sunday, in one of the papers up in my State, that said, I think, that \$100 invested would bring \$100,000 in return in this country.

The WITNESS. On narcotics?

Senator WILEY. Yes.

The WITNESS. That is probably true.

Senator WILEY. Well, if that is true, then you can understand the tremendous temptation there is for men who have no responsibility for young lives.

The WITNESS. I just don't think there is any penalty too severe for these men.

Senator WILEY. I am interested in one other thing, to me, I have often thought of what you have said about certain of these drugs that are prescribed, or that they can buy as patent medicines, or whatever they are, and there is a grave responsibility there to stop this business, for apparently they make the thing so that it tastes well, and those who take it get a kick out of it. I would like to have him develop that.

Mr. MOSER. We are going to have Dr. Vogel come back and tell us something about that.

Senator WILEY. Is that what you mean by ordering a glass of soda and dropping in some kind of capsule?

The WITNESS. Those are what we call "goof balls." Those are seconal, nembutal, and all sorts of things. They are sleeping tablets, but after a man takes them a certain length of time he actually gets a tolerance to these things, and they can take an enormous amount of them. Then they add something to it. They will take sleeping tablets and they will take dexedrine. You know what dexedrine is; it is a reducing tablet. They will get up in the morning and take anywhere from 8 to 10 tablets as a stimulant, and after the effect of the stimulant starts to wear off they will take several "goof balls" of sleeping tablets, and it gives them a jag very similar to morphine.

Mr. MOSER. They become addicted to that?

The WITNESS. Yes; they do. Then the next morning they have to take more of the stimulant in order to wake up, and that night they have to take a little more of the barbiturate in order to go to sleep, and they become addicted.

Senator WILEY. What has been done to preserve our kids in that direction? They cannot go out and buy a pistol. Why can they be able to do this?

Mr. MOSER. Each year more States adopt laws requiring that those be sold only under prescription, and that restricts it to some extent. So far, it has not become so prevalent that it results in organized crime, so far as we can see, whereas in the case of narcotics it is different.

Senator WILEY. Well, we induct fellows into the Army, and let us take the case of a youngster, if he becomes unfit, in the last World War we found a million and a half that we could not induct because of the lack of education, and now we are going to find that we cannot bring them in because of these habits and their physical condition, so I do think that the Federal Government is interested in that directly, irrespective of interstate connections.

The WITNESS. You know, some of the boys who claim to be addicts do that just to keep out of the draft.

Senator WILEY. Sure, but how can we stop that? We have had testimony to that effect today, sir, that some of them are in here, and that they think they are putting one over. Do you know anything about that?

The WITNESS. That some of them are in here, in this institution?

Senator WILEY. Yes.

The WITNESS. No, sir; I don't know. You mean one of the witnesses had done that trick?

Mr. MOSER. No. He expressed the opinion that others had.

The WITNESS. Well, I think that is true.

Mr. MOSER. From things that they have told you?

The WITNESS. Not things that they told me, because those kids wouldn't tell me that.

Senator WILEY. But from things that you have observed?

The WITNESS. I have heard, directly heard, from some of the older men that they have heard the kids talk and say that they have done that in order to avoid the draft. I don't know what percentage of them have done that.

Senator WILEY. I think that shows how we can become interested in this, and how we should be interested in this.

Senator HUNT. Your father was not a doctor, was he?

The WITNESS. No. He was a druggist.

Mr. MOSER. I think that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. We are very much obliged to you.

Senator WILEY. Good luck to you, Doc, and God bless you.

Mr. MOSER. We will now have Dr. Vogel back.

#### FURTHER TESTIMONY OF DR. VICTOR H. VOGEL

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, I would first like to ask you to enlarge on that subject of the draft and see what you think about it.

Dr. VOGEL. Well, of course, I have heard these rumors, and I have tried to confirm them, without being able to do so in any specific case. I think probably it does occur occasionally that a boy uses drugs or says he does so in order to establish deferment or rejection. I understand that there is a blanket selective-service regulation which says



that anyone who ever uses drugs or gives a history of having used drugs is to be rejected.

I suggest that should not be a blanket provision, but that it should be based upon psychiatric study of the individual, as to his inadequacy. The mere fact that he may have used drugs a few times would not arbitrarily bar him from serving in the Army.

I think if the regulations were changed in that respect, and if it became known that a mere history of the use of drugs would no longer be sufficient for rejection, it might discourage the boys from acquiring that history.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think the psychological effect would be good?

Dr. VOGEL. That is right. They would not be so quick to establish that history. It should be based really on fundamental psychiatric defects, and not his history of taking drugs.

Mr. MOSER. We have talked to at least two boys who have said that they were in the Army only 3 or 4 days and were let out because they were addicts. I think if they knew that they would be kept in, and that they would be given rough duty, then they would not do it.

Dr. VOGEL. I think it should be done on the basis of psychiatric disability, on the presence or absence of psychiatric disorders, and not just on their record of whether they ever took a shot of narcotics.

Mr. MOSER. As you know, one of the things we want to do as the result of our study is to try to see whether there are some regulations that we could adopt which would have the effect of stemming this tide, and one of the points on which you might speak to us is that of the follow-up aspects of the narcotic addict after he has been here. As I understand it, the follow-up is rather limited. Do you have some ideas as to how it might be improved?

Dr. VOGEL. Yes. We think that personal follow-up in the communities is important, for two reasons: One is that we as public-health people would like to know what the things are that contribute to addiction and relapse to addiction. The other is that we would like to know what happens to our patients, what happens to those who were treated one way, and what happens to those who were treated in a different way, what happens to those who went out against advice in 2 months, compared to those who stayed the length of time we believe is the best time, 4½ or 5 months. That would give us a basis of experience on which we could evaluate and possibly improve our results.

We have tried to do that by correspondence, as I told the committee earlier. We have presented a plan to our headquarters, and I know that the Surgeon General looks upon it favorably, but, of course, the fund provisions come along very slowly.

In order to establish groups in Cincinnati and New York, and other places to work particularly with the teen-agers, basically these groups would have to include several psychiatric workers, social workers, and case workers, together with a statistical clerk who would make this sort of epidemiological study, and follow up our cases. There would be an integrating or correlating unit in this hospital, with punch cards on which the data would be accumulated and analyzed.

We have presented one plan concretely which would cost \$52,000, which would establish such a unit for a year on an experimental basis

in either New York or Chicago, with the home unit at this hospital, and if we could establish a similar unit then also in other large cities, that is, both Chicago and New York, it would cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

We expect the money to be provided for an approach of this sort in the budget for the year beginning July 1952. It may be that emergency money will be found in the year to begin next month.

Mr. Moser. What is your reaction to the suggestion that has been made by some people that addicts be sent to some kind of a camp, or something, and isolated, and perhaps allowed to use their drugs, but to be kept away from the rest of the community?

Dr. Vogel. Well, that might be all right in a different kind of society than ours, perhaps in Russia, but we cannot conclude that any certain group of peoples are hopeless in this respect. We are surprised, every month, by recidivist addicts who before have not responded to treatment, but who after repeated treatment get a different slant on it. They get an interest in AA, for instance, that they did not have before, and they stay off drugs for an indefinite period, so I would hate to see any considerable group confined as hopeless and put away in a camp for any indefinite period.

Confirmed addicts frequently make the recommendation, as one man did, that a clinic be set up where the old addicts would be allowed to come for daily doses of drugs, and go on to their daily work. Those have been tried in years past in several cities, and they have always failed because of the abuses that crept in.

In the first place, no addict is satisfied to take the same dose indefinitely, although before the committee they may say that they are. They constantly want to get larger and larger doses in order to get the original effect. So, in addition to the stipend that they would receive there from the clinic, they would try to supplement it from outside sources, from bootleggers.

Also, the newly recruited addicts who are not eligible to get drugs from the clinics would connive with those who are on the ration list to divert some of it, so you would have your same contraband traffic. You talk about getting drugs at a reasonable price, but it cannot possibly do away with the demand for contraband.

Mr. Moser. Dr. Vogel, I understand that there are very few institutions where they take care of addicts as you do here. Do any of the States have any institutions of this kind?

Dr. Vogel. Some of the State hospitals take in addicts. But usually they are so overcrowded and so ill-provided for financially they try their best to keep from taking addicts or alcoholics. Some private sanitariums take in addicts, and a minimum of 4½ or 5 months is necessary, and the cost in a private sanitarium would be from \$100 to \$200 a week. A person in moderate circumstances cannot afford the period of treatment which we think is necessary. Maybe they can afford to go there for 2 or 3 weeks, just during the period of withdrawal.

In our experience the relapse rate is almost 100 percent in such cases and the results are not good.

Also, they are usually treated along with other types of cases, and the employees are not on the alert for the introduction of contraband drugs, and frequently patients don't even get through the withdrawal period because of contraband drugs that they receive.

Senator HUNT. Where you have a severe situation in a patient going through the withdrawal period, does that have a tendency to intimidate them from getting started again, the fear of repeating that?

Dr. VOGEL. Apparently not. Apparently the attractiveness of the drug is so great that that does not deter them. One might think that they might gain by experience, but that has little or no deterrent effect.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think that we need more institutions of this kind or more facilities?

Dr. VOGEL. If you believe the stories you read in the press of the thousands of addicts, then, obviously, more institutions must be needed, but on the basis of our experience all I can say is that there has never been a time when we have not been able to take promptly first-time-addicted male patients, and at the present time we have about 300 beds available, so I would hesitate to say, at least until the beds in the Federal hospitals are all occupied, that more hospitals are needed.

For some reason the addicts are not coming for treatment here, presumably for the same reason that they would not go to other hospitals.

Now, I would repeat this recommendation which I made to our own headquarters. There has been a waiting list for women patients for years, and we need an addition of 150 or 200 beds for our women's building here in order to eliminate the waiting list. Fort Worth does not take in women patients.

We also need an additional building with almost completely separate facilities for the better-type male patients, particularly the naive teen-agers, in order to bring about a certain measure of segregation from the older patients. We do have immediate plans, with the cooperation of the Public Building Service right after the 1st of July, when next year's money is available, to do some internal remodeling here, which will give us a unit of about 70 beds. This will provide separate sleeping arrangements for selected teen-agers, but it will not be large enough, nor will it give us a complete segregation of recreational and dining facilities, and so on, which we really desire.

Senator HUNT. Doctor, do you think it would be helpful if we had legislation whereby the courts would send to you patients where the families have complained, or where social workers have picked up the case and say they should be institutionalized?

Dr. VOGEL. I would like to answer that in very general terms; by and large, it is impossible to treat drug addiction successfully without some measure to insure their cooperation as a strictly voluntary patient they are not likely to complete the treatment.

I would also like to mention to the committee the fact that, the House recently held a hearing on a bill which proposed to place the control of barbiturates, sleeping pills, under the Bureau of Narcotics.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that there is a difference of opinion.

Dr. VOGEL. It is a tremendous job. There is a difference of opinion. If anybody is given the responsibility, a tremendous appropriation would be necessary to allow them to do a good job, because of the abusive use of these drugs being so common everywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you, Doctor. That is all, gentlemen. We will adjourn.

(Whereupon, at 4 p. m., the committee adjourned.)

(The following was submitted for the record:)

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA, NARCOTICS

JULY 2, 1951.

To: Senator O'Connor, Chairman.

By: Wallace Reidt, assistant counsel.

Report in re: ————.

At the public hearing before the Special Senate Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, ————, M.H.C. No. 65461, stated that Sergeant Carroll and the other officers of the Narcotics Squad were guilty of accepting bribes from persons charged with crimes and that they also protected and tipped off known dealers in drugs and narcotics. He also stated that at the time of his arrest on the narcotics charge that he had been framed by these officers.

*Frame-ups*

1. ———— admitted that he was guilty of dealing in narcotics but that he was not guilty of the offense as charged, and the police framed him.

*Tip-offs*

2. ———— claims that he was at the place of a peddler whose name he cannot tell, but who was called "Buttercup." A tip was given that the place was to be raided and "Buttercup's" woman, after cleaning the place up, gave a cap to Richard Jews and he agreed to stay and take the rap. He didn't wait for the raid, however, but took the cap and the only way they could pin the goods on him was by the needle mark and a drop of blood on his shoe. ———— states that this happened the very day that he was arrested for receiving stolen goods, and that Jews was in the lock-up with him that night. This raid was in the 700 block of West Mulberry Street.

3. ———— also stated that Elmer Thomas had a connection with Sergeant Carroll. He was warned at one time but would not heed it. He was arrested and is at the house of correction road camp now.

4. ———— claimed that Big Harry, whose name he did not know, operated as if he had a license, and ———— believes that Harry informed on him. Hap Johnson and Detective Butler, however, raided Harry and he got an 18-month sentence.

5. ———— also stated that a man known as Gold Tooth Jack was getting protection.

——— did not know, or would not give, the names of these people.

*Bribery*

6. ———— alleged that in the early part of 1950, he was charged with theft and his house was raided, and literally cleaned out by Sergeant Carroll and his squad. (Carroll was not a sergeant then but the same men were involved—Sergeant Carroll, Officer Monieksi, and Officer Simonson.) ———— had a great quantity of clothes and goods in his house that could not readily be accounted for, and these were taken to the Northwest police station where he was also taken. At the time, he was found guilty of receiving stolen goods (two suits) and after 18 days in jail was placed on probation. He states that after his release he went to see Sergeant Carroll but could not get his goods back. Sergeant Carroll, however, told him that he could get anything back that he could produce receipts or bills of sale for, and that he should try to get these together. He said that it was agreed that he should meet Sergeant Carroll at 1 o'clock that day and he was there at the appointed time. He saw Officer Moniewski who beckoned to him to walk up the street and then a car with Officer Moniewski and Sergeant Carroll on the front seat came by and he got in. They went up the avenue and Sergeant Carroll asked, "Have you got them?" and ———— said "Yes," and put \$50 on the front seat. They went to the station house and Sergeant Carroll went in the captain's office and then called ———— in. The captain said, "Carroll tells me you showed him the receipts so you can have your stuff." ———— and Carroll then went back to the cells and in one of them his things were stored. Carroll only let him have part of the goods and kept about half of them. The rest he put in the car and took home.

——— was interviewed at the Maryland House of Correction, June 29, 1951.

## RESULT OF INVESTIGATION

*Frame-ups*

With reference to the claim that he was framed on the narcotics charge, raised by ———, this matter has been carefully gone into previously by the United States Bureau of Narcotics. One June 15, 1951, a letter was received by the United States attorney in Baltimore from ———, and Agent James S. Lanigan interviewed ———. The report of the agent is set out herewith.

"On this same date I visited the defendant. I told him that the United States Government could not handle the case, as the charges had already been placed against him in the State court. The defendant stated that he was being framed by Sergeant Carroll, Monenski, and Simonsen, due to the fact that they had a grudge against him in a prior case, he stated that the evidence in this case against him had been planted there by the officers. He was asked about the numerous State witnesses. He stated that some would testify in his behalf despite the fact that they had signed statements. He stated that Carroll and his crowd had framed numerous other ones including Gold Tooth Jack when they planted something in his car. He stated that they had also framed Crip (Levi Acion). I told the defendant, "Did he think I would frame anyone?" He said, "No." I told him well you make a mistake by saying that Carroll and his crowd had framed Crip. I told him that it was myself that found the bag with the large amount of heroin, and that I handed it to Carroll so that he as a policeman could open the bag. Agent Newkirk also was present, and found in the kitchen some narcotics which he turned over to Simonsen. The defendant backed water, and said well he had only heard what the others said about Gold Tooth Jack and Crip.

"Due to the fact that I know the police officers in this case, and also that they obtained statements from over five of the defendant's customers, that they witnessed him go into the back yard and get the narcotics. I feel that the charges are unfounded, and recommend that this investigation be closed."

*Tip-offs*

With reference to the claim that police protection was granted narcotic law violators, ——— had previously raised this point in his testimony at Jessup. He stated that Elmer Thomas ran a big skidge off Pennsylvania Avenue and, "When a friend of mine got locked up, I went to see Thomas because of his stand-in with these officers." The committee questioned Thomas who is now in the Maryland House of Correction on a narcotics charge. At the examination, he claimed that he was innocent of the charge, did not know what heroin was and while he had seen Sergeant Carroll, he did not know him or his men and had no knowledge of a deal of any kind.

With reference to the story about "Buttercup," it was learned that his name is ———, and that he was arrested April 5, 1950, and given 1 year in the Maryland House of Correction by Judge Manly. He was arrested by Detectives Johnson and Butler. He had two caps of heroin on him when arrested. In 1946 he was given 3 years on a narcotics charge in the Federal court.

Gold Tooth Jack was identified as ———, and was arrested November 5, 1950, by Sergeant Carroll and given 9 months in the Maryland House of Correction. ——— is an addict but this was his first conviction.

Big Harry was identified as ——— who was arrested by Lieutenant Germain, Sergeant Butler, and Detective Johnson at 1314 Pennsylvania Avenue with a prostitute, who had 31 capsules of heroin on her. ——— was sentenced to 18 months in the Maryland House of Correction. ——— had previously been arrested but had not been convicted of narcotics violation.

*Bribery*

With reference to the March 1950 case of receiving stolen goods which ——— told about, Officers Moniewski and Simonsen were interviewed. They denied that any money had ever been received ——— by either of them or that goods belonging to him had been kept away from him. They advised that at the time of the arrest in 1950 for receiving stolen goods, they had no idea that ——— was involved in narcotics, but they did know he was a fence. They advised that the goods were kept at the northwest police station from the time of arrest until after his release.

Captain Feehley was interviewed at the northwest police station on July 2 and he stated that ——— was a liar and troublemaker and that he had threatened to get even with Sergeant Carroll at the time of the narcotic arrest. Captain Feehley produced the station house docket which showed that Richard Jews

was arrested and held for investigation in narcotics at 11:10 p. m. on January 4, 1950. He was listed as age 26 and was released at 8:10 p. m. on January 5, 1950.

Directly below the record as to Richard Jews was the arrest record of ———, 25, 671 Pierce Street, charged with larceny of two suits valued at \$135 and ———, same address, held for investigation. The charges were booked at 12:15 p. m. January 4, 1950, and 5 p. m. January 5, 1950. ——— was released and ——— was held on \$500 bail for a further hearing and later committed for court. The arresting officers in the case of both ——— and ——— were Officers Carroll, Jacob Simonson, Casimir Moniewski, and Kenneth Vaught. The same officers arrested Richard Jews.

The question of the storage of the property taken from ——— was next taken up with Captain Feehley, and he advises that in some cases it is the policy to keep goods at the station so that persons who have had goods stolen from them might come into the station to identify their property. He stated that this was done with the property taken from ——— and that which could not be identified was held at the station. Captain Feehley then stated that the goods taken from ——— were as far as he could remember clothing, etc., from which the labels had been removed. Captain Feehley did not have any receipt for the goods that were taken from and given back to ———.

Chief Inspector Itzel of the Baltimore Police Department was interviewed, and he stated that the practice of keeping stolen goods, that had been recovered at the various police stations instead of in the property room downtown, was a standard practice in the department for years. He stated that while he was captain at the central district, he used to keep such articles locked up, and he kept the key.

Sergeant Carroll was interviewed after his return to Baltimore on July 5, 1951. He stated that he had seen the television broadcast and heard the statements made about him. He had seen the broadcast at Virginia Beach.

He stated that the charges made by ——— were false and malicious and that at the time of his arrest, ——— had made many threats against him. He denied specifically ever having received any money from ——— and stated further that the only time ——— was ever in his car was when he was being arrested.

He stated that ——— came to see him at the station house and that he took ——— to the captain, who ordered that the goods which had been taken from ——— be returned. Carroll took the key and went back to the cells and released the goods belonging to ———. He cannot recall that he got a receipt from ——— for the goods. Sergeant Carroll also denied any attempt to frame ——— or to protect any violators of the narcotic laws.

All the officials interviewed expressed complete belief in the honesty and integrity of Sergeant Carroll and his squad.

#### SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS AND FINDINGS

——— charges that Sgt. J. F. Carroll of the Baltimore Police Department and his squad were protecting certain narcotic violators. He also alleged that he had to pay Sergeant Carroll in order to get back certain of his ——— property seized at the time of his arrest for receiving stolen goods.

——— named one of the persons he claimed was getting protection at the time of the Senate Crime Committee's hearings at the Maryland House of Correction. Elmer Thomas, the prisoner whom he named, was forthwith questioned under oath and denied in toto the allegations.

Later, after ——— had appeared before the Senate Crime Committee at an open hearing, he gave the nicknames (claiming not to know the real names) of three narcotics violators whom he said were receiving protection. It was possible, through the United States Narcotics Office at Baltimore, to trace the three men, "Big Harry," "Buttercup," and "Gold Tooth Jack." All three had been arrested by the Baltimore police for narcotic violations and all three sentenced by the court and given prison terms. "Gold Tooth Jack" had been arrested by Sergeant Carroll himself.

It would seem obvious, therefore, that these men were not receiving protection of any kind. Indeed, a previous investigation made by the United States Narcotics Bureau at the request of the United States district attorney at Baltimore likewise disproved, with sworn statements of witnesses, ——— allegations of having been framed. Furthermore, the court and the assistant states attorney

of Baltimore made statements (now a part of the official Senate Crime Committee records) expressing complete faith in Sergeant Carroll.

This leaves, therefore, only ——— allegations of having had to pay Sergeant Carroll \$50 to get back his property which had been seized in a raid. While it is a fact that some of the property was seized at the time of his conviction for receiving stolen goods, there is no evidence (other than ——— statement) that any money was paid for its return. All the officers vigorously deny the charge and since their honesty and integrity has been vouched for by judges and others not connected with the police department, it seems conclusive that ——— statement as to this situation was likewise unfounded.





# ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

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TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1951

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ORGANIZED  
CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The special committee met, pursuant to call of the chairman at 10:10 a. m., in room 318, Senate Office Building, Senator Herbert R. O'Connor (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators O'Connor, Kefauver, and Wiley.

Also Present: Richard G. Moser, chief counsel; James M. Hepbron, administrative assistant; John P. Campbell, Roswell B. Perkins, and Wallace Reidt, assistant counsel.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing will come to order, please.

At the outset of the hearing I should like to make the following statement: When the decision to continue the Senate Crime Investigating Committee beyond May 1 was reached, the consideration of the narcotics evil was given a high priority on the committee's agenda.

The purpose of this open hearing is to consider some of the most serious aspects of the situation. To legislate intelligently, it becomes the duty of the committee to determine the extent of the drug problem, to find out how much addiction has really increased, particularly with reference to juveniles and teen-agers, and to learn what sections of the country are finding it difficult to deal with the narcotics problem.

Illegal drug use has reached epidemic proportions, according to information secured by this committee from different parts of the country. One of the most alarming aspects is the reported increase in addiction among the younger generation, some of school age.

That such a state of affairs represents a real challenge is further emphasized by advices from the authorities to the effect that addiction is contagious. By this is meant that every confirmed narcotic user induces five or more additional users, sometimes members of his own family.

During the course of this hearing the committee expects to hear from medical experts who have been engaged in the treatment of addicts. These experts will be asked to define and to explain what is now being done to assist addicted persons, and what additional facilities are needed.

We expect to obtain testimony also on the nature and effect of various drugs, with particular reference to the possible inclusion of additional drugs not now covered by statute, as for example, the barbiturates or sleeping pills.

The committee will also receive the testimony of addicts of various age groups from different parts of the country, who will tell their own story of how they acquired the habit, how the drugs themselves are bought, and with what ease; the cost of the drugs; the great rapidity with which tolerance to drugs is built up in the human system; and how the excessive cost of supporting the habit almost invariably leads to criminal activities, the type of crime usually committed, and so forth.

We may also hear the testimony of a parent or parents of some of the young addicts, which testimony will point up the terrible disruption of family life resulting from addiction among the younger elements.

The committee will also delve into the means by which narcotics are smuggled into the country, the operational methods of illicit syndicates, how drugs are adulterated, and the general methods of distribution. A comprehensive view of the activities currently being employed in various parts of the country to deal with the narcotics problem is also expected to be developed.

The committee will also hear testimony containing specific recommendations for remedial legislation.

Now, we are happy, of course, to have with us the senior Senator from Wisconsin, who has been so actively engaged and interested in the work of the committee, and, Senator Wiley, I wonder whether you would have a word to say at this time, sir?

Senator WILEY. Well, Mr. Chairman, I am concerned, of course, with this whole subject.

The Federal Government is vitally concerned in that we are trying to preserve the lives of human beings. In the last World War there were something over a million of our youth who were unable to pass certain educational requirements to get into the services. Today we have this diabolical thing called the drug habit that is disintegrating the ranks of youth in this country. We have seen samples of it; it is terrifically horrible.

We trust that these hearings will bring into the consciousness of the enforcement officers of the States and the cities and the Nation the need for cutting at the root, the tap root, of this terrific evil.

We trust that these meetings will bring out the best judgment of the best minds we have as to how to cut that tap root so that this thing can dry up. We know that the drugs come from abroad.

We expect that these meetings will bring public consciousness to such a focus that they will insist that these nations collaborate with us to the extent that these drugs do not come into this country; and we expect to see that our public officials on the national level see to it that they are not imported illegally.

It is a terrific challenge to the health and the vitality of this Nation, gentlemen, and we believe that we are continuing the fine activities of the committee that was, under the leadership of Senator O'Connor, and that was evident to all of us under Senator Kefauver.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wiley, we are obliged to you and, of course, as you have indicated, the great work of the Senator from Tennessee, Senator Estes Kefauver, is so well known, so generally accepted throughout the country, that it is unnecessary for me to emphasize it again.

We are, of course, extremely happy to have Senator Kefauver in attendance with us today, and I would like to ask whether he at this time would have anything to say.

Senator WILEY. I did not know he was there, or I would have said more about him. [Laughter.]

Senator KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I have not anything in particular to say, except that I do want to congratulate the chairman and the staff on the thoroughness with which you have gone into this problem of narcotics, and I believe and feel that these hearings will be useful in bringing out the very sinister and devastating effect of this traffic, and in helping us secure proper Federal laws to deal with the problem.

I think it has been very encouraging since the beginning of this investigation that other agencies and organizations throughout the country have also been having hearings dealing with narcotics, so that there is a general interest, and I think very affirmative action, to get at this very sinister kind of business, which is doing so much harm to our country.

I congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, upon working up such a good schedule for witnesses here today. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Kefauver.

The first witness will be Dr. Vogel.

As in the case of all witnesses, Doctor, I am asking you to be sworn, and I am sure you have no objection. In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you give in this hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Dr. VOGEL. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Now, Doctor, before the questions are propounded by our able counsel, Mr. Richard Moser, might I ask that you be good enough to keep your voice up throughout the examination so that all may hear.

First of all, your full name.

**TESTIMONY OF DR. VICTOR H. VOGEL, MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE, UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL, LEXINGTON, KY.**

Dr. VOGEL. Dr. Victor H. Vogel.

The CHAIRMAN. V-o-g-e-l? And your present post is?

Dr. VOGEL. Medical officer in charge, United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Ky.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, for what period of time have you been there?

Dr. VOGEL. I have been in that capacity for 4½ years; I have had two previous assignments at the Lexington Hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. Over what period have you been engaged in this particular work?

Dr. VOGEL. Altogether about 8 years.

The CHAIRMAN. About 8 years? All right.

Mr. Moser, will you kindly proceed.

Mr. MOSER. Good morning, Dr. Vogel.

Dr. VOGEL. Good morning.

Senator WILEY. The top of the morning, Doctor. You recognize me, too?

Dr. VOGEL. I do, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, we have asked you to prepare some statistics regarding the number of addicts that you have in your institution at Lexington, Ky., and I understand that you have prepared that in the form of charts.

I wonder if, before doing that, you would tell us approximately and roughly what type of institution it is; what its general purpose is, and how many people you have there.

Dr. VOGEL. Yes, Mr. Moser. The Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington was opened in 1935, as a result, I would say, of two forces who recognized the need for a special hospital for the treatment of narcotic addicts.

One such force was that the Public Health Service a few years before that date had taken over the supervision, the organization of the medical services in the Federal penitentiaries, all Federal institutions. Our officers there realized that addicts represented a special problem, and at least in some of the cases the emphasis should be on treatment as well as on penal treatment.

At the same time, the Committee on Drug Addiction of the National Research Council had been studying the problem, and had made recommendations that special institutions were needed. So the Lexington Hospital was opened in 1935, and the Fort Worth Hospital, also operated by the Public Health Service, in 1938.

The law provided, if we had beds available after prisoners were cared for, that voluntary patients also should be treated; so, over the years in the two hospitals we have had about 38,000 admissions of addicts for treatment.

To begin with, they were about 80-percent Federal prisoners and probationers, and 20-percent volunteers. As time has gone on, that ratio has almost been reversed, so that now almost 80 percent of our admissions are voluntary patients, and a little more than 20 percent prisoners and probationers.

Mr. MOSER. Every patient that you have at the hospital is a narcotic addict; is that correct?

Dr. VOGEL. There is a slight exception to that. We have about 150 nonaddict mental patients that we keep who are also beneficiaries of the Public Health Service. Their presence is necessary for us to be approved for the training of psychiatric residents.

The Fort Worth Hospital, during the last war, was not needed for the care of addicts, so it was entirely, almost entirely, diverted to other types of patients. But that is in the process of a transition period, and taking fewer and fewer of the nonaddict patients, and more and more of the addict patients as the demand for the treatment increases.

Mr. MOSER. So the institution at Fort Worth supplements the one that you have at Lexington; is that correct?

Dr. VOGEL. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. Now, will you turn to the charts that you have prepared, Dr. Vogel, and explain to us what information they portray.

Dr. VOGEL. Shall I explain them from here?

The CHAIRMAN. I would suggest, Doctor, if you could, that you just remain in your seat so that your testimony can be heard over the

amplifiers. Mr. Wallace Reidt is over there, and I am sure that he can handle the charts, as you desire.

Dr. VOGEL. I should say concerning the facilities at the Lexington and Fort Worth Hospitals, that the capacity of the Lexington Hospital is about 1,300 and that at Fort Worth about 1,000.

At the present time we have about 1,200 addict patients at Lexington and about 250 addict patients at Fort Worth.

As I have said, the arrangement at Fort Worth is elastic so that more beds may be made available to meet the need. At the present time, however, we have at least 100 beds available at Lexington for addicts, and Fort Worth has about an equal number.

There has never been a time when the Public Health Service hospitals have not been able to admit promptly male applicants for first-time treatment. And there have been times when we had to put recidivist male applicants on a waiting list in order to take first-time promptly, but at the moment we are able to take all males, all male patients promptly. Unfortunately, our facilities for the treatment of women have always been cramped, since the women's building was opened in Lexington in 1940, and there is at all times a waiting list for women patients.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, the first chart that you have, will you explain what it portrays?

Dr. VOGEL. The first chart is a line graph showing the total addicted admissions at the Lexington and Fort Worth hospitals combined. The line starts on the left, of course, in 1935, and the Lexington Hospital was then opened; in other words, it starts at zero there.

You can see that, in general, the line has gone upward. One should not conclude from that, however, that the over-all incidence of narcotic addiction has been upward over the years. As a matter of fact, Mr. Anslinger, commissioner of narcotics, in his last annual report reported that the over-all trend in addiction in the over-all population has been downward, at least until this rather recent incident or epidemic of teen-age addiction.

So the fact that the curve has gone upwards probably represents that more and more patients have been made familiar with the facilities available and, therefore, have sought treatment. It is not safe to conclude that the over-all trends of addiction have been upward because our line upward—

Mr. MOSER. Also the population has increased at the same time.

Dr. VOGEL. That is right, possibly.

Mr. MOSER. All right. What is the next chart?

Dr. VOGEL. I would like to say a little bit more about this, if I could.

Mr. MOSER. I am sorry.

Dr. VOGEL. You see, during the years 1944 to 1946 and 1947 a decrease, which is experienced usually during wars when strict control by the Government of the foreign shipping occurs, with consequent diminished facilities for the importation of contraband narcotics; also a large segment of the addiction-prone population is in the Armed Forces, so we had a decrease during the war.

After the war there was an increase, which did not alarm us particularly because we expect a little compensatory increase. But you can see that from 1949 there was a rather sharp upward swing.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, before you leave the war years, is it correct to state that when the supply is cut down by the lack of shipping that the number of addicts automatically goes down? Is that correct?

Dr. VOGEL. If for any factor the availability of narcotic drugs becomes less, then addiction becomes less.

Mr. MOSER. Then you would say, perhaps, that the first place to hit this problem is perhaps at the place the narcotics comes from.

Dr. VOGEL. That is correct. Addiction arises from two forces: One the drug itself and its availability and, second, the person who for one reason or another wants to take the drug. If you eliminate either you eliminate the problem. If you work at both of them, why, you get results faster.

Senator WILEY. Of course, those statistics there simply show the institutional statistics.

Dr. VOGEL. That is correct, sir.

Senator WILEY. It does not give you the over-all statistics in the country.

Dr. VOGEL. That is correct, sir.

You see, this graph ends with a broken dotted line. That is a projection of the first 5 months' experience at the hospitals over the rest of the year, which may or may not be a valid conclusion. But if the first 5 months' experience holds true, then the number of total admissions for this year will be slightly less than for last year.

Now, if you can see the next chart, please.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, just before you leave that chart, you did say in the recent past there had been a noticeable increase in teen-age addiction which, I think, you also described as epidemic.

Dr. VOGEL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that observed?

Dr. VOGEL. I think we can see that graphically on the next chart.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Dr. VOGEL. That is the wrong chart.

This shows the experience at the Lexington and Fort Worth hospitals on the admission of addicts under 21. As you can see, the figures along from 1935 up to 1947 are small and inconsequential. In 1948 there was a jump to 52 admissions over 22 the previous year.

Then in 1949 we find a very decided increase in the demands of teen-agers for treatment. It jumps 210, I believe. Then in 1950 it really jumps to 440.

Here again, in 1951 the figure is a projection of the first 5 months' experience. If they come in the rest of the year at the rate they have heretofore this year the number of teen-agers applying for treatment at Lexington and Fort Worth will be 388, a slight decrease.

The impact of this increase in youngsters has had the result of decreasing the average age of our patients at Lexington from 37 to 26 as the average age of the entire addict population.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, you referred to these addicts as teen-agers. Would you tell us about what ages you are talking about? Do most of them fall in one particular age area?

Dr. VOGEL. Mr. Moser, if we may see the remaining graph, that will be shown graphically also.

In the upper right-hand corner we see some bar diagrams which indicate the distribution among the ages under 21. You can see that

there is an equal number of 20 years of age, and of those 18 years of age, 47 of each in the two hospitals on June 7, 1951.

The other charts referred to admissions over the years. This refers to the teen-age population in the hospitals on June 7, so it is not, as one might expect, the great majority of them just under 21 but an equally large number who are 18, as those who are 20; and 19 is next, and then much fewer, and 17 and 16.

We have had, perhaps, six patients as young as 15 and 14, and at least one patient only 13, but they were not in the hospital at the time this graph was made.

The division between boys and girls is shown here as on this date of 158 teen-agers, 19 were girls and 139 were boys.

This may not be a good indication of the ratio on the outside because we have had a waiting list for girls, whereas we have not had a waiting list—we have had no waiting list for boys.

By residents, this epidemic seems to be so far raging in large cities, particularly New York, Chicago, and to a lesser extent, Washington.

Of the 158, 86 or more than half, were from New York; 24 were from Chicago, 15 from Washington, and 32 others scattered among large cities. By race the chart shows that 120 were Negro, and 38 were white.

MR. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, as I understand it, our present narcotics laws or Federal laws, do not cover the field of sleeping pills or barbiturates. If barbiturates were included, and addicts from those drugs were also covered, can you give us an estimate as to whether your present facilities would be sufficient to take care of it?

DR. VOGEL. Well, I can certainly say that our present facilities would be inadequate, and judging from what I see and hear from my medical colleagues and enforcement officers, it would take institutions at least several times the capacity of those now existing to handle this type of addict.

Of course, they are not eligible for treatment, but many narcotic addicts, that is, those who take morphine and heroin, and the drugs which do make them eligible, will go to the barbiturates when they cannot get the drug of choice; and so we frequently get addicts who have been using both.

Hardly a day passes at Lexington and Fort Worth when we do not have to turn away several barbiturate addicts who are seeking treatment but who are not eligible. I think that the barbiturate problem is a very great public health problem, and probably exceeds that by addiction to these other drugs, because there are a much larger number of people who are involved and the relative ease with which they can be procured, not being under Federal control but under State control which, in many areas is thus far inadequate.

MR. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, in your institution, of course, you have segregation between the men and the women. Do you have any segregation between age groups or are the old ones thrown in with the young ones?

DR. VOGEL. Unfortunately at the present time, even though we have beds available, we are operating over normal capacity, and segregation by age at this time is not possible. We do have certain internal remodeling and arrangements which will be under contract for accomplishment within a few days, and within 45 days we hope it will

be possible to segregate approximately 70 of the teen-age males who are selected for that purpose.

Mr. MOSER. Do you find that it is dangerous to have young addicts in with the older ones?

Dr. VOGEL. Well, it is not physically dangerous, but it is unfortunate in that the young naive addict may learn a great deal from the older, more sophisticated addict about the use of drugs and possible procurement of drugs. That association and that increased knowledge may not necessarily be bad, although I am sure it is, in some cases. When I say it is not necessarily bad, I think some of the youngsters can appreciate by seeing the results of old chronic addiction something that they do not wish to copy any further, and the therapy of the horrible example, as we refer to it, may operate to advantage in some cases.

Mr. MOSER. You have some patients who are informers, that is, they have informed State or Government authorities of crimes committed by other addicts, is that correct?

Dr. VOGEL. We have one separate dormitory where approximately 25 patients are housed, who have been identified by other patients as those who have informed against other addicts and have cooperated with the law-enforcement officers. It is not safe for them to associate with the general population.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, you have some addicts who are there as volunteers and some who are there as prisoners. What percentage of the ones in your institution are there as prisoners?

Dr. VOGEL. Of those in the population at the present time approximately 50 percent are volunteers and 50 percent are prisoners and probationers.

If this seems to contradict what I just said about 80 percent being volunteers and 20 percent prisoners or probationers, the first time I referred to it, I referred to admissions.

The population at any one time is about 50-50; the difference, the discrepancy, between the population at one time and the admission rate is due to the fact that the voluntary patients stay on the average, a shorter length of time.

Mr. MOSER. How long do you have a voluntary patient stay there when he is there for treatment only?

Dr. VOGEL. If a voluntary patient cooperates with us in treatment he stays a minimum of four-and-a-half months.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have many patients who come back for repeated treatments, either as prisoners or as volunteers?

Dr. VOGEL. Of all the patients who have been treated at the Lexington Hospital, and that numbers about 19,000 now, and speaking of individuals not admissions, 60 percent have been treated once only; 40 percent have been treated more than once.

Mr. MOSER. So 40 percent have come back; is that correct?

Dr. VOGEL. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have an arrangement under which a patient can come there under a voluntary commitment, which is such that he cannot leave until his treatment is over? What is the nature of that; what do you call it?

Dr. VOGEL. You are referring, Mr. Moser, to the so-called "blue grass" procedure.



Mr. Moser. That is correct.

Dr. Vogel. And I will be glad to explain that.

As I said, the law provides for the care of prisoners and probationers sentenced by Federal courts, and also volunteers.

Originally, voluntary patients, as part of their application, signed an affidavit or a statement which gave us authority to keep them as long as we thought they needed treatment, but on a test case about 6 months after the hospital opened, that was declared in the local Federal court as unconstitutional; that if a man voluntarily came in he could voluntarily change his mind and demand his release.

Since that time, many voluntary patients get sick; they cannot voluntarily stay for complete treatment, and they ask for their release, and get out. If they do go out against advice, then they will not be readmitted the next time unless they go through the "blue grass" procedure which gives us the authority to complete treatment against their own wishes if they change their minds.

Now, this "blue grass" procedure involves the use of a State law in Kentucky which makes it a misdemeanor to be an addict.

If, therefore, we refuse admission to the recidivist applicant, he may then go downtown, plead guilty to being an addict under the Kentucky law, receive the 12 months' workhouse sentence, which is then probated on condition that he come to the hospital voluntarily and remain until we think he is ready to go. It is a rather involved device, but it does operate to the good of the patient and, of course, it prevents the hospital squandering public money in giving abortive treatments.

Mr. Moser. Dr. Vogel, you have used the word "recidivist." I happen, by chance, to know what it means, but that is just luck. It means a patient or a prisoner who has come back more than once.

Dr. Vogel. It means a repeater. If you are referring to offenses it means a repeater. In the case of addicts and treatment, it refers to a relapse and need for further treatment.

I should say, Mr. Moser, that there is at present before the Congress a bill which would permit the hospitals to accept a third type of patient, that is, in addition to Federal prisoners and voluntaries, patients who may be committed there by due process of law in the various State courts without resorting to this "blue grass" device. This would materially assist us in treating addict patients.

Mr. Moser. Dr. Vogel, after a patient leaves your hospital do you have any way of following him up and finding out what happens to him or whether he is likely to come back again?

Dr. Vogel. Only a very, very inadequate follow-up system. We have hopes that within the next few months funds will be found to inaugurate a statistical and follow-up system so that we may know more accurately what happens to our patients, and so that we may adjust our treatment in the light of our experience in order to achieve better results.

Mr. Moser. Dr. Vogel, in our study so far we have heard a good deal of discussion about the nature of these teen-age addicts. Some people say that they are mere hoodlums who have taken up addiction. Others say that they become addicts and then they turn to crime because they need the money for their addiction.

Would you like to express your view on that?

Dr. VOGEL. Well, I can express my view, based on the patients we see at the hospitals. Now, of course, these may not represent necessarily the picture of teen-agers, as they exist in the general population because in many cases somewhere along the line someone has decided that the patients sent to Lexington are especially suitable for rehabilitation, so it may be that my conclusions, based on our patients, may not apply to those as they exist in the general community.

But as I see them at the Lexington Hospital, 80 percent approximately of our teen-age patients have no record of juvenile delinquency prior to the time they became addicts. Since they became addicts they have engaged in many types of crime in order to get the \$10 to \$20 a day necessary to buy the drugs to support their habits, to keep them from getting sick from withdrawal.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, we have also considered the question of whether educational programs designed to reach the young people would have the effect of causing them to refrain from using drugs. Would you like to express your views on that?

Dr. VOGEL. Again I refer to my experience at Lexington. I have talked to a number of these boys and girls who have told me that they had no idea that the continued use of heroin would result in a physical dependence, followed by severe withdrawal illness if they had to stop taking the drugs. In other words, they did not appreciate the true nature of narcotic addiction, and felt they could stop or start taking narcotic drugs as they wished. This they had concluded, in part at least, from their experience with marijuana, because almost invariably these teenagers started by smoking marijuana and then by subsequently changing to experimenting with heroin and although marijuana is a harmful drug, it does not cause physical dependence; in other words, they do not become ill when they stop taking it. So, when these boys and girls start taking heroin they find that they are "hooked," as the expression goes, and they find they must get it by any means in order to keep on going.

So, I must conclude that at least some of these boys and girls, if they had known about the true nature of narcotic addiction would not have gone on with their experimentation. Then, too, of course, my background is that of public health, of being a public health service officer, and I look on narcotic addiction as sort of an infectious disease.

Of course, it is one, as I have said, which over the years has been gradually decreasing, and there was no particular need for a public information campaign as long as it was well under control. But now we are faced with an epidemic among a certain age group, and in particular cities, and it seems to me as if a public relations program, specifically including sensible information in the high school concerning the nature of drug addiction, would be helpful and could only result in a decrease; as some of you may have read recently, in trying to decide this problem of education versus no education in the New York City schools, in one school teen-agers were asked to write what they knew about drug addiction and it was found that at least in that school, in one of these epidemic areas, the teen-agers knew a great deal about drug addiction and it was decided that it was certainly in order to substitute authentic information for some of the irresponsible information that they had received.

I continue to think of what has happened in the past in campaigns against other types of public disorders, public health problems. I think particularly of the venereal disease problem.

In the early 1930's when Dr. Thomas Parran became Surgeon General it was not possible to use the words "venereal disease," or mention one of them by name in a public address, in a newspaper or in a magazine article; and, in the course of that campaign against venereal diseases, public information programs became very general. The public attitude was changed in that regard.

There were those at that time who said that information to the public concerning venereal diseases will result in increased promiscuity among youngsters and, therefore, increase the venereal-disease rate. But that did not happen, and I can't think that it would happen in this case.

I am sure there would be some individuals of psychopathic nature, or some who, feeble-minded, might have their curiosity aroused, but for the most part public information campaigns would result in more good than bad.

MR. MOSER. Dr. Vogel, I would like to ask you just one more question. You referred to addiction as a contagious disease. We have heard it said that one addict makes five more. Would you like to express your views on that?

DR. VOGEL. I can't give any views as to that ratio, but I can say from the patients seen, both the older groups and the youngster patients, that almost invariably in their histories they say they started to use drugs from association with other addicts, so the treatment of the addicts is important for two reasons: One, because he is sick and needs treatment; the other, to remove a source of infection from others, from the community.

THE CHAIRMAN. Dr. Vogel, you did make mention of the fact that among the patients at Lexington were children of the age of 15 and 16, 14, and I did understand you to say one as young as 13. Had they reached the status of addicts in any cases?

DR. VOGEL. Yes. In all cases received into the hospital, the medical opinion had to be arrived at that they were bona fide addicts or they would not have been admitted.

THE CHAIRMAN. You also stated that the history of many cases indicates that their turning to crime was following their addiction, and you were brought to the conclusion that it resulted from their need of the money with which to purchase the narcotics, is that correct?

DR. VOGEL. Referring to the cases we see at Lexington, that is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN. And you did say that it is necessary for them in order to continue, to get, in some cases, between \$10 and \$20 a day. Have you had cases where it has exceeded \$20 a day?

DR. VOGEL. I don't recall any individual who gave a history of requiring more than \$20 a day. However, particularly with those using cocaine, they will spend as much as they can get and take it in whatever quantities they can procure it.

THE CHAIRMAN. Now, Doctor, in response to questions as to the possible effects of greater educational programs, you indicated that, of course, in certain psychopathic cases it might lead to an individual's attempting to find out just what the reaction is.

Would you not feel, however, that the greater good would more than balance, overbalance, the individual cases of that kind?

Dr. VOGEL. Yes. I feel that in a sensible, nonsensational educational program—and I do not refer to much of the irresponsible sensation writing that has been appearing in periodicals recently, but if well arranged, particularly if worked into the curriculum of existing courses in high schools, and not made a special issue of, that the over-all result would be beneficial.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

What I was leading up to, and you have just indicated your opinion about it, is, as to the possibility of follow-up work in certain areas, and with particular reference to the teen-agers, whether you would feel that with a group of psychiatric workers or social workers, case workers, that beneficial results could be obtained.

Dr. VOGEL. Extremely important not only statistically for our information but to increase the treatment result, there is no other single factor as important in treatment failure as in the lack of interested community individuals or agencies in seeing that these people get along well and have some assistance in readjusting after they go back to their home community.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Dr. Vogel.  
Senator KEFAUVER?

Senator KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, my questions relate to the adequacy of the facilities which the Public Health Service has. Were you intending to cover that with another witness?

The CHAIRMAN. I think, Senator Kefauver, Dr. Vogel could give us very important information on that if you would be good enough to pursue that line of questioning, and I would be glad to have you do so.

Senator KEFAUVER. Dr. Vogel, I had understood that you needed greatly increased facilities to handle the number of patients that you had for treatment, is that true?

Dr. VOGEL. There is a peculiar discrepancy, and not altogether clear to me as to what it should be, between the fact that we have always been able to take first-time male applicants at Lexington, and the press reports of thousands and thousands of teen-agers in New York and Chicago, particularly, who need treatment but are unable to get it.

I cannot explain that discrepancy. We are certainly overcrowded now, and we do need segregated facilities for the treatment of teen-agers, and we do need, addition in our women's building to eliminate that waiting list. We recognize that, perhaps, the distance of Lexington and Fort Worth from New York and Chicago results in a decrease of applicants who really need treatment. We recognize, too, that false information has gotten around that we were full and unable to take patients and, of course, many of these young addicts, they become involved with the law, and instead of being referred to Lexington or Fort Worth for treatment they are sentenced to local jails, where they receive whatever treatment they receive.

Judged by the demand on the Lexington and Fort Worth hospitals, we do not need a great expansion in facilities, but merely need a different arrangement of our facilities to do a better job.

Senator KEFAUVER. Well, it has been said or advocated in many places by responsible people that the availability of your facilities

should be explained to the juvenile judges and correctional officers throughout the United States, and if that were done that you would need expanded facilities, and that, of course, would mean they would receive very much better treatment and have a better chance of recuperation than they do in the jails or institutions where they may be sent in the various States.

Dr. VOGEL. It certainly is true that if any substantial proportion of all the cases being processed in local courts were referred to us, we would be overwhelmed. But until our present facilities are saturated, I don't see how we can conclude that we must immediately begin to plan for a large expansion.

Senator KEFAUVER. Has Congress generally given you the appropriations that you needed for the carrying out of your program and for the facilities that you recommended, or do you know about that?

Dr. VOGEL. Well, I know that from year to year we make certain recommendations for the expansion of our staff and facilities to do a better job with our patients, and that the full funds necessary to do the best job possible have not been forthcoming.

Senator KEFAUVER. It has been either cut by the Bureau of the Budget or may be trimmed to some extent by Congress in its Appropriations Committees, is that correct?

Dr. VOGEL. Somewhere along the line; yes, sir.

Of course, the appropriations for the Lexington and Fort Worth hospitals are combined with those for all of the 25 or so Public Health Service hospitals and our own headquarters, and others who consider our budget request must consider the over-all needs of the hospitals as to where the available funds are needed worst.

Senator KEFAUVER. Well, we members of the committee know something about the very splendid work that you are doing at Lexington, and also in Texas, and I have a feeling that if the matter were presented fully to the Appropriations Committees of the Congress, and Congress itself, that you would get the funds that you could show were justified.

I think that would be particularly true in view of the increased knowledge of the importance of your work that has been brought to the public's attention over the past year.

Now, Dr. Vogel, is it not true that a large part of the increase in the number of patients at Lexington is due to the fact that the parents of these victims and young addicts now recognize, in the first place, the horror and the ruinous influence of narcotics, and also the necessity for seeing that they get some kind of treatment; and that the parents are responsible for a larger number of children and teen-agers being sent to Lexington?

Dr. VOGEL. That is true.

Senator KEFAUVER. That is what I am pointing out, which is that the large increase in the number of teen-age patients does not reflect accurately the increase in the number of teen-age victims?

As I remember the figures they show that between 1940 and 1950 the number of addicts in a certain age group between 17 and 21 is raised about 1 or 1½ percent, and in the next age group it may be raised or increased a little larger percent; but if you go by the chart you have, you might have, and you would get the impression that it has trebled and doubled, and it is very much greater than those per-

centages; and I thought this was probably due to the fact that your facilities were becoming known to the parents, and to the juvenile judges in the country, and that the intelligence and information they have had about the benefit of treatment at the Lexington Hospital was becoming better known throughout the Nation and, therefore, they were more anxious to send unfortunate children to the hospital.

Dr. VOGEL. That is true, Senator. Of course, anyone who gets to the Lexington Hospital gets there as the result of the deliberate and definite effort on someone's part to get them there for treatment. Someone has to write and get an application; someone has to help him fill it out; someone has to help him pay his way there, and it is only those who have someone interested in them and help them to do that who reach Lexington.

We will pay their way home if they stay for complete treatment, but someone has to pay their way there to get them there. The figures you mentioned——

Senator KEFAUVER. Why do you pay their way back when you do not pay their way there?

Dr. VOGEL. It is the law.

Senator KEFAUVER. It is the law?

Dr. VOGEL. And it was only a year or so ago that the regulations allowed us to pay their way home after completing treatment in the case of volunteers, although we did it for prisoners and probationers.

Senator KEFAUVER. In the case of voluntary patients, is there a charge for staying at the hospital?

Dr. VOGEL. If they can afford to pay, \$5 a day; if not, they pay nothing, and there is no discrimination in their treatment. Ninety-five percent of our voluntary patients are unable to pay.

Senator KEFAUVER. Do you not feel that the same service should be available to all patients, particularly teen-agers, regardless of what their financial condition may be; that is, that you should not require them to pay their own way there, and you should not require that they have someone to be interested in them, to try to see that they get in. It seems to me that the services ought to be made known all over the country, and that all children should have the same opportunities for getting treatment.

Dr. VOGEL. Well, I don't quite follow you. I think they do all have the same opportunity. We have to require an application blank ahead of time and not encourage them to come direct, else there would be large numbers who would not be eligible who would come to Lexington and be stranded.

The same reasoning applies that would prevent us from sending advance fare to persons who had not been determined finally to be bona fide addicts, eligible for treatment. The financial investigation is not such that it delays the admission of any applicant.

Senator KEFAUVER. You mean you accept them and then determine later whether they can pay anything or not?

Dr. VOGEL. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator KEFAUVER. Doctor, can you give us an idea of the percentage of cures that you have in teen-agers who come to Lexington?

Dr. VOGEL. This has been so recent that we cannot; also because we have no adequate follow-up studies, as has been shown, we cannot.

I can give you this figure: 10 percent of our teen-agers now being admitted have been treated before. This corresponds with, as I have said, 40 percent of the older admissions who have been treated before. That is a partial answer to your question. Ten percent of our present teen-agers have been treated before, and 40 percent of the older patients have been treated before.

Senator KEFAUVER. Would it not be well to have some method of following up what happens to the patient that you have?

Dr. VOGEL. It is a need which we recognize, and for which we have definite plans. We have hopes that funds will be available within the next 2 or 3 months to inaugurate such a follow-up system. It will probably involve not only a statistical unit in our own hospital but will involve a team being stationed actually in New York or Chicago or both, depending on the money we get, to do a personal case work follow-up study on cases going back to those two cities.

Senator KEFAUVER. Doctor, will you state for the record and give us some information about the working arrangements you have with the narcotics departments of the various States, of the institutions that some of the States have. I believe only a few of the States have institutions of their own for particular treatment of narcotics.

Mr. Chairman, is this going to be gone into by other witnesses?

The CHAIRMAN. I think this one phase of it probably would be better developed by another witness, if it is agreeable to you.

Senator KEFAUVER. Very well. I withdraw the question. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Kefauver, very much.

Senator WILEY?

Senator WILEY. Doctor, I am glad to see you again. I remember with what profit I listened to your wisdom down at Lexington, and when I saw the wrecks down there, I realized that we were facing a pollution of our national bloodstream by the drug peddlers, and I made up my mind that I wanted to know what the remedy was.

Now, a lot of these questions have been directed to your medical basis. Let us hold a clinic with respect to the situation as we see it throughout America.

You told about these youngsters now that, up to date at least, 10 percent of them have had treatment before. That means that you are not in a position to say that when a youngster becomes a dope addict whether there is any possibility of permanent cure.

Dr. VOGEL. I can say that there is always a possibility. I have a whole drawer full of letters and communications from previous patients who have been out 5 to 10 to 15 years who are getting along very well. But statistically that drawer full of letters is not valid.

I know that many patients, when taken off drugs, remain off drugs indefinitely. Of course, usually those include the more or less normal persons, without particular emotional and personality problems, who do not find the same drive to relax by the use of drugs that the unstable person or the inadequate personality does.

Senator WILEY. Well, let us see now, one who becomes a dope addict, taking heroin, morphine, that has a tendency, if I understand it, to ruin him physically, affect his mental processes, does it not?

Dr. VOGEL. Yes; that is right. It is not so much the specific effect of the drug in bringing out deterioration of the brain tissue as it is

the psychological effect of the changing of a normal person, from one with ambition and drive, to one who is content with his lot; who is content to sit around and not take his productive place in the world, together with the fact that he must lead a life of subversive activity, of contact with criminals, in an effort to maintain his supply of drugs. The urgency is so great for his drugs that he neglects everything else in the normal economy of the individual. He sleeps in the park instead of under a roof to save his money; he neglects dental prophylaxis and dental prevention, and so his teeth become very bad.

He does not buy food, but spends his money instead for drugs; so the sum total of that type of existence means that he does deteriorate mentally and physically.

Senator WILEY. All right.

Then, if he does not get the drug, you say that he gets sick. Now, what about that suffering? He has to have the drug or he doesn't—what happens then?

Dr. VOGEL. If he doesn't get the drug then, as you say, he becomes very ill if he has been taking substantial amounts regularly. If he is in normal physical condition he does not die usually, but he feels so sick that he wishes he could, and if he is feeble from some other condition, he may actually die. He has intense nausea and vomiting and muscular aches, cramps, and great loss of weight, and excessive sweating and lack of appetite, and he is a very miserably sick person.

Senator WILEY. What I want to bring out, so that there is no question about it, is that if he does not get the drug, then the result is terrific physical and mental suffering for the patient.

Dr. VOGEL. That is correct.

Senator WILEY. All right.

Now, then, let us go back to this clinic proposition. You made the statement that in some of the larger communities of this country that marijuana and heroin, that habit among our youngsters has become very serious. Why do you limit it just to the larger communities?

Dr. VOGEL. Well, I am basing my statements on the conclusions from the patients we see at Lexington, and we have been speaking particularly of the teen-agers and, as you can see from the chart, the great majority of these teen-agers comes from certain large cities, but to some degree this teen-age epidemic is like other teen-age fads and fashions, like dressing and driving hot-rod cars, and a liking for a particular kind of music, and things of that sort. So, although it started in the cities it is important that we get to it or it may spread to other cities and larger towns, and throughout the country, just as other epidemics do. They start somewhere.

Senator WILEY. Well, not only has started, it is starting. In other words, you make the statement that marijuana leads to heroin. All right.

Now, then, I am going back to the clinic idea which is to me very important. Do you not think that in our homes, churches, schools, in our city councils, in our county boards of the Nation, there is an imperative need to realize that this is a terrific termite really striking at the foundations of our society, so much so that the parents of the children should recognize that they owe an added responsibility to see to it that the child does not make contact with marijuana, which is the beginning of the drug habit?



Dr. VOGEL. Yes, sir. The parents certainly, as well as the potential addict, potential juvenile addict, should be fully informed as to the nature of drug addiction, both marijuana and heroin, and the consequences.

Senator WILEY. Well, don't you think, as a matter of fact, there should be a greater emphasis on the spiritual and educational qualities among the youth so that they do not think they have to start, if this thing is thrown at them—

Dr. VOGEL. There are two points of attack, as I have said. One is to reduce the amount of drugs available, and the other is to reduce the number of people in the community who are attracted by the use of narcotic drugs, and that is just as broad as the whole mental health problem of the Nation, to reduce the number of people who are the maladjusted, the misfits, the unhappy, the people who are not satisfied with their lot in life, who do not find it within their own home group, and within their own minds—find the ability to find contentment and satisfaction with their lot in the world. That is as broad as the whole mental health program.

It involves slum clearance, for instance, because we find that many of these teen-agers come from the crowded, deteriorated slum areas. Many of them come from broken homes where one or both parents are missing, and where they spend more time than they should with the gang on the street corner; the lack of playgrounds, the departure, I think, from the American family, as you say, of the spiritual values, that is important. Anything that can be done to improve the general mental health of the Nation will reduce the number of addiction-prone individuals.

Senator WILEY. Well, marijuana, to a large extent, comes from Mexico, does it not?

Dr. VOGEL. Yes, sir. Mr. Anslinger can tell you more about that. It is my understanding that in addition to that which is grown in our country, particularly the Southwest, that great quantities are imported from Mexico and, I think, it was probably originally introduced, perhaps, into the New Orleans area from Mexico.

Senator WILEY. Well, now, that is just across the border. We had testimony indicating that the estimate of one youngster was—he said that in his opinion over 50 percent of the students in that high school were using marijuana. I again say that the Federal Government owes that responsibility to stop it from crossing the border; the city council and the school board have the responsibility of seeing to it that it does not get into these youngsters in those cities.

I noticed the other day that a judge in Chicago had given a dope peddler 25 years. That is a beginning that should have started long ago, but I am getting again back to this clinic idea. If we are going to hold a clinic as to the disease, you want to know what the cause is. One of the great causes is the ability to get it, and if the various municipal authorities, school authorities, the parents, will recognize that here is another challenge to the preservation of the lives of their children, why, it seems to me, that we are really getting underway.

What we have been doing is letting George do it, passing the buck to the other fellow to do the job, have we not?

Dr. VOGEL. The Federal enforcement agencies, as well as the States and the local enforcement agencies need greatly increased public support, particularly financial support in doing their end of this job.

Senator WILEY. You said something about the increase among the poorer groups; the underprivileged, I think you said. There is where particularly society owes an obligation to step in and see that someone stands on guard and sees that the conditions are improved; is that not true?

Dr. VOGEL. Very true.

Senator WILEY. I think that is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, we are very much obliged to you, and we think you are not only performing very important work, but doing it in a most efficient and commendable manner.

Dr. VOGEL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. We are now going to call to the stand a patient at the hospital, and before doing so, I would like to ask Mr. Moser if he would make a statement regarding the conditions under which the witness is being called.

Dr. Vogel, will you come around to us, please, and sit with us.

Dr. VOGEL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moser?

Mr. MOSER. The calling of an addict to testify is something that has never been done before, and we feel that it has to be done under very strict precautions, so we ask the cooperation of the press and the television people and the news-reel people to comply with the requirements that we have agreed upon.

This patient has offered to come here, and he is permitted to come here. He happens to be a volunteer at the hospital and not there as a prisoner, but in any event he prefers not to be televised, and prefers not to have his identity revealed or his picture taken.

We have agreed to comply with those requests of his, so we wish that everybody here will cooperate with us in that regard. It has been asked whether we could record his voice, and the answer is that is correct. You may continue to do the recording; just that his face and identity shall not be revealed.

The CHAIRMAN. Raise your right hand. In the presence of Almighty God do you swear that the testimony you give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is also agreed, if you agree, that your hands may be identified, as long as your face and identity are not revealed—your hands may be photographed, is that all right with you?

Mr. ———. Yes.

#### TESTIMONY OF ——— ———

The CHAIRMAN. You do understand the conditions which were just announced by counsel? Did you understand those?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is in accordance with your wishes?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are satisfied and willing to give the committee the benefit of the information you have under those circumstances?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We would at the outset urge that you give us all the details; answer the questions truthfully. We do not desire anything except actual facts.

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We would, therefore, like you to be sure of everything you say, and give us the benefit of all your information. Thank you.

Mr. Moser?

Mr. MOSER. How old are you?

Mr. ———. I am seventeen.

Mr. MOSER. And you are of Puerto Rican descent, is that correct?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you go to school?

Mr. ———. New York City.

Mr. MOSER. What type of school? You do not have to name it.

Mr. ———. Aviation school.

Mr. MOSER. Aviation school?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you finish?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Why did you stop?

Mr. ———. Because of drugs.

Mr. MOSER. You left because of drugs?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. What was the first drug you used?

Mr. ———. Marijuana.

Mr. MOSER. How old were you?

Mr. ———. I was about 13.

Mr. MOSER. You started marijuana at 13?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I am going to ask you if after Mr. Moser's question is asked, you will give your answer clearly if you can, just for the short time you are on the stand, so that all may hear you. Thank you.

Mr. MOSER. A little louder, the Senator wishes to hear.

How many boys of your age did you know who were using marijuana?

Mr. ———. Four or five of them.

Mr. MOSER. Four or five. Do you know of any others who were doing it in the same neighborhood?

Mr. ———. They might have been doing it; I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. You did not know them well?

Mr. ———. No, that is right.

Mr. MOSER. But there were other children who were doing it, you think?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Not necessarily in the school?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. But in the neighborhood?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. A little louder, please.

When you used marijuana did you use it alone or use it in a party with groups of other boys?

Mr. ———. I used it alone.

Mr. MOSER. Alone?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't you ever use it in parties?

Mr. ———. When I would be going to a party.

Mr. MOSER. Oh, before you went?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How did you happen to start heroin?

Mr. ———. I just—it just came around and one day I tried it out.

Mr. MOSER. You mean some friend suggested it?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Was he somebody who was using it?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. He was an addict?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And he suggested that you try it?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did he give it to you or sell it to you?

Mr. ———. He gave it to me.

Mr. MOSER. I see. Did he say he knew where to get more?

Mr. ———. No, he didn't say nothing about that.

Mr. MOSER. He just let you try it?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you start off by sniffing it?

Mr. ———. Sniffing it.

Mr. MOSER. The terms "sniffing" and "snorting," I think, everybody should understand. The term is applied to the first use of it, frequently by sniffing in the nose.

How long did you snort it?

Mr. ———. About a year and a half.

Mr. MOSER. And then you tried the needle?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How much of that habit did you have by snorting it? How many times a day did you use it?

Mr. ———. I would say I used about 25.

Mr. MOSER. Twenty-five a day?

Mr. ———. Capsules.

Mr. MOSER. Twenty-five capsules a day?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How much did they cost?

Mr. ———. \$10 a package.

Mr. MOSER. \$10 a package and a package contains 25 capsules; is that correct?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. This was heroin only?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And did you want more than you could get?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You always wanted more?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. There was no limit to the amount you wanted?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. So as much as you had, you always wanted to get more?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you get the money to pay for this?

Mr. ———. I was working.

Mr. MOSER. You were working at what kind of a job?

Mr. ———. I was a clerk.

Mr. MOSER. Did you leave school to get money for this?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You left school and worked to get money to buy drugs?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You worked as a clerk, and did you live at home with your mother?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And did your mother pay all your living expenses, food and lodging?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. So that the money you earned at your job was spent entirely for heroin; is that correct?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. How much did he pay?

Mr. MOSER. About \$10 a day the witness said.

How long were you addicted?

Mr. ———. About 2 years and a half.

Mr. MOSER. Two and a half years?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You spent \$10 a day for 2½ years?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How long before your mother found it out?

Mr. ———. About a month or 2 before I came here.

Mr. MOSER. About a month or 2 before you came to the institution?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And how did she find out? What made her suspicious?

Mr. ———. She would always be seeing me hanging around the house, drowsy, moody, and she started asking me questions about it. Going around the neighborhood, and one day I told her.

Mr. MOSER. You felt sick when you didn't get the drug.

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. She noticed that?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did she notice that you were staying by yourself a good deal instead of playing with other children?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And now when you were using heroin, how many other children were there you knew were using it?

Mr. ———. Four or five of them.

Mr. MOSER. Four or five?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And did you get it together?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. You bought it by yourself?

Mr. ———. I always bought it by myself, only when I didn't have no money.

Mr. MOSER. Whenever you had money you bought it by yourself?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did they sometimes furnish the money to buy it so that you bought it together?

Mr. ———. Well, if I didn't have enough money, then I would do that.

Mr. MOSER. Get them to chip in?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there cases where you and others used it at the same time?

Mr. ———. No, I always used it alone.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there any times that you saw others using?

Mr. ———. No, only maybe once in a while.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have any difficulty in getting it?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Without going into details of it, just how would that be? Did you buy it always from the same person?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if you did not buy it from the same person, how did you know that others had it for sale and you were able to get it from them?

Mr. ———. Well, they knew I was using it because I used to look sick and everything, and I would go up to them and they would tell me they had it. I could usually tell.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there many engaged in the sale of it?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Were they on the streets?

Mr. ———. On the streets.

Mr. MOSER. You bought it from peddlers on the street?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And they weren't hard to find?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Can you tell us about where it was? This is in New York City?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. About what area, what street?

Mr. ———. Downtown.

Mr. MOSER. What street numbers?

Mr. ———. There was no exact street. It was all over.

Mr. MOSER. The general area.

Mr. ———. About from 125 down.

Mr. MOSER. Anywhere from 110 to 125?

Mr. ———. Lower than that.

Mr. MOSER. Lower than that still. And did you buy individual capsules or did you buy it always in package?

Mr. ———. I always bought a package.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever hear of any child being killed by an overdose?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Children you knew?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Were they ever killed by hotshots?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. A hotshot is a capsule that contains a poison; is that correct?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Why were hot shots given?

Mr. ———. I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. A capsule containing poison would be given to a child by a peddler who claimed that it was heroin; is that correct?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What happened when the child received a hot shot?

Mr. ———. He died suddenly.

Mr. MOSER. Dropped dead?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You knew children who were killed by that?

Mr. ———. I didn't know many. I knew one.

Mr. MOSER. At least one. Did that scare you?

Mr. ———. Yes, got me a little more cautious, that is all.

Mr. MOSER. Little more cautious, a little more careful about where you bought it?

Senator WILEY. How could you tell?

Mr. ———. By tasting it.

Senator WILEY. Taste?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. You said you bought a package. What do you mean by a package?

Mr. ———. A package is 25 capsules.

Senator WILEY. How many?

Mr. ———. Twenty-five.

Senator WILEY. How much?

Mr. ———. \$10.

Senator WILEY. \$10 for 25 capsules?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. Of heroin?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. You use that up in a day?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How much did you spend every day for large quantities of it? I don't mean every day, but what is the largest quantity you ever purchased at one time?

Mr. ———. Half an ounce.

Mr. MOSER. How much did that cost?

Mr. ———. \$80.

Mr. MOSER. \$80. Sometimes you would buy \$80 worth at once?

Mr. ———. Just one time.

Mr. MOSER. Just once?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you keep that for yourself or did you sometimes share it with friends?

Mr. ———. For myself.

Mr. MOSER. Never let any friends have it?

Mr. ———. Maybe once I let a friend have it.

Mr. MOSER. When they were sick. When you were taking heroin, you were working part of the time?

Mr. ———. Most of the time.

Mr. MOSER. Did it interfere with your work?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What was the effect?

Mr. ———. I would get sick, wouldn't have the money to buy it, and have to stay away from work.

The CHAIRMAN. When you stayed away from work and not having the money to buy it, how would you later get the money in order to keep on the habit?

Mr. ———. I would get it together, ask my mother, my grandmother, I would ask people for it.

Mr. MOSER. Borrow it?

Mr. ———. Borrow it.

The CHAIRMAN. They did not know anything about your habit at the time?

Mr. ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you do anything else in order to get the money?

Mr. ———. I did something else.

Mr. MOSER. You had to do some stealing to get it?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You had to do anything you could to get the money; is that correct?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you use all the money you got for that purpose?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You couldn't work well because you were irregular and didn't feel well and it interfered with your job?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You knew other children who were addicted. How did they get their money?

Mr. ———. I didn't know. I always stayed alone.

Mr. MOSER. None of them told you where they got the money?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever hear of any peddler giving heroin free to a child to encourage him to become an addict?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. But you did know of cases where it was given to children?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. It was given to you?

Mr. ———. It was given to me, but I don't know about anybody else.

Mr. MOSER. You know of no other cases?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. I did understand you had some information regarding other children who were on the habit. Did you know them for very long before you went to the hospital?

Mr. ———. Did I know other people that used it?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. ———. I knew one or two people that were using it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, don't you have any information as to how any of them were getting the money with which to buy?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't know that?

Mr. ———. No.



The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wiley.

Senator WILEY. Before you got addicted to heroin did you go to school?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. How big a school did you attend?

Mr. ———. It was a pretty big school.

Senator WILEY. A couple of thousand?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Was it there you got acquainted with marijuana?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you get acquainted with marijuana?

Mr. ———. Around where I lived.

Senator WILEY. Who got you into that habit?

Mr. ———. I used to see it around. One day I got into it myself.

Senator WILEY. See it around?

Mr. ———. Curiosity.

Senator WILEY. You mean some of the marijuana peddlers were around with it?

Mr. ———. Yes; they were around.

Senator WILEY. Cigarettes, are they?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. So you took to smoking them?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. And then, after you had been smoking them for a while, you got into the—someone got you into the heroin habit?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. Was that a peddler?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

Senator WILEY. Who was it?

Mr. ———. It was a user.

Senator WILEY. A youth?

Mr. ———. A user.

Senator WILEY. A user?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Were you working at that time?

Mr. ———. No; I wasn't working at that time.

Senator WILEY. You want to say that until you came to the institution that every cent you made went to dope?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. And that averaged, your earnings were about \$10 a day?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. Your background—you are Puerto Rican; are you not?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. You were born in this country?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. Now, how do you tell a peddler?

Mr. ———. Well, you can just tell. They would usually come up to me and offer it.

Senator WILEY. You mean that the peddler would recognize a dope addict; is that right?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. How do you recognize a dope addict?

Mr. ———. You can tell like a sick man, when you see a sick man that is a drug addict.

Senator WILEY. Then, when he gets you hooked, he knows you have got to have it to save yourself from pain and terrific suffering; is that it?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Then, when that dope wears off, you have got to have more dope or you are in pain and intense suffering again?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. How many dope peddlers were there that you knew of in round figures that you could get this dope from? How many could you spot?

Mr. ———. Well, four or five of them.

Senator WILEY. Same guys all the time?

Mr. ———. No. They would come on and off.

Senator WILEY. Different guys?

Mr. ———. Different guys all the time.

Senator WILEY. Would they spot you or would you spot them?

Mr. ———. They would spot me first.

Senator WILEY. They would spot you first?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Was that true of your other young friends who got hooked?

Mr. ———. I don't know about them. That is me.

Senator WILEY. Let's get this plain. When you say you "get hooked," that means that you have become addicted to the drug so that you have got to have it or you will——

Mr. ———. Suffer.

Senator WILEY (continuing). Suffer eternal pain, mentally and physically?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. And so you have just got to do anything to get it?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. That is what you did?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. Did you take stuff from your mother?

Mr. ———. Yes; I took stuff from my mother.

Senator WILEY. You mean you peddled stuff to get money, stole stuff, you mean?

Mr. ———. Yes; I stole stuff. What do you mean "stole what stuff"?

Senator WILEY. You stole stuff out of the house?

Mr. ———. Yes; I stole stuff out of the house.

Senator WILEY. In order to get money to buy this dope?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. If you had known what you were getting into, would you ever have started it?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

Senator WILEY. Would you advise all youth never to start on either marijuana or heroin?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. You are 17 years old?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all, Senator Wiley?

Senator WILEY. Yes; thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. That will conclude the examination.

We would now like to call to the stand Mr. Dumpson. Will you please stand and raise your right hand?

In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. DUMPSON. I do.

**TESTIMONY OF JAMES R. DUMPSON, CONSULTANT ON CORRECTION  
AND DELINQUENCY, WELFARE COUNCIL, NEW YORK, N. Y.**

The CHAIRMAN. Your full name, please.

Mr. DUMPSON. James R. Dumpson.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Dumpson, your position is what?

Mr. DUMPSON. Consultant on correction and delinquency, Welfare Council, New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, would you be good enough just during the course of your examination to keep your voice up and speak loudly and distinctly, please, so we all may hear.

Mr. Moser.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Dumpson, I understand that you have been a teacher and you have been in the educational field in New York and in Pennsylvania.

Mr. DUMPSON. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. And you did social work as well as teaching?

Mr. DUMPSON. I have done social work as well as teaching.

Mr. MOSER. Will you describe very briefly what the Welfare Council is and what it does?

Mr. DUMPSON. The welfare council is a voluntary planning and coordinating agency in New York City for health and welfare services, made up of 315 public and voluntary social and health agencies.

Mr. MOSER. That organization is now turning its interests toward narcotics?

Mr. DUMPSON. That is one of our major concerns.

Mr. MOSER. What caused you to do that? What attracted your attention to the subject?

Mr. DUMPSON. There were really two incidents back in April or May of 1950. The supervisor at one of our State training schools called my office to ask what facilities were available for the treatment of teen-age addicts, that she had in her office three 15-year-old girls she described as addicts. That is a question normally that would be asked of the council. Just about the same time our field secretary in a part of the Borough of Manhattan——

Senator WILEY. You mean heroin addicts?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes. [Continuing:] Indicated there was increased use of narcotics among teen-agers in that borough.

Mr. MOSER. You organized a special committee for that?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And made a study of the subject generally?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes; we did.

Mr. MOSER. Can you give us a few case histories that show the type of situation you have come upon?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes, sir; I can, Mr. Moser. One is the case of a 16-year-old boy, which illustrates the kind of youngster who steals in order to support his habit. We will call him Frank. He is 16, attending public school in New York City.

The mother came to the agency that brought this case to my attention in a state of panic because Frank, she found, was using heroin, and she already had two other sons, one of whom was at Lexington under treatment, and another in a penal institution in New York City for treatment as addicts.

Mr. MOSER. All three of her sons were addicts?

Mr. DUMPSON. All three of her sons were addicts. This is a well-built, described as a normal, youngster, and both parents are in the home, though there had been a history of rebellion on the part of the children toward the parents. One sister was pregnant out of wedlock. Another sister was employable but refused to work, and therefore had brought about considerable difficulty with the family and its relationships with the department of welfare from whom they were receiving assistance. The mother said she became suspicious of Frank first when she noticed he was developing a close relationship with the same group of friends that the two older brothers had been associated with, and that was her first indication that he might be moving into addiction.

When he came to the agency for help, he had withdrawn from school; he was out of a job, and he came asking for them to find him a job.

An examination revealed that Frank was much too upset to get a job or to be referred for a job. The worker noticed the first time he came in he was quite active, extremely active, and she asked him about it, and he said, oh, he felt fine. This activity was a little unusual for an interview in which he had come to discuss the situation.

He came back a couple of days later, and his reaction was quite the opposite. He was depressed and rather quiet, and she asked him didn't he feel well. He said "Yes." As a matter of fact, he wished he felt as well as he did the preceding day. But he wouldn't tell her what it was that made him feel, what the difference was.

About this time while they were working, trying to find a plan that would satisfy Frank's need, he was picked up for forging a check, and while he was held under detention it was discovered, the injection marks on his arm were discovered, and medical advice was sought, and it was confirmed that Frank was an addict, and he has since been committed to one of the Federal institutions for juvenile delinquents.

Mr. MOSER. You mentioned the fact that he had been forging checks.

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Has there been an epidemic of the forging of checks by teen-agers in New York?

Mr. DUMPSON. There has been quite an epidemic of all sorts of criminal activities as a result of the youngsters' need to support their habit once they have gotten into the addiction cycle.

Mr. MOSER. There has been an increase in this petty type of thievery?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. They steal checks and forge them?

Mr. DUMPSON. Anything in order to support the habit.

Senator WILEY. Do you know anything about the mail-box burglaries?

Mr. DUMPSON. No.

Senator WILEY. By teen-age youngsters.

Mr. DUMPSON. There has been some. It was really a Government check this boy had stolen and forged in order to secure funds.

Mr. MOSER. You had another case?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes. This one was amusing because it illustrates a group of youngsters who come from economically secure families, a family of good social standing in the community, and indicating that the problem as we see it in New York cuts across all economic and social lines.

This was a youngster 18 years of age, lived at home with his mother and his father and older brother and older sister. As I said, the family is economically secure, a good social standing; the father has a highly responsible job in government. The home is well kept, the mother doesn't work, and she is there to administer to the needs of that home.

Gerald we had described to us as an overprotected, spoiled adolescent, well liked by his contemporaries, and, except for some minor difficulties which I suppose we could describe as normal for a growing adolescent, he had never been in any difficulty before.

During 1950 the worker in one of our recreation agencies became aware that Gerald was smoking reefers, and when the worker discussed this with him, the worker found Gerald had been smoking reefers since he was 13 years of age. He said all the boys in his group smoked reefers. His group was made up of eight boys, six of whom were regular reefer smokers, had been for several years.

Senator WILEY. What do you mean by "reefers"?

Mr. DUMPSON. "Reefers" is another name for marijuana.

Senator WILEY. We want that in the record.

Mr. DUMPSON. Gerald had been smoking four or five marijuana cigarettes a day. When the worker asked if he couldn't discuss this with his father, Gerald said he could not. He couldn't bear to have his father know this, and he wanted the worker to enter into an arrangement with him whereby the worker would lie to his father and tell him another story as to what was happening to his money and to his clothing, which Gerald was selling to get what he said were marijuana cigarettes.

It wasn't long until Gerald's behavior indicated to the worker that there was something more in the picture than "reefers" and upon examination it was found Gerald and a group of eight boys were using heroin and had been using it quite a long time.

Senator WILEY. How?

Mr. DUMPSON. By intravenous injection.

Senator WILEY. Into the vein in the arm?

The CHAIRMAN. Is that referred to as main-lining?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Might I just ask you there whether your inquiry revealed that the eight had been using it together? You have spoken several times of the fact that a number had been using it who were

acquaintances. I was just wondering whether your information indicated that they were using it simultaneously or in groups.

Mr. DUMPSON. Senator, that did come out a little later in our investigation when, after Frank's father discovered him using the heroin in the bathroom at home. This was the first knowledge that the father had of it. It was on a very cold day and Frank immediately left the home practically unclad and went to the agency to talk to the worker who knew of this addiction habit.

It was at that time that Frank disappeared and when the father came in distress asking the worker to help him find Frank, the worker knew some of the homes of these boys and went to an old, dilapidated house and found Frank along with the other eight youngsters in this room, and quite obviously they had all been injecting each other. It was then that we found this was a practice that the boys had been engaging in in a group over a period of years.

Of course, by this time the father knew of it, and we attempted to have Frank admitted to Bellevue Hospital, and later asked to have him sent to Lexington. The father refused just because of his position in the community, and made arrangements whereby Gerald would stay at home under the father's supervision. The worker counseled against it but that was as far as the father was able to be moved. Within 2 weeks the father was back saying he realized that the plan would not work, that Gerald could not stay off the drug, and he was willing to have Gerald go to Lexington. Gerald did go to Lexington and stayed there about 6 weeks, and the mother became hysterical about what she had heard about Lexington and asked to have Gerald returned home.

He came back against medical advice, went back on his habit, and has completely disappeared and his whereabouts are unknown to his family or to the police of New York City.

Mr. MOSER. I can see you have made a study of this. Can you tell us something about the areas in which it seems to be more prevalent in New York City?

Mr. DUMPSON. Certainly. There are several areas in which this is most prevalent in New York City. However, there are one or two that sort of stick out in our community as sore thumbs. I would like to present to you a description of one of those areas, the area known as East Harlem, probably the most widely publicized in the press. This is a picture of the situation in East Harlem as I have seen it and as workers in the field have seen it.

Social workers dealing with gangs all report that the rate of marijuana usage is at least 50 percent, with this being a very conservative figure in their estimation. These include youths 13 years of age, and you have many indications that the age for this type of addiction is lowering steadily. In fact, one minister reported that several 9-year-old boys had been approached by peddlers attempting to have them take the drug.

Well, of course, there is conflicting medical opinion about the damage wrought by marijuana itself. Our indications are that these youngsters start with marijuana and then very soon move into heroin or sniffing cocaine or the use of morphine. Boys have a term describing what happens to them. They say they go from Sneaky Pete to pot, to horse, to banging. What they mean is——

The CHAIRMAN. Give us that in English.

Mr. DUMPSON. They start off with wine, then they move into marijuana.

Mr. MOSER. Wine is Sneaky Pete?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes, then marijuana. They call that pot. Then sniffing heroin flakes, which of course is the horse. Then, of course, banging, which is an intravenous injection or the main-lining use of heroin. That is a common expression in this area among the boys. You walk down the street and hear them discussing the stages that they go through in use of narcotic drugs.

In meetings and in personal visits in the area with a total of about 25 adults, these adults had gone through three blocks to make some real close-hand observation of what was going on, and that is what these adults found. First, a social athletic club on one of the blocks, with a membership of about 50 boys, at least 18 to 20 of whom were known to be regular heroin users. These are boys in their late teens, 17, 18, 19, and early twenties. According to several young women who know the boys well, this proportion of users is quite normal for organizations of youngsters of this type in this particular area.

Another group of eyewitnesses reported a total of at least 6 teen-age groups aged 13 to 17, numbering from 6 to 10 per group, who used the hallways, roofs of apartment buildings, and the basements as places to inject each other. There again you get a picture of this group use of narcotic drugs.

In one block adjacent to one of the junior high schools the method of distribution is described as follows: The pushers, usually adults, stand in hallways—

Mr. MOSER. A pusher is a peddler?

Mr. DUMPSON. Peddler of the drug. They stand in the doorways and pass the goods to the girls as they go into the school building.

Senator WILEY. This is a public school?

Mr. DUMPSON. This is a public school.

Senator WILEY. When you say "goods," do you mean marijuana?

Mr. DUMPSON. Marijuana or heroin, either. These adult sellers standing along the side wall of the school building or in the hallways of a house that is adjacent to the school—

The CHAIRMAN. You say pass it to the students on their way to the school?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes, these students, of course, are known to these adults. They don't do it indiscriminately.

The CHAIRMAN. Do we understand they were regular customers and the method of delivery was as they were on their way to the classroom?

Mr. DUMPSON. That is correct. The actual percentage of the number of youngsters who get it this way is, of course, not known, but we have an indication, as will be seen from some of our charts, that this is an increasingly worsening situation as the period of time goes on.

Then the people in the area talk about the higher-ups in the peddling business or the selling business. They are, of course, talking then about men who are further up in the echelon of the illicit trade of drugs in the area. The higher-ups usually hang out in the bars or

restaurants or what they call junkies' paradise, which is a hang-out for the sale and distribution of drugs.

The CHAIRMAN. Have junky—

Mr. DUMPSON. An addict who is also selling himself. We have approximated that within the three blocks of this neighborhood there are about 20 places that can be identified or are under suspicion as places for the sale and distribution of drugs.

The CHAIRMAN. That small area of three blocks?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes, that is correct. The police have made frequent raids there; for a period after the raids, of course, there is a quieting down of activity and then very shortly activity begins to develop again.

For the majority of teen-agers, the teen-age pushers, they are the teen-agers who themselves are selling, seem to be the main source of supply in this area. That is accounted for by the fact that once the youngster himself has become addicted, he must have funds in order to buy his own supply, and pushers or the adult sellers will give him a percentage, sometimes they will give him his daily dosage if he in turn will increase his distribution of the drug among other teen-agers.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Dumpson, you have gotten up some statistics, as I understand it, showing the development of addiction in New York City. Have you those charts here?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes, we do have. The statistics are statistics that were reported in our recent State inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Might I ask you before you go into the matter of the charts—you have given us a picture which is certainly very challenging as to the gravity of this whole situation. Might I ask you whether from your observation it has been of recent origin, more or less recent origin, or whether it has gotten to epidemic proportions during the recent past.

Mr. DUMPSON. I would say, Senator, it has gotten to epidemic proportions during the year 1950.

The CHAIRMAN. During 1950?

Mr. DUMPSON. We had other indications, those of us working in the field of delinquency in New York City, of the increased use of narcotic drugs among teen-agers back as early as 1945 and 1946, but it was in certain areas of high delinquency, and we weren't concerned about it on a general community level.

The CHAIRMAN. But you do believe it has been in the last year or two that it has gotten to the alarming proportions that you describe?

Mr. DUMPSON. We are convinced of that; yes indeed.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. DUMPSON. On this first chart it indicates the marked increase of individual arrests in New York City for the possession or sale of narcotic drugs. You will notice the line here from 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, at which time there were 576 individuals arrested and sentenced to our city institutions.

Now, I should point out that by and large those individuals who were sentenced for possession, because in New York State the sale of narcotic drugs constitutes a felony, and felons in New York State are admitted to State institutions. Then you will notice the marked



increase from 1949 to 1950 and the figure was practically doubled from 576 in 1949 to 1,031 in 1950.

The figure given for the first quarter of 1951 is 614. If that rate of incidence is continued throughout the year 1951, by the end of 1951 we will have approximately 2,400 arrests.

You see, we have gone from 1946 with 287, we will have gone to 2,400 in a 5-year period.

Mr. MOSER. The dotted line is an estimate based on the trend?

Mr. DUMPSON. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. It certainly appears that it is markedly upward.

Mr. DUMPSON. That is right, sir.

Now, in this second chart you have a line graph showing offenders in our penal institutions in New York City who are known to be addicts or users. The heavy line indicates those over the age of 21, and the trend, and the lighter line at the bottom represents those who are under 21. For those under 21 you will notice that in 1946 we had only 19 teen-agers in our penal institutions who were users or addicts. By 1950 that number increased to 123.

I should point out also that in New York State relatively few of our teen-agers should be in these institutions because we have special institutions for what we call youthful offenders or wayward minors; so that you have even in these institutions a marked increase between the years 1946 to 1950.

Now the estimated figure if the present rate, present incidence rate, is continued through 1951, you will have approximately 2,000—rather, 304 teen-agers in our institutions who are addicts or users.

You will see by the heavy line there has been a similar marked increase from 1949 to 1950 of the adults who are in our city institutions, either as users or addicts.

Mr. MOSER. The next chart relates to prison commitments, as I understand it.

Mr. DUMPSON. The next chart I would like to offer is the one that shows the deaths that have been reported as due to narcotic drugs or the overuse of narcotic drugs.

These figures reported by the chief medical examiner of the city of New York indicate that in 1947 we had 19 deaths that were reportable as due to the use of narcotic drugs, and as the chief medical examiner pointed out, those are only deaths that were reported as such. There may have been a number of deaths not so reported.

In 1948 the figure dropped to 18. By 1949 it had gone up to 32. In 1950 it had gone up 56. If the present incidence rate of the first quarter of 1951 is continued, we will have 44 reported deaths due to narcotics in the city of New York.

Senator WILEY. What about barbiturates?

Mr. DUMPSON. That has not been reported, sir.

Senator WILEY. Don't you think a lot of deaths occurred from that, youngsters using them?

Mr. DUMPSON. Undoubtedly so, but again the chief medical examiner pointed out what goes on the death certificate is largely the responsibility of the individual physician. He is called in only where there is a question as to the cause of death.

Mr. MOSER. Are the deaths caused by the overdoses?

Mr. DUMPSON. In most cases, yes, in almost all cases.

Mr. MOSER. Sometimes by adulteration in the drugs?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes. This is not included in the figures of the chief medical examiner, but there has been a case reported of a group of people dying from tetanus where, due to the adulteration, the tetanus germ was in substance used to adulterate the drugs. That has not been verified to my knowledge, but it has been reported through the press.

Mr. MOSER. That adulteration is introduced directly into the blood stream?

Mr. DUMPSON. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have another chart?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes, this chart shows the number of arrests by our police department, largely through the narcotics squads of the police department, and also by other members of the force.

The purpose of this chart is to indicate again, Senator, the marked increase from the year 1949 on up, and the dotted line showing the projection if the present incidence rate is continued for those under 21 will reach 596 during 1951, and 3,420 for those over 21, if the present incidence rate is continued.

Mr. MOSER. These figures are very helpful, Mr. Dumpson. We appreciate it very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

Senator WILEY. I think there are some figures we should have based upon your estimate of the general over-all picture in New York. We have got the greatest city in the world, but we have a tremendous bunch of growing youths there. If we get that picture right, you may have hundreds or thousands of our youngsters in New York getting picked up with marijuana and then with heroin.

Mr. DUMPSON. That is correct, sir.

Senator WILEY. You have got figures running into that amount, and do you know anything about the cost of dope in the streets of New York?

Mr. DUMPSON. Yes. Youngsters are paying about \$1.50 a capsule for a capsule of heroin.

Senator WILEY. One dollar and a half a capsule?

Mr. DUMPSON. That is correct.

Senator WILEY. We have had evidence where we have known of women who have got in the habit and who spent up to \$40 a day for this stuff.

Mr. DUMPSON. We have had teen-agers, Senator, whom we know are spending 10 and 15 and I believe one court reported as high as \$30 a day.

Senator WILEY. You are getting somewhere. Do you want to give us an estimate of over a hundred thousand people, youngsters and others, dope addicts in the city of New York?

Mr. DUMPSON. We are now unfortunately at the moment not prepared to give even an estimate.

Senator WILEY. I am talking now in terms of the economic take. You told us about them even getting youngsters, addicts, out peddling and then the next echelon goes to the guy that is at the bar that is getting them. I am trying to get up to the guy that is getting the big take. You get a thousand dollars' worth of heroin and sell it for half

a million. You have got a tremendous take out of this New York area.

I would like to know the guys that are really getting the big takes that are depleting the youth of this country, that are making it so they can't even get into the draft. It would be worth while to know, based upon some judgment, how much is involved—probably millions and millions of dollars is taken because of this vast population.

All right. Now, if that is so, what about the government in New York? You spoke of people standing outside of schools. Is there no responsibility anywhere? Isn't there somebody with some responsible sense that recognizes the tremendous threat to the very life of the Nation in this thing?

Mr. DUMPSON. I think there is, Senator, and in New York the police department, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Narcotics agents and our State health narcotic unit have been doing, I would say, almost a herculean job tracking down a number of these sellers of dope to our teen-age group.

The arrest figures in themselves indicate the phenomenal rapidity with which some of these people have been apprehended. We have strengthened our law and in the sentencing our mandatory minimum is really applicable to them. That is our big job ahead of them, to get further into what I consider a major business, the dope racket is a major business. These are people who are in it, pushing as you would push any legitimate business.

Senator WILEY. Because of the great take and great profit.

Mr. DUMPSON. That is right.

Senator WILEY. Well, I haven't any question about the arrests, but this heroin has got to come from some place. It has to come through somebody. It has to be distributed down to the point where this guy can recognize he has got a youngster hooked. Now that fellow doing that peddling gets it from someone higher up, and that fellow gets it from somebody else.

Probably when you get up here, you get to some bigshots running into millions and millions, violating the laws of the Nation, the laws of the State, and the laws of God and humanity. Let's get him. Let's get this gang. There must be a tremendous opportunity for a great take.

Mr. DUMPSON. We feel, Senator, that that is the first port of call on the part of both the Federal Government and the State governments. That is, the control of the supply and distribution. We feel that it can't be done solely on a local level. It involves not only the national Government but it involves international cooperation in the sale and distribution of narcotic drugs.

We strongly urge there be increased Federal appropriations to the Federal Bureau so that additional staff may be made available so that the local communities can cooperate with the Federal Bureau in really sealing off the supply, the supply of drugs.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you feel it is imperative that there be cooperation on the four levels—international, national, State, and local?

Mr. DUMPSON. That is extremely important, but we can have all the activities we want to in the law enforcement level on the local scene,

but unless we are cutting off the source of supply from the international level, then all our efforts are really at naught.

SENATOR WILEY. I agree it is imperatively necessary from a policing standpoint that you have those four agencies cooperating, but you have to have more than that. You have to have an aroused public opinion, public opinion that will see to it that public officials go to town in this matter, that they recognize that, and, after all, a public office is a public trust, and they have got a job to do.

There must be in this case, such as we found when Senator Kefauver was chairman, that there were public officials giving protection. You couldn't help it when you get people running around the streets peddling this stuff. They are not dumb. You have told us this picture. Who is getting what is very important.

Public opinion may tend to that. There must be the aroused sentiment of the parents. I can't understand how in a school—and we have had a number of instances—how the school authorities cannot help but be cognizant of this. They should have reported it and should have taken steps.

Certainly there is no bigger responsibility in the world than a school teacher. He is shaping the young rod into a tree here to really go places or not go places.

MR. DUMPSON. I think, Senator, there was reluctance, certainly in New York City and I am afraid in other communities in the country, a reluctance on the part of the adult community to really believe teen-agers were involved in this thing. While some people were saying it was true, the community wasn't willing to face it until recently.

In New York they have faced it, there is an aroused community, and there is public indignation that is insisting that something be done on all levels of the community, and the communities themselves are willing to take responsibility for cooperating. That has come of late.

SENATOR WILEY. We have been talking about saving the residuum of our youth that hasn't been impacted.

What is your suggestion as to those who have already been hooked, the poor devils that are in it? From your large observance, from your knowledge of this situation, of course, as suggested by Senator Kefauver this morning, there is a great responsibility, but I am thinking about this seed corn back here that is still good seed corn that hasn't gone to the dogs through the use of this terrific thing. To me that is our first responsibility. But we do owe a tremendous responsibility because we have been negligent in not sensing this great danger of our youth, and they are entitled to a fair break. If you have anything in that direction, I would like to have it.

MR. DUMPSON. Those who are already—

SENATOR WILEY. Hooked.

MR. DUMPSON. We feel in New York that it is essential that there be adequate treatment facilities, not only as treatment for them but as protection for those who have not yet been touched, because our experience bears out what Dr. Vogel said here this morning, that each addict in himself is a potential infector for those who have not been touched.

You must not only treat those who are addicted, but if you protect the others, you have to treat him also. We want facilities on a local level in New York because we feel that follow-up supervision that

is necessary after hospitalization needs to be coordinated with the facilities, and it should be within the State of New York so that we are pushing for that.

We think also that the educational program is extremely important because we have youngster after youngster who tells us in our agency, "I didn't know. I took this as a lark, and I didn't know that this was going to be something that I would become a slave to." So that we are insisting in our schools that we have a regular educational program, which is already under way.

I think, Senator, also from the preventive level there is one other thing we can do. I think all of our medical men are agreed now that certain types of individuals are more likely to go into drug addiction than others, those who are maladjusted, those who are neurotic, et cetera.

I think we need to further extend our child-welfare services so that we can immunize those youngsters who are in our population against the onslaught of drug addiction, because if we have healthy youngsters, they aren't going to be dragged into this net of drug addiction. It cuts across our whole child-welfare picture.

The CHAIRMAN. We think you and your associates are to be commended for the work you are doing and the intelligent manner in which have performed is very encouraging indeed.

Mr. DUMPSON. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. We will next have a patient, and under conditions similar to that described by Mr. Moser, except I would like to add that in the case of the last patient we permitted pictures of his hands and pictures of his back to be taken, but in this case no pictures or television on the patient of any kind. Thank you.

Will you please stand. In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you will give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

#### TESTIMONY OF ——— ———

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?

Mr. ———. Eighteen years old.

The CHAIRMAN. And from what city do you come?

Mr. ———. Chicago, Ill.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you lived in Chicago?

Mr. ———. All my life.

The CHAIRMAN. I am going to ask you if you will sit up a little closer and talk into the microphone so that we may all hear you without difficulty.

Have you any brothers and sisters?

Mr. ———. I have one sister.

The CHAIRMAN. One sister. And did you live in Chicago with your father and mother?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They are both living?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you used drugs?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. At what age did you begin?

Mr. ———. I started smoking marijuana about the age of 14.

The CHAIRMAN. At the age of 14 you started the use of marijuana. How did you get it?

Mr. ———. I got it, I started from an environment in the neighborhood, I got it through a friend in the neighborhood.

The CHAIRMAN. And how did you know that it was available to you, that you could get it?

Mr. ———. I had heard of persons using it.

The CHAIRMAN. And what persons did you hear using it? Were they persons of your own age or older?

Mr. ———. Persons of my own age.

The CHAIRMAN. And how old were you when you started to use it?

Mr. ———. Marijuana?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. ———. Approximately 14 years old.

The CHAIRMAN. Now were many others of your same age using it, to your knowledge?

Mr. ———. There were a number.

The CHAIRMAN. And how much did it cost you to get it?

Mr. ———. Fifty cents.

The CHAIRMAN. Fifty cents?

Mr. ———. A stick.

The CHAIRMAN. Fifty cents a stick. Fifty cents a "reefer?"

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How many were you using after you got into the habit regularly?

Mr. ———. Wasn't no actual physical dependence.

The CHAIRMAN. No actual physical dependence?

Mr. ———. Not on marijuana, but it did take a certain number to get the desired effect. That would all depend on the quality of the marijuana you might have got.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you find that it was of different qualities?

Mr. ———. Decidedly.

The CHAIRMAN. Decidedly. Have you gone through high school?

Mr. ———. Yes; I have.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you gone to the university?

Mr. ———. I went to the University of Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you attend the University of Illinois?

Mr. ———. Approximately 3 months.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you leave?

Mr. ———. Because of using drugs.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you keep on with your studies and at the same time continue on the use of the drugs?

Mr. ———. It didn't affect my thinking power very much. It was more so the money that I used to go to school and the money to purchase books for my studies, I could not put out because it was going to the use of drugs. That is why I stopped.

The CHAIRMAN. The money you had for books and that which was needed for your expenses at school you diverted for the purchase of drugs?

Mr. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you continue to use marijuana?

Mr. ———. I used marijuana up until I was 16 years old, I think, when I stopped.

The CHAIRMAN. Then what did you do?

Mr. ———. Started sniffing heroin.

The CHAIRMAN. Started sniffing heroin?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you continue that?

Mr. ———. Approximately a month.

The CHAIRMAN. And following the month, what did you do?

Mr. ———. Started shooting it, main-lining.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, shooting it into the veins?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you know of others who were doing the same thing?

Mr. ———. Yes, I knew of others doing the same thing.

The CHAIRMAN. When you were using marijuana, were you attending the school sessions then?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Were others at the school using it?

Mr. ———. There were a number.

The CHAIRMAN. And about what proportion of the students?

Mr. ———. Well, at that time it was a very small proportion. Right now I don't know exactly how much because it is sure to be more with the current wave.

The CHAIRMAN. It did increase from the time you first learned about others using it?

Mr. ———. It increased to a certain extent, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What I am trying to get at is what proportion of the student body, if you know, was using it at the most.

Mr. ———. I couldn't accurately say, but it was quite a dent on the population of the school.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us any approximation at all?

Mr. ———. Thirty-five to 40 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty-five to 40 percent of the student body.

Senator WILEY. Marijuana?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Were these "reefers" being sold at many different places around the school?

Mr. ———. I purchased no "reefers" from anywhere around the school.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there many different people selling it on the street?

Mr. ———. There was quite a few.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it being smoked by you in company with others in groups at any time?

Mr. ———. The only time that I would use marijuana with associates would be more for the financial aspects of the thing where I didn't have enough money to do for myself, but if I could help it, I would smoke it alone and go so far as to shun company to smoke it alone.

The CHAIRMAN. Go so far as to shun company in order to smoke it, but when you did not have the "reefers" always, you then went in company with others and smoked it with them? Are we to understand that?

Mr. ———. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. When you started to use heroin, and you say you started sniffing, what quantity did you use? How much?

Mr. ———. The first time?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. ———. Approximately about a third of a capsule.

The CHAIRMAN. A third of a capsule?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you continue using that at that rate and did it increase later?

Mr. ———. I only got the desired effect the first time when I used a third. The second time when I tried to use a third nothing happened.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you use more then?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much more did you use?

Mr. ———. I worked up in 6 weeks in order to get the effect, the original effect I got, I would have to use as much as approximately four capsules.

The CHAIRMAN. Four capsules at one time?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did they cost you?

Mr. ———. A dollar and a half.

The CHAIRMAN. Apiece?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You were using about \$6 at a time?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did that continue and did that increase?

Mr. ———. Well, these \$6 at a time I wasn't using it every day. It was an interval of 3 or 4 days in between. I stopped because the price was so high I had tolerance to the drug, I started using the main line because I figured it would take less to get the effect.

The CHAIRMAN. When you started to main line it, did you use any less?

Mr. ———. Yes; I used less than before.

The CHAIRMAN. Than when you were snorting it?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did that increase then?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the increase follow in much the same manner as the marijuana did and as the sniffing did?

Mr. ———. Well, there was never too much increase in marijuana. The only reason I used more marijuana was to make it last longer. The intensity of the effect never varied with the number of "reefers." But as far as heroin, shooting, it increased, but not as fast as it did snorting it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did your habit increase to in the use of heroin?

Mr. ———. The highest point?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.



Mr. ———. I couldn't actually say, because there was no definite number. I used as much as I could get. Some days I would get hardly none and some days as much as I could get. But never had too much.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the greatest amount that you did get?

Mr. ———. I would say about 25 or 30 capsules of heroin.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty-five or thirty capsules of heroin, and in what time did you use that?

Mr. ———. Just before I was arrested.

The CHAIRMAN. Just before you were arrested. You used that a day?

Mr. ———. That was the highest I used.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did that cost?

Mr. ———. You couldn't exactly break it down as to a dollar and a half apiece, because I was getting it somewhat cheaper just before I came in here, but——

The CHAIRMAN. What was the regular price of it?

Mr. ———. It was supposed to be a dollar and a half.

The CHAIRMAN. A capsule?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Sometimes you got it cheaper when you bought larger quantities?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. When you were buying the heroin, did you get it from different people?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you know where to get it?

Mr. ———. Well, I could look at the person and tell that they used drugs.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you buy it always in the same city?

Mr. ———. In the same city, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But at different neighborhoods?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In going from one neighborhood to the other, how would you know who would be a proper one to approach in order to get it?

Mr. ———. I would tell from his general appearance, people walking up to him, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you buy it with other addicts? Were there other addicts present when you bought it?

Mr. ———. I have bought it with other addicts.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you learn from them where they were getting it?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Was heroin being used by numbers of people in the city?

Mr. ———. I really believe so.

Senator WILEY. What was the answer?

The CHAIRMAN. He has reason to believe so. In any particular section of Chicago do you know that many have been using it?

Mr. ———. It seems more so the adolescent population, it is greater on the South Side, and it seems as though there is more, a worse environment there. I am inclined to think it would be more on the South Side, but I couldn't actually say.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any particular neighborhood that you have reason to believe it is being used in?

Mr. ———. I say they are all about the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what did you do in order to get the money with which to purchase it?

Mr. ———. I have done various things. I have worked, and I have secured money by legitimate means, by borrowing it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then when you were unable to get enough by legitimate means, did you resort to other means?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without going into all the details, did you commit crimes?

Mr. ———. Yes, I have.

The CHAIRMAN. Different forms of crime?

Mr. ———. Yes, various forms of petty thievery, nothing on a grand scale.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether other boys who were in the neighborhood did the same thing?

Mr. ———. I would be inclined to think they would, because there is no alternative. I mean legitimate sources of money run out, and there is only one thing to do, either stop using drugs or procure money any way you can.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the girls?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know it was being used by any number of girls?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And in great quantity?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you know?

Mr. ———. Because I have known girls who were dope addicts.

The CHAIRMAN. You have known girl dope addicts. Always colored or were they white?

Mr. ———. They were white and colored.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you know about the white girls?

Mr. ———. There is no segregation in the use of dope.

The CHAIRMAN. No segregation in the use of dope?

Mr. ———. Not that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean by that that the white girls would be in company with colored boys and would be using it, too?

Mr. ———. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. And what would they do to get the money with which to buy the dope?

Mr. ———. Any form of crime that—anything.

The CHAIRMAN. Did that include prostitution?

Mr. ———. I have heard of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you know of the white girls in the colored neighborhoods?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what age were they?

Mr. ———. I would say they range from 16 up.

The CHAIRMAN. From 16 up?

Mr. ———. Maybe a few 15.

Senator WILEY. Might I interrupt there?

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wiley.

Senator WILEY. Do you mean that these white girls, these girl addicts, of 15, in order to get money would indulge in prostitution with colored men?

Mr. ———. Yes, I guess you could put it that way. It has happened.

Senator WILEY. Do you think the basis of the prostitution was the absolute need for money in order to get the drug?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. From your own experience and from your knowledge of the other youths and the girls, would you say that you and they went into crime after becoming addicted or before becoming addicted?

Mr. ———. After becoming addicted.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it because of their addiction that they turned to crime?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You said when you got the drugs, you frequently got them from peddlers.

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Were there any places in Chicago where you could go where they were selling it on the spot in apartments or rooms?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Were there quite a few of those?

Mr. ———. There was a number.

Mr. MOSER. Were they run by people who were addicts or people who were just peddlers?

Mr. ———. I have been to places where it is both.

Mr. MOSER. Where the owner was both——

Mr. ———. Maybe one place was a user and the next place the owner wasn't.

Mr. MOSER. What was the difference between the two?

Mr. ———. Well, it seemed as though one who wasn't a user, it seemed as though the dope fiend who came up to purchase would leave there as quickly as possible.

Mr. MOSER. If the owner of the place was not a user, then the dope fiend——

Mr. ———. That is what he is.

Mr. MOSER. Had to get out quickly?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. If the owner of the place was a user, he would then stay there and do it; is that right?

Mr. ———. Yes, there is no actual differentiation between the two types of establishment. That is a technical aspect just to try to differentiate them, but there is nothing that stands out.

Mr. MOSER. I believe in a conference I had with you at one time you said there was an area in Chicago that was referred to as Dopeville; is that correct?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What is the nature of that?

Mr. ———. It is just almost like any other place, just for the dope.

Mr. MOSER. It is generally referred to by that description?

Mr. ———. Yes, the whole South Side, in some parts, or as a whole.

Mr. MOSER. Can you tell us what streets?

Mr. ———. I couldn't tell you what streets.

The CHAIRMAN. What do the people do? Just what causes you to refer to it as Dopeville? How do they go about getting it and what do they do in order to satisfy their habit?

Mr. ———. Same as any other person—resort to crime.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you tell us all you know about it.

Senator WILEY. Speak into the microphone, please.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you tell us all you know about it—the people in this particular section which you describe or refer to as Dopeville; what do they do?

Mr. ———. Just the use of dope is prevalent there.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they do to get it? What would their daily routine be?

Mr. ———. Getting out to make money and come back and use the dope, same as any dope addict.

The CHAIRMAN. You say they go out to get the money. Are we to understand by that to get it by illegal means?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And would they have regular employment or would they just go out and pull any job they could to get the money?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What would they do?

Mr. ———. Well, it would be depending on the necessity at the time, whether it was drugs or something for your actual upkeep besides drugs.

The CHAIRMAN. Would they do anything to get the money?

Mr. ———. Just about.

The CHAIRMAN. And then come back. Where would they get the drugs then?

Mr. ———. I guess they would get the drugs from a peddler somewhere near their home or maybe away.

The CHAIRMAN. The peddlers that you knew—were they addicts, too? Were some of them or many of them or were they nonusers of the narcotics themselves?

Mr. ———. About all I can think of now were addicts.

The CHAIRMAN. Were both addicts and peddlers?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You told me, I believe, that you started sniffing or snorting.

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you think you would become addicted by snorting?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. You thought you would not be?

Mr. ———. I wasn't aware that you could get a habit from snorting dope.

Mr. MOSER. You were told that you could not?

Mr. ———. I was told I couldn't get a habit. You might get some sort of dependence, possibly a year or two after continual use, but as far as anything in the very near future, nothing at all, because it didn't enter directly into your blood stream.

Mr. MOSER. You knew you could get hooked by using it in the vein?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You started nevertheless? Why did you start?

Mr. ———. Because from snorting heroin, it took too much, and I figured it would be easier financially.

Mr. MOSER. You really were hooked on snorting?

Mr. ———. No, I just appreciated the feeling.

Mr. MOSER. But in order to save money you had to turn to mainlining; is that correct?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Senator WILEY. How old are you?

Mr. ———. Eighteen.

Senator WILEY. You acknowledged before you went into this institution that you were hooked?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. If you didn't get the dope you suffered tremendously?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. All right. Now, then, if you had known before you started in this damnable habit that you would have to go through what you have gone through, would you have started it?

Mr. ———. If I knew what I know now I never would have started it.

Senator WILEY. Why?

Mr. ———. Because now I know exactly what it is. I have had the experience of it. No one can actually visualize what a dope habit is until they go through one. You just can't picture it because it isn't anything that can be pictured. It is something that you must feel, and when you feel it, then you know.

Senator WILEY. All right. I think you said you thought about 40 percent of the people in this institution where you were indulged in marijuana; is that right?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. You have gone through this thing. How do you think that thing should be handled to stop it?

Mr. ———. Well, it seems as though there should be some kind of a consultation that a teen-ager coming up can go to and someone to refer to when he has problems. It seems now that the majority of fellows and girls coming up they seem to be neglected somewhat by their parents' general affection.

I think if they had some kind of institution—not institution—but some kind of recreational outlet in the large cities where one could turn to for deviation from the same monotonous things that go on, I don't think there would be that much use of dope.

And then recently it seems too much time is given out to persons convicted of dope crimes and of using or peddling dope. It seems like it is awfully unfair because a dope addict in a sense is not actually responsible for what he does. Yet he is treated the same. He is the same, but there is something off; otherwise he wouldn't be using it. But yet and still no court seems to take that into consideration and deal with him as if he is an actual handicapped individual.

I know I would never have done any kind of wrong if I hadn't been using drugs. If I was in some important position, working somewhere, and even went so far as to procure drugs, I committed some act of treason, well, I would be subject to the same penalty that a person that is sane and in their right mind would be, though I don't think I would be actually responsible because when committing the crime I would have no intention of committing treason against my country, but it is just I am looking into the short future, that I must have drugs.

I think that if judges and courts would take that a little bit into consideration and not be so hard in dealing out the time, it would help a lot, plus the recreational outlets and outgoing clinics that they have planned on, that I have read in the papers about.

If they put those into effect, I believe it would help.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the experience of other teen-agers is similar to yours and that they would not have embarked on a life of crime if it hadn't been for drugs?

Mr. ———. Yes, it has to be.

The CHAIRMAN. You said that you felt you would not have started on crime if it hadn't been for your desire for drugs.

Mr. ———. I know I wouldn't have started on crime.

The CHAIRMAN. You know you wouldn't?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that same thing applies to the other boys and girls that you have described as resorting to different crimes and immorality in order to get the money?

Mr. ———. Yes, not those many people would have a criminal influence. There must be something behind it.

Senator WILEY. I understood your reply to me was that you felt that the court, when there was a question of meting out punishing for crime, should recognize this poor devil who is a drug addict is different from the guy who under normal conditions commits crime. Is that what you mean?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. All right. My question went further than that. My question goes as to your suggestions as to how best to handle not the crime, but the dope. How to handle the guy that is peddling dope. How to handle the guy above him.

What suggestions have you got? Because you have gone through this situation. What suggestion have you got that would protect the youngsters of tomorrow, the youngsters that haven't gotten into this mess? You have said, among other things, that there should be counselors, there should be an opportunity for them to talk to someone. Have you any other suggestions?

Mr. ———. All I could do is cast slight opinions on what little I have went through drug addiction. I am glad I didn't get that far. As far as actual dope addiction, I haven't scratched the surface. It is such a thing that there is nothing I could say in any way that could help you in any way to solve the problem of dope addiction before it actually starts. It takes someone who knows more than I do.

Senator WILEY. Did the police officials wink at what was going on? Did the school authorities wink at it and overlook it?

My God, if there were 40 percent of them in the school doing this thing, they couldn't help but know it.

Mr. ———. It is possible that they could have known it.

Senator WILEY. What?

Mr. ———. It is possible they could have known it. I don't know if they did.

Senator WILEY. My question is: Did they just pass it by and say it was none of their business?

Mr. ———. I don't think they just passed it by.

Senator WILEY. Do you think any of the police officials got any take from the dope peddlers who were walking the streets and getting rid of it?

Mr. ———. Not that I know of.

Senator WILEY. You don't know of it. O. K.

The CHAIRMAN. In the different things you did in order to get the money, did you resort to different kinds of crimes? I don't want to go into the details of it or to heap that upon you, but I want to find out whether you specialized in any one thing or whether you resorted to different forms of crime.

Mr. ———. Different forms.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you steal at home?

Mr. ———. Yes, I have done that.

The CHAIRMAN. Shoplifting?

Mr. ———. I have done that.

The CHAIRMAN. Pocket picking?

Mr. ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other forms? Burglary?

Mr. ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Stealing from the streets, on the streets?

Mr. ———. Stealing on the street?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, from picking up from machines or anything of the kind.

Mr. ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. How about taking from the mails?

Mr. ———. That is what I am serving time for now.

The CHAIRMAN. You did that, too. All right. Thank you.

Next is Dr. Higgins. Raise your right hand, please.

In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear the testimony you will give in this hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth?

Mrs. HIGGINS. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Might I ask you, Mrs. Higgins, at the outset if you will be good enough to keep your voice up and talk distinctly throughout the time you are on the stand.

#### TESTIMONY OF LOIS HIGGINS, CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU, CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Higgins, what is your full name, please?

Mrs. HIGGINS. Lois Higgins.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you from?

Mrs. HIGGINS. The Crime Prevention Bureau, Chicago, Ill., 160 North LaSalle.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. For how long have you been connected there?

Mrs. HIGGINS. I have been with the Crime Prevention Bureau since it began in September of 1949, and I became director in 1950.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Have you given special attention during the period of your work to the matter of narcotics, their distribution and use?

Mrs. HIGGINS. You mean since the inception of the Crime Prevention Bureau?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. HIGGINS. You see, I have been a policewoman for almost 14 years.

The CHAIRMAN. I was going to ask you that next.

Mrs. HIGGINS. Yes. When the Crime Prevention Bureau came into existence in September 1949 this was one of the first problems to which we turned our attention.

Before I go further, I wonder if I might explain that we are not one agency alone, but that we are a cooperative, coordinated group of 10 law-enforcement agencies of city, county, State, and United States District Attorney's Office representatives, as well as the city board of education and the country board of education. So we are a composite group.

The CHAIRMAN. That is interesting. How long have you been engaged in this work?

Mrs. HIGGINS. I have been a policewoman almost 14 years. It will be 14 years in September. Prior to that I was juvenile court probation officer of Cook County. I was also counselor in the court of domestic relations for 2 years, handling unmarried mothers, the matter of contributing to the delinquency of children, and nonsupport of wives and children. I also lecture in criminology at Illinois University.

Mr. MOSER. When did you turn to the subject of narcotics?

Mrs. HIGGINS. In the Crime Prevention Bureau, you mean?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

Mrs. HIGGINS. In October 1949, the very first meeting of the Crime Prevention Council was called to order by the chairman, John Boyle. At that time we recognized it was not only a matter for law enforcement, but it also concerned medical and other authorities. So a meeting was held, and at this meeting Dr. Ander C. Ivey was elected chairman of the physicians group. He immediately began a survey of the problem as it was in the city of Chicago and made certain recommendations. A copy of his monograph may be found in the records I will submit to you all.

Mr. MOSER. Will you give us some of the details you have proposed with regard to statistics on the growth of the narcotics traffic in Chicago.

Mrs. HIGGINS. I have a graph here which I have entitled "The Mounting Menace of Narcotics"; and you will see that in 1948 we had 136 under 21, 602 over 21, or a total of 738.

In 1949 there were 203 under 21, 1,927 over 21, or a total of 2,230.

In 1950 we had a total number of 4,437 arrests made by the city police, and out of that group 1,017 were 21 years or over. Rather, that is under 21.



So far in 1951 there have been 989 under 21 years of age, or on a projected figure this would show 180 percent increase in arrests involving those under 21 for the year of 1951.

Senator WILEY. Arrested for what?

Mrs. HIGGINS. Arrested for narcotic-law violations or when found to be addicts, were arrested. If they were arrested for shoplifting, larceny, prostitution, robbery, burglary, since November 22, 1949—I am sorry, November 22, 1950—if they were arrested on any other charge, they would be processed through our Narcotics Bureau.

Mr. MOSER. That last column is only 6 months, isn't it?

Mrs. HIGGINS. Yes; this represents a 6-month period.

Mr. MOSER. For 1951.

Mrs. HIGGINS. It was compared to this for 1 year.

The CHAIRMAN. It is almost as much in the first 6 months of 1951 as it was in the entire year of 1950.

Mrs. HIGGINS. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Now, have you got another chart there?

Mrs. HIGGINS. Now, then, juveniles—

Senator WILEY. I would like to ask a question about that chart, because charts are sometimes like figures. That indicates only those that have been arrested?

Mrs. HIGGINS. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. Does it differentiate between those that are arrested for the use of heroin, cocaine, or marijuana, or what do you mean, arrested for what?

Mrs. HIGGINS. Narcotic-law violations, but in answer to that, perhaps you would like to have the break-down on the number that were arrested for heroin, marijuana—is that what you want, sir?

Senator WILEY. Yes.

Mrs. HIGGINS. Since November 22 when we reorganized the Narcotic Bureau to keep very adequate records—this is a copy of the history sheet—we have a total of 693 for the sale or possession of narcotics. Sixty percent of that, or 462 cases, represented sale or possession of heroin. Thirty percent, or 199 cases, represented sale or possession of marijuana. The remaining 10 percent would be distributed among the other drugs.

Senator WILEY. You see, you have made the point very clear. It is the sale or possession.

Mrs. HIGGINS. Yes.

Senator WILEY. It is not the question of those who are addicts involved.

Mrs. HIGGINS. Not necessarily.

Senator WILEY. No. It is that you are simply taking those who have violated the law in relation to possession or sale.

Mrs. HIGGINS. Yes; because addiction in itself is not an offense.

Senator WILEY. I suppose you have other charts.

Mrs. HIGGINS. Just the one which will show narcotic addiction among juveniles. This graph shows that in 1949 we had 34 juveniles brought in by the juvenile bureau of the police department, boys under 17 and girls under 18. In 1950 it jumped to 106. In 1951 so far we have 36 cases. I think that shows an improvement.

Senator WILEY. Addiction for what?

Mrs. HIGGINS. Addiction for any of these drugs about which we have spoken, because boys and girls only come to the attention of the authorities when they have committed some offense, which would bring them to the attention of the authorities, because addiction in itself is not an offense.

Senator WILEY. That again is a differentiation that I think is important, because here you have a boy that just got through testifying from Chicago that 40 percent of the school group—I suppose there were several thousand people in that high school—were using marijuana. This means that only this group that has probably as a result of the use of drugs committed certain crimes; that is what they were arrested for.

Mrs. HIGGINS. Of course, in juveniles we don't call them crimes, but they come to the attention of the authorities.

Senator WILEY. Violations.

Mrs. HIGGINS. Violations. The juvenile court of Cook County, which is now called the family court, had 93 boys and girls before the judge in the year 1950. The youngest was a 12-year-old girl who confessed to acts of prostitution in order to get supplies of dope. Sixty percent were between 15 and 16, and the remaining group would be boys under 17 and girls under 18. Again the only reason they came to the attention of the court was they had been brought in for other reasons.

Senator WILEY. What is your group doing? You say you are sort of a clearinghouse for a bunch of groups. What is it doing to stop the peddling and stop the inoculation of our youngsters in Chicago by this disease germ, as the doctor calls it.

Mrs. HIGGINS. I think we have tried to attack it on a very scientific and serious basis. We have improved our law enforcement so that the narcotic bureau of the Chicago Police Department now supplies a total of 47 men who work specifically on narcotics.

Through the efforts of the crime prevention council, the chief justice of the municipal court of Chicago has created the first narcotics court, a specialized court, in the world to hear the cases of narcotic addicts.

Senator WILEY. When was that done?

Mrs. HIGGINS. April 2, 1951. We had had a demonstration project in the women's court for 4 months prior to that in order to determine whether a specialized court would be necessary and could serve a purpose, but at that time the boys' cases, 17 to 21, were still heard in the boys' court, because that supersedes the other socialized court, and the jury cases would still go to the criminal court.

After 4 months, the chief justice said that the specialized court seemed to be desirable. Judge Gorman presides. We have special prosecutors from the assistant State's attorney for Cook County and the corporation counsel of the city of Chicago.

In addition to that, the board of health has appointed a psychiatrist full time to work in that court. There is a social worker on hand, a policewoman from the crime prevention bureau is there to keep records, and an observer is there from our crime prevention bureau.

We are currently working on a spot map of the city of Chicago to show where the greatest amount of peddlers and addicts can be located.

Then we approve legislation for the State of Illinois. For a whole year the crime prevention bureau—and it is composed of both major

political parties, the Republicans and the Democrats—for one solid year—

Senator WILEY. You let a Republican in out there?

Mrs. HIGGINS. Yes, Senator, gladly. The president of our county board is a Republican. On this one question—I don't know how many others—but in the question of crime prevention and delinquency control and narcotics there is no difference. We are all working together on this. Everybody agrees this is a wonderful program, an emergency program, and we are all in it wholeheartedly and will continue to do it.

Getting back to legislation, we wrote to the chairmen of both county central committees of the Republican and the Democratic Parties asking that they submit names of senators and representatives in the State legislature to serve on the committee, not only of narcotics, but sexual offenders and indiscriminate use of firearms; so that for a whole year prior of the opening of the State legislature in 1951 they could work on these bills.

We asked the wardens of the county jail and State penitentiary, the judges who sit in the courts, police officers, the police commissioner, the State's attorney, to tell us what is wrong with the law as it is, how can we get it improved, please give us some idea.

I am happy to tell you on May 3, house bill 544, which was passed with an emergency clause and requires more votes, was signed by His Excellency Governor Stevenson, of Illinois, and became effective immediately and is being used each day in the narcotics court.

Mr. MOSER. May I interrupt? Do you mind?

Mrs. HIGGINS. Not at all.

Mr. MOSER. I wish you would tell us where your department thinks the drugs come from into Chicago. Will you tell me briefly.

Mrs. HIGGINS. I asked that question of the police commissioner and several other people. It is the consensus of the law-enforcement groups that it comes from all directions, from Mexico, as Senator Wiley said before.

Mr. MOSER. That is marijuana?

Mrs. HIGGINS. That is marijuana and also other drugs. New Orleans, the two coasts, east and west. Not too long ago our officers picked up a man and woman in whose car was a suitcase full of marijuana. They were on their way in from Mexico.

Mr. MOSER. What seemed to be the chief outlets within the city?

Mrs. HIGGINS. Within the city we seem to think that the chief outlets are in the area between Twelfth Street and Sixty-seventh Street and between Ashland Avenue and the lake.

Mr. MOSER. Have you ever heard the phrase "Dopeville" used out there?

Mrs. HIGGINS. Yes; I have heard that expression used—Dopeville, Doptown, the Jungle, Junkies' Paradise, that Mr. Dumpson mentioned. There are any number of terms used.

Mr. MOSER. Is that area limited to pretty much low-grade housing?

Mrs. HIGGINS. That is one of the factors involved, I think, low-grade houses, low economic circumstances, but I think you cannot negate the idea of personal responsibility, too.

Mr. MOSER. One last question. The net effect of your activity out there is to concentrate the group of law-enforcement people on the subject of narcotics and bring it all into one place where it can be controlled?

Mrs. HIGGINS. That is one of the functions, but we are engaged in crime prevention in all activities. We have been concentrating our major effort on narcotics, but that is just one portion of our work.

Mr. MOSER. You have been concentrating on narcotics in view of this epidemic with the teen-agers?

Mrs. HIGGINS. That is right. We have had an educational program in the high schools for the past 20 months, the first one addressed by the Governor, the next by the mayor. We have felt the only way to get respect for law enforcement is to try to get respect for the people trying to enforce the law.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an aroused citizenery as a result of your fine efforts.

Mrs. HIGGINS. We certainly have every one in the city, county, and State, insofar as law enforcement is concerned, working 100 percent. This is the first time that ever was done. There is no organization like ours in this country or in any other country, and we have had representatives from 12 countries who came to us in the United Nations up there and said, "Is it true that law-enforcement authorities can work together instead of at cross-purposes?"

At this time I would like to tell you that was the idea of a man who has been a crime reporter for 32 years from that great Dougherty family of writers, and to see him motivating these people day after day and working on crime prevention is something quite wonderful.

We of Chicago and the whole State of Illinois should appreciate it.

The CHAIRMAN. At this time we will have to take a recess for 1 hour.

(Whereupon, at 12:50 p. m., a recess was taken until 2 p. m. of the same day.)

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing will please come to order.

Dr. Isbell.

Mr. MOSER. We want Dr. Isbell first.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you give shall be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth?

Dr. ISBELL. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Your full name, please.

**TESTIMONY OF DR. HARRIS ISBELL, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH,  
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL, LEXINGTON,  
KY.**

Dr. ISBELL. My name is Dr. Harris Isbell.

The CHAIRMAN. I-s-b-e-l-l?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Dr. Isbell, what is your position?

Dr. ISBELL. I am director of research at the United States Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington, Ky.

The CHAIRMAN. For what period of time have you been there?

Dr. ISBELL. Seven years.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been engaged in this work altogether?

Dr. ISBELL. At another time I was there for a period of a year. It makes a total of eight.

The CHAIRMAN. Eight years.

Now, Doctor, would you be good enough, please to keep your voice up and speak distinctly and loudly.

Dr. ISBELL. I will try, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, sir, indeed.

Mr. Moser?

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Isbell, we would like to have you, if you will, tell us of the various narcotic drugs with which we are concerned here, telling us their nature and their bad effects, and anything else that you think would be of interest from a technical viewpoint.

Dr. ISBELL. The drugs with which we are concerned can be, for descriptive purposes, divided into two classes, the stimulants and the depressants.

The stimulants are drugs which tend to keep people awake, to make them nervous and more irritable. This particular class of drugs includes cocaine, the drug known as benzedrene or amphetamine, the drug known as dexedrine, and drug known as mescaline.

The CHAIRMAN. Just be a little slower so that we can all get it.

Dr. ISBELL. The other great class of drugs are depressants, which we can divide roughly into two subgroups: First, the pain-relieving drugs, which are known as analgesics. These drugs include morphine and all allied compounds, such as heroin, dilaudid, codeine, pantapon, and so on, and the synthetic analgesic drugs which chemically are not related to morphine. These drugs are essentially a drug known as demerol, and another drug known as methodane.

Mr. MOSER. And the synthetic drugs are all habit-forming, are they not?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes, sir. They all have properties similar to those of morphine, both with respect to pain relief, and to their addictive properties. Even though they are chemically not related to morphine, they still have those properties.

The other subgroup in the depressant drugs are what we might call sedatives or hypnotic drugs. These are drugs that tend to decrease nervousness or to induce sleep. There are a variety of these particular drugs, the most important of which are the barbiturate drugs. It is also pronounced *barbitum'rate*.

The other drugs in the group besides the barbiturates are chloryl-hydrate, or a Mickey Finn; the drug known as faraldehyde; a group of drugs known as the sulfonal group; the bromides, and also they include for descriptive purposes marijuana, among the depressant drugs, because it does induce drowsiness and sometimes sleep.

Now, in the stimulant drugs, the most important drug of all, from the point of view of addiction—and I am speaking here of addiction as a compulsive use of the drug to such an extent that the person has to use it—cocaine is the most important of the stimulants in this respect.

Now, cocaine is a very old drug, and in South America the Indians use it in the form of a leaf, which they chew together with lime. They

do this for a variety of reasons, one of them to enable them to work at high altitudes to carry loads, without incurring severe fatigue; but a great many of the Indians become habituated to cocaine—the cocoa leaf rather—and chew it continuously in large amounts, with great resulting physical deterioration.

In the United States the pattern of use of cocaine is different. In this country it is taken either as a sniff—"snorted" is the term the addicts use—or more often it is taken by injection, particularly by intravenous injection.

Now, cocaine, when injected intravenously, produces a very intense and ecstatic sensation, which the addicts themselves find very difficult to describe. It induces a sense of superiority of—

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Isbell, do you mind if I interrupt you to ask you something else about that?

Dr. ISBELL. No.

Mr. MOSER. With regard to marijuana, it is my understanding that it causes a sort of temporary insanity.

Dr. ISBELL. I will speak of that in a moment when I am on marijuana. But it is true that in certain predisposed individuals marijuana will produce a toxic psychosis; the individual becomes temporarily insane, that is perfectly true.

Mr. MOSER. I see. Sometimes they do not remember what has been done?

Dr. ISBELL. That is perfectly true also. We were speaking of cocaine—

Mr. MOSER. We would rather direct our attention to marijuana and heroin, principally.

Dr. ISBELL. Marijuana and heroin?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

Dr. ISBELL. I might very briefly say that if the individual takes a sufficient amount of cocaine he also becomes temporarily insane; sees things that are not there; has delusions that people are watching him and persecuting him, and he may assault and injure people who are perfectly innocent of these things.

Mr. MOSER. And he might sometimes not know that he has done these things?

Dr. ISBELL. Quite true.

Mr. MOSER. So that it is temporary insanity?

Dr. ISBELL. One other point that is important about cocaine with reference to heroin and morphine, and that is that in order to prevent the appearance of this toxic psychosis, the addicts antidote the use of cocaine with heroin. Now heroin and cocaine are very good antidotes with each other, so that the addict is using cocaine, and he will necessarily use a great deal more heroin.

Mr. MOSER. But in either case he will become hooked very readily?

Dr. ISBELL. If he uses cocaine alone, he does not become hooked in the physical sense. He can stop it without suffering any physical symptoms. He will, of course, miss the kick of the cocaine, but he will not become ill as a result of discontinuing cocaine.

Mr. MOSER. With regard to heroin, will you tell us some of the effects upon the individual from the point of view of his psychosis and his personality and what effect it has on his life?

DR. ISBELL. Well, I am not quite clear what you mean by "psychosis"; but heroin in this country is taken, as we heard, usually in the beginning as a snuff, sniff, or snorting; finally it is injected, usually intravenously.

Now, in the individual who is not accustomed or who is not tolerant to taking heroin, the drug, when injected intravenously, induces a sudden dizziness, feeling of floating, light-headednesses, somewhat comparable to the immediate effects of alcohol.

The sensation is rather transient, passes away, and may be succeeded for a short time by an increase in activity; following the increase in activity, the heroin produces a sensation of sleepiness, lassitude, and the feeling of peace.

Now, in association with this, the drug is very likely to make the individual quite ill, provided he is not tolerant; he becomes nauseated, he vomits, and he feels itchy, and will have to scratch, and there are a number of other very undesirable effects.

MR. MOSER. How long does it take an individual to become hooked on heroin?

DR. ISBELL. It all depends, of course, on how frequently he used the drug in the beginning. If he used the drug daily, then he could become dependent on the drug in less than 30 days, if he really used it every day or several times a day.

MR. MOSER. How does he know when he is hooked?

DR. ISBELL. He finds that he wakes up in the morning and his eyes are running, his bones are aching, and he is nauseated, and his appetite is gone, and he is intensely nervous.

MR. MOSER. That is what he calls being sick?

DR. ISBELL. That is what he calls being sick, and a dose of heroin abolishes it.

MR. MOSER. And the only way to keep from being sick from then on is to have heroin?

DR. ISBELL. That is right.

MR. MOSER. What other effects does it have on his system, generally? What effect does it have on the sex urge, for example?

DR. ISBELL. The sex urge is greatly decreased during addiction to any type of opiate. Now, it is, of course, paradoxical that women who become addicts may engage in prostitution to support their habits.

MR. MOSER. But they do that only to get the money?

DR. ISBELL. They do that only to get the money.

MR. MOSER. Yes.

Now, tell us about the barbiturates, sleeping pills.

DR. ISBELL. The barbiturates, or sleeping pills, are drugs that are used to induce drowsiness. The effects are extremely similar to those of alcohol taken in very large doses. They induce motor incoordination; an individual staggers around.

MR. MOSER. Are they habit-forming?

DR. ISBELL. Yes; they are in both sexes; both individuals become emotionally dependent on them.

He has to have them to get the sleep, and finally he becomes physically dependent on them, and if he doesn't get them he becomes quite ill.

Mr. MOSER. And that illness is quite similar to the type of illness they have with the others?

Dr. ISBELL. No; it is quite different. An individual who is taking large amounts of sleeping pills—I would like to say here that he really has to take a lot. It is not a matter of taking one or two a night; it is a matter of taking eight or more per day. It is quite a large dosage to go into the thing that I am about to describe; but, if he has been taking those large amounts and does not get the sleeping pills, the first thing is he becomes intensely nervous and apprehensive and frightened. Finally he develops twitching and jerking of his arms and legs, and then suddenly he has a convulsion.

Then, later on in many cases he will become temporarily insane, a psychotic; and see and hear things that are not there, and have very disturbing and painful hallucinations.

Mr. MOSER. Now tell us where heroin comes from.

Dr. ISBELL. Heroin is a chemical derivative of morphine. It is prepared by treating morphine with a compound known as acetyl chloride; in other words, you have just added a couple of molecules of acetic acid to the morphine. The drug is not produced in the United States at all.

Mr. MOSER. It is forbidden; is it not?

Dr. ISBELL. It is forbidden.

Mr. MOSER. It is forbidden to process it here?

Dr. ISBELL. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. For any purpose, medical or otherwise.

Dr. ISBELL. It is permissible to obtain it for scientific experiments; that is one exception to that rule.

Mr. MOSER. That is all.

Dr. ISBELL. That is all that I know of.

Mr. MOSER. What country is it manufactured in the most?

Dr. ISBELL. It is manufactured in Italy and in France, and in some of the Balkan countries and, I believe, in Turkey.

Mr. MOSER. Can you tell us how much is manufactured in Italy, for example, as compared with how much is needed there?

Dr. ISBELL. There has been at least a tremendous overproduction of heroin in Italy. I think their production has amounted to at least 150 to 200 kilos a year, whereas their medical needs are certainly no more than 50 kilos, probably less than 50.

Mr. MOSER. Well, that is three or four times what they need then?

Dr. ISBELL. At least that.

Mr. MOSER. And the rest goes out someplace?

Dr. ISBELL. It goes out somewhere; I don't know where.

Mr. MOSER. And you think some is manufactured illegally in Turkey; is that correct?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes. And, perhaps, in other countries. I think that Mr. Anslinger could give you more information than I can.

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

Are there often deaths caused by overdosages of these drugs?

Dr. ISBELL. Yes; particularly if the individual has been getting drugs that are greatly adulterated, say, 5 percent heroin and through some circumstances he gets hold of heroin which is almost pure. He will estimate his dose on the basis of the adulterated drug to which he is accustomed, and he takes too much, and will die.



MR. MOSER. Sometimes they are killed by adulteration, I suppose, that is poisonous, that is in the drug; is that correct?

DR. ISBELL. I could not give you anything except hearsay, but it is said that that occurs.

MR. MOSER. Do you find that this rule that we heard expressed that one addict makes another is correct; that is, it makes five more, perhaps?

DR. ISBELL. No question that addiction spreads from person to person by contact and association with addicts.

MR. MOSER. You would say that it is a contagious disease then?

DR. ISBELL. It spreads in a similar fashion through contacts.

MR. MOSER. Do you find that where one person has it that other members of his family will become addicted?

DR. ISBELL. That pattern is very frequently seen. I have known a number of patients whose families were addicted; in fact, I have known one in which every member of a family was addicted.

MR. MOSER. The whole family? How many members?

DR. ISBELL. There were, I believe, five; father, mother, one daughter, and two brothers.

MR. MOSER. Now, at Lexington you treat these addicts and try to cure them. How long does it take before you feel that they are free to go back to society, the minimum time?

DR. ISBELL. The minimum time we think is at least 4½ months before they are all ready to go out.

MR. MOSER. In a lot of institutions we understand, especially private cure institutions, they keep them there just until they are not using the drug any more. What do you think about that?

DR. ISBELL. That is just a waste of time and money because it requires even from the physical point of view—because from the physical point of view it requires 2 or 3 months to recover from addiction of heroin.

MR. MOSER. We have had testimony from some addicts who say that they have gone to private institutions and paid from \$300 to \$400 a week for the cure, and they just get reduced down so that they are not using the drugs. What do you think of that kind of approach?

DR. ISBELL. Well, it is a very poor approach. It would not be at all satisfactory from the treatment point of view unless one can keep these patients for a sufficient length of time to attempt to carry out some sort of rehabilitating program. If you do not do that, you are not going to get anywhere.

MR. MOSER. Besides overcoming the physical dependency, what else has to be done with the patient?

DR. ISBELL. The patient has to reorient all of his habits and his thinking. He has to learn to eat, work, and sleep without resorting to the crutch of drugs. He must attempt, if possible, to find reasons, if they exist—any particular reason exists—why he does use drugs in the beginning, and get rid of that cause for taking drugs. I am thinking largely of the psychoneurotic individuals in saying this.

MR. MOSER. Well, in other words, it requires a psychological adjustment as well as a physical adjustment; is that correct?

DR. ISBELL. That is right; it requires both types of adjustment, and the psychological adjustment is the most difficult to make.

MR. MOSER. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wiley, any questions?

Senator WILEY. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, we are very much obliged to you indeed, sir.

Dr. ISBELL. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Deimel? In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear the testimony you give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. DEIMAL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Deimal, I think we can, in accordance with your wishes, abbreviate this somewhat.

First of all, will you give us your full name and address?

### TESTIMONY OF CHARLES J. DEIMEL, DETROIT, MICH.

Mr. DEIMAL. My name is Charles J. Deimal; 1994 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

The CHAIRMAN. Just talk a little slower and into the microphone. Your name is Charles J.—

Mr. DEIMAL. Deimal—D-e-i-m-e-l.

The CHAIRMAN. D-e-i-m-e-l?

Mr. DEIMAL. That is right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And your address?

Mr. DEIMAL. 1994 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Deimal, I think you have been appointed and have served as the foreman of a grand jury in Detroit?

Mr. DEIMAL. I have, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For what period?

Mr. DEIMAL. Well, from January 3, and we are still sitting, but we finished up on the narcotics on March 14.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. During your term of service, special attention was given to the study of narcotics—was it?—and a report rendered by the grand jury?

Mr. DEIMAL. Yes, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like very much to have that report incorporated in our record, so that we can have the use of it, and it would be available for our reference and use. Would you kindly present it?

Mr. DEIMAL. This report is certified by the clerk's office in Detroit.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Deimal, I think that will suffice then for the time being.

Mr. DEIMAL. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you ever so much.

(The report of the Federal grand jury at Detroit, Mich., was marked "Exhibit 1" and is on file with the committee.)

The CHAIRMAN. Our next witness is Mr. Darby.

Will you kindly be sworn? In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. DARBY. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your name is G. B. Darby?

## TESTIMONY OF G. B. DARBY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. DARBY. G. B. Darby.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Darby. You are of the South Side Community Center?

Mr. DARBY. I am of the South Side Community Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee of—

Mr. DARBY. Of Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. Of Chicago?

Mr. DARBY. Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DARBY. And also associate director of the Chicago area project, and a member of the staff of the Institute for Juvenile Research.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. DARBY. Sociology department.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. Darby, have you and your associates engaged in this important work rendered a report and submitted recommendations in connection with the narcotics problem?

Mr. DARBY. Yes, we have.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you produce that set of recommendations?

Mr. DARBY. I don't have this report all thrown together, because it was at a late hour yesterday that I knew I was coming here.

The CHAIRMAN. I see.

Mr. DARBY. And if you will bear with me just a moment or so, I will be most happy to give you some of the structure of the organization and some of the things that have grown out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir. Well, what we have is a descriptive statement as to the organization, and we were anxious to get reduced to written form the recommendations.

Mr. DARBY. The recommendations that we arrived at as the first objectives of a citizens group was to stimulate and arouse and activate citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. First of all, may I ask you, are they in written form?

Mr. DARBY. Yes, this is in written form.

The CHAIRMAN. What I was going to ask you was if you would be good enough to file it with us so that we could have the entire set of recommendations included in the record.

Mr. DARBY. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. With that, Mr. Darby, we can excuse you now for the time being.

In addition to the recommendations, was there any further report made to the court in Chicago or any other statement submitted by you?

Mr. DARBY. Yes. There have been a number of statements that have been made not only to the court but to the Governor of the State, and there have been radio programs.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Senator Wiley asked certain questions today in regard to just what the possible remedy is. Will you give us just the benefit of your knowledge and views on that, please?

Mr. DARBY. Well, we believe that this problem can be best treated at the base. We have faith in our belief that the American citizen and the home, if activated to a point of an understanding of its re-

sponsibilities, that it can deal with the problem of the use of narcotics in America.

We have drawn into this picture the institutions that serve our community in an expressional way, and particularly have we drawn in the youth of the community, because it is the youth of the community in our high schools who were victimized by the persons from outside of the community who came into the community and used the playgrounds as contacts for the sale of dope.

We involved these youngsters in a letter-writing contest about how and why we must get rid of dope. I have one or two of those letters here that I would like to read.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, we are going to ask you to have those made available.

Mr. DARBY. Or I will submit it to you and give you the benefit of the thinking of the youth.

The CHAIRMAN. Very good. We are going to ask you to suspend so that for the time being you can let us have those letters, and you may submit them to the reporter, if you please.

Mr. DARBY. Then we have drawn into the picture the persons in the community to the tune of about 4,000 volunteer people and have used the office of the South Side Community Committee, which is a peoples organization, and a unit of this Chicago project, as an informational center so that persons in the community might turn to a place where their fears could be allayed, and where they could be directed to the proper places to send their children for information pertaining to treatment.

The CHAIRMAN. Good. I think that will suffice for the time being. We certainly are obliged to you. If you will, please leave those data.

(The document entitled "The Proposed 'Dope Must Go' Program of the Southside Community Committee" was marked "Exhibit 2" and is on file with the committee.)

(The document entitled "'Dope Must Go' Report" was marked "Exhibit 2" and is on file with the committee.)

The CHAIRMAN. The next witness we have is a patient at the Lexington Hospital, and we would remind all that the same conditions apply as were previously described.

Kindly raise your right hand. In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear the testimony you shall give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Miss ———. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been asked as to your own desires and wishes regarding television. Are we to understand that you prefer not to be televised?

#### TESTIMONY OF MISS ——— ———

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you have any objection to your hands being televised?

Miss ———. I don't think that I would, but being I am a prisoner of the government I don't think they would allow it.

The CHAIRMAN. So that your wishes are that there will be no television insofar as you are concerned?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, fine.

Now, what is your age?

Miss ———. Twenty-one.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been married?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. From what city do you come?

Miss ———. Cincinnati, Ohio.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you live in Cincinnati?

Miss ———. All my life up until about 4 years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been living with your husband in the recent past?

Miss ———. No, I haven't.

The CHAIRMAN. What occupation did you have?

Miss ———. I am a vocalist.

The CHAIRMAN. Vocalist? Have you appeared in shows?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. At any one location or traveling?

Miss ———. Traveling.

The CHAIRMAN. For what period of the time were you engaged in that work?

Miss ———. For about 3 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Three years? Have you used narcotics?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. At what age did you begin?

Miss ———. I started smoking marijuana between the age of 15 and 16.

The CHAIRMAN. What led you to its use; how did you begin?

Miss ———. Well, about a dozen or more of my associates in high school were smoking marijuana.

The CHAIRMAN. Were they of the same age as yourself approximately?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What age were you?

Miss ———. About 16.

The CHAIRMAN. About 16 then. How frequently did you use it?

Miss ———. Well, just on parties and special occasions.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you pay for it?

Miss ———. Well, at the time I wasn't paying anything for marijuana; it was given to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you later change from the use of marijuana and use any other drugs?

Miss ———. Yes, heroin.

The CHAIRMAN. Heroin. And when?

Miss ———. I guess I had smoked marijuana for a year when I started using heroin.

The CHAIRMAN. What led up to its use by you?

Miss ———. Well, a lot of show people do use drugs, and my associates with show people led me to use drugs.

The CHAIRMAN. In beginning the use of heroin, in what manner did you use it?

Miss ———. I first used it with a syringe in my skin.

The CHAIRMAN. So-called skin popping?

Miss ———. Skin popping.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Did you ever use it by sniffing?

Miss ———. No, I have, but that is not how I started.

The CHAIRMAN. You started in by the skin popping?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you use it in that way?

Miss ———. I guess about 8 months.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent did you use it?

Miss ———. Not too often; just on special occasions.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you use it alone or in company with others?

Miss ———. Usually in company of others, because at the time I was young and I wanted to impress these older people that I was older, and so I more or less followed the crowd.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, did you attempt to falsify your age in order to get into show business?

Miss ———. Yes, I did; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, after having started to use it in this way by skin popping, and later through intravenously—you did it that way, did you not?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent did you form the habit? How much were you using later on?

Miss ———. Twelve to fifteen capsules of heroin a day, and later on after the so-called kick left the heroin, I started mixing it with cocaine, and my habit then became up to about 25 capsules a day.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the cost of those capsules?

Miss ———. Anywhere from \$30 to \$70 or \$80 a day.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you get the money with which to buy that much?

Miss ———. Well, I committed crimes naturally; prostitution.

The CHAIRMAN. Prostitution, and what else?

Miss ———. Confidence.

The CHAIRMAN. Confidence games?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, when you say you committed crimes, did you have anything to do with checks, the mails?

Miss ———. I have, yes, at one time or another.

The CHAIRMAN. In what way would you get the checks?

Miss ———. They were probably stolen and sold to me for maybe half or a third of the amount they were actually worth. I would forge them and then cash them.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the face value of the check, about half of it, and then forge the checks and cash them? How would it work if the checks were made payable to a man?

Miss ———. Well, unfortunately I never had a check that was made to a man. I mean, I always saw to it that it was made to a woman.

The CHAIRMAN. You got the checks made payable to women, and then you cashed them?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have anybody working with you at all?

Miss ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, in regard to the other methods you say, both in prostitution and in confidence games—let us confine our attention for the moment to the latter, to the confidence game—

will you give us just a little more description as to just how you would operate?

Miss ———. Well, in other words, you make a promise to a man in return for the money that he is giving you, which you never keep.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you would either pick up or meet with a man and have an arrangement with him?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, how would you manage to accomplish the purpose and get the money?

Miss ———. Well, I mean just by taking time long enough to talk to him.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, but then after you took time long enough to talk to him what would you do?

Miss ———. Gain his confidence.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. And then what?

Miss ———. Take his money and go.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. But now, after you took his money what would you do often or sometimes?

Miss ———. Well, I mean in confidence that is all there is to it.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Now, would you on any other occasions use any drops?

Miss ———. Yes, I have used knock-out drops.

The CHAIRMAN. Knock-out drops. Would you give some detail as to the way in which you would use them?

Miss ———. In other words, the idea is to lure a man into a spot where you and he can drink privately, and during your drinking proceedings you put chlorophene in his drink, and after it puts him to sleep you take his money.

The CHAIRMAN. For what period then would he be out?

Miss ———. About 9 hours.

The CHAIRMAN. Nine hours?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, in the meantime you would——

Miss ———. I am gone. [Laughter.]

Senator WILEY. Gone with the wind or the money? [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. What amounts would you get in that way?

Miss ———. Well, I mean I have gotten up to \$1,600 at one time.

The CHAIRMAN. Up to \$1,600 at one time. What did you use the money for?

Miss ———. Drugs.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that the purpose of your operating in the manner in which you described?

Miss ———. Definitely; definitely.

The CHAIRMAN. Before you got the drug habit, had you engaged in crime before then?

Miss ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you say that your getting into criminal activities was the result of your drug habit?

Miss ———. Definitely.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, in what different cities did you operate or to what cities did you go?

Miss ———. Mostly the Midwest cities.

The CHAIRMAN. And that would include what?

Miss ———. Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, New York——

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, New York would not be very Midwest.

Miss ———. Pittsburgh.

The CHAIRMAN. Pittsburgh, New York. Did you go any place in the South?

Miss ———. I have been in the South; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get any drugs in any place in the South?

Miss ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in going from one of these cities to another, you were on the habit then, were you?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you know when you went into a new city where to get the drugs?

Miss ———. Well, I mean you don't always know just where to go.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you find out?

Miss ———. Usually by trying to find another addict.

The CHAIRMAN. By trying to find another addict. In what section—to what section of the city would you usually go?

Miss ———. Colored.

The CHAIRMAN. Colored section. Upon going to the colored section what did you do?

Miss ———. Well, usually, I mean you have to judge by looking at a person if he would know anything about drugs, and after proving to him that you are an addict by showing your scars made by the needle, and convincing him that you are an addict, you could probably buy drugs then.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you follow that course?

Miss ———. Yes, I did.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have marks on your arms?

Miss ———. Yes, I do.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of your veins in your arms?

Miss ———. At the present time pretty good.

The CHAIRMAN. But you do bear scars?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. From the injections in the arms?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I see.

Now, what did you find out with regard to the amount of supply of the drugs in these various cities as to whether it was plentiful or otherwise?

Miss ———. Well, I mean in some cities it is hard to get and other cities it is not.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there be a difference in price?

Miss ———. Yes, definitely.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the price range?

Miss ———. Anywhere from a dollar a capsule to \$4 a capsule.

The CHAIRMAN. And you were using up to 25?

Miss ———. Twenty-five, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Tell us the cities, as best you can recall, and the prices that prevail for them.

Miss ———. In Cincinnati, my home town, you can buy a capsule of heroin there for \$3 or \$4. It all depends how well you know the people. In Cleveland, \$2——



The CHAIRMAN. When was that?

Miss ———. When?

The CHAIRMAN. Just about, as of what time?

Miss ———. This was about 5 months ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Up until 5 months ago?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, go on.

Miss ———. In Cleveland, the last time I was there was some time last year, I paid  $2\frac{1}{2}$  dollars for a capsule of heroin.

In New York it is a dollar, and in Chicago it is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  dollars a capsule.

The CHAIRMAN. How about in Pittsburgh, do you recall?

Miss ———. Two-and-a-half dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Two-and-a-half. Can you give us any more detail as to whether the supply is plentiful in any of those places, other than that which is reflected by the purchase price?

Miss ———. Well, usually any place where drugs are cheaper, that is where it is the most plentiful.

The CHAIRMAN. In going into the cities where you had to learn the new source, did you experience any great difficulty?

Miss ———. Sometimes, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do in those instances?

Miss ———. Well, I mean I always had enough drugs to hold me over just in case that I wouldn't make a connection right away. Sooner or later, if you are a drug addict and you want a shot bad enough, you will find a connection.

The CHAIRMAN. In going into the colored section, would you not be somewhat conspicuous?

Miss ———. In some cities.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do in order to avoid detection or in order to accomplish what you were there for?

Miss ———. Well, I mean, you would just go sit in a bar.

The CHAIRMAN. Sit in a bar?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And then would you attempt to spot somebody?

Miss ———. Yes, observe the people that come in.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you usually succeed in finding somebody?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What led up to your present sentence?

Miss ———. I was arrested in Cincinnati, Ohio, for possession of drugs 4 months ago, February 26, 1951. I had only been back in town for about 3 or 4 weeks, and I believe that someone "fingered" me.

The CHAIRMAN. Had you taken up with anybody?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Before that?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to your association with peddlers or your contacts with them, did you learn of many different peddlers?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In the different cities?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Were they usually addicts or nonaddicts?

Miss ———. I say it is about 50-50.

The CHAIRMAN. In the cases of the addicts, have you reason to believe that they were pushing the sales in order to get money for the habit themselves?

Miss ———. Yes, the ones that were addicted.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any knowledge of the use of "hot shots"?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you tell us about that, please.

Miss ———. Well, from what I understand, a "hot shot" contains poison; it is sold under the pretense that it is drugs; it is usually given to a person because they have informed on somebody else.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any instances where persons have died from the use of it?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What information have you as to that?

Miss ———. Well, no direct information.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean, just the reports that you received.

Miss ———. Well, I just knew of an incident that a fellow was arrested and turned loose when he had drugs in his possession. And after he was turned loose there was about 15 peddlers that went to jail behind him.

The CHAIRMAN. Then what happened?

Miss ———. He got a "hot shot."

The CHAIRMAN. Then what happened?

Miss ———. He died. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. That was the end of that story.

Now, you stated before that you had information while at school or thereafter as to the use of it by persons of school age.

Miss ———. Yes. I had during school, I had heard of heroin, but I never participated.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right. But what information have you as to its use at that time by any of the groups? Do you know of any of the groups in the schools?

Miss ———. Not that were addicted to drugs, no.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not mean the groups addicted, but I meant the use of them among the members of the groups.

Miss ———. No, only marijuana.

The CHAIRMAN. Marijuana?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any information as to the use of marijuana by any of the groups?

Miss ———. In school, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you referred some time ago to the use of the mixture of cocaine and heroin.

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Just tell us about that.

Miss ———. Well, a lot of addicts—I don't know what percentage it would be—when they first start using heroin, it makes you high. After you have been addicted for quite a while, the kick leaves it, and you become unsatisfied, so by mixing the cocaine with the heroin, you get a kick again. The heroin—I mean the cocaine furnishes you the kick that the heroin now does not give you.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you attempted to get off the habit at any time?

Miss ———. Yes, I have tried cold turkey; in other words, without any medication at all, and it doesn't work.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your reaction during the withdrawal period quite severe?

Miss ———. Yes, it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you in very much distress?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that young people would be influenced at all in avoiding the beginning of the habit if they knew of the——

Miss ———. Yes, I sincerely do.

The CHAIRMAN. What can you tell us about that?

Miss ———. Well, I know that when I first started using heroin, that I had no idea it would make a slave out of me or it would make me commit the crimes that I have. I didn't know that in due time without the use of it I would become severely sick. If I had known these things I don't believe that I would have been on drugs; I don't believe that I would have committed any of the crimes that I have. I think a good idea would be in schools, if they could give movies and lectures on addiction, and show the results, and just what it does do to a person and what it drives them to doing, I think that it would be avoided.

The CHAIRMAN. The after effects are quite severe and upsetting.

Miss ———. Yes, they are. When you are in bad need of a shot and you have hot and cold sweats, vomiting and twitching, cramps, diarrhea; I don't think there is any sickness similar to the withdrawal of drugs.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you feel you are off it now?

Miss ———. Do I what?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you feel you are off it now for good?

Miss ———. I certainly do.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Senator Wiley?

Senator WILEY. Have you any other suggestions as to saving the girls hereafter from going that long trail that you traveled?

Miss ———. Do I have any other idea?

Senator WILEY. Yes.

Miss ———. No, I don't think so. I think that the best idea that I have in mind is like I said, to have lectures and movies in school.

Senator WILEY. Have you any idea how many youngsters in Cincinnati—have you any approximation, judgment, as to how many youngsters in the city of Cincinnati—have been contaminated by marijuana?

Miss ———. I think quite a few. At one time in fraternities and sororities it was a big deal for them to drink whisky. Now, I think it is marijuana, because in almost any city, large or small, marijuana is plentiful, and they read about it, they hear about; it sounds exciting, and so they use it.

Senator WILEY. I want to get into that phase of it because you said in cities large or small. From your own observation have you noticed that this marijuana habit has been reaching out through the various dopesters into the small villages and cities?

Miss ———. Yes, I think so.

Senator WILEY. Tell me this, how did you first get to smoking, using marijuana?

Miss ———. By hearing other children talk of doing it.

Senator WILEY. All right. Then, what was it in the nature of, a cigarette?

Miss ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. How did you get the cigarette?

Miss ———. How did I get the reefer?

Senator WILEY. Yes.

Miss ———. Well, at first it was given to me.

Senator WILEY. By whom?

Miss ———. By another schoolmate.

Senator WILEY. This was a girl?

Miss ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. About your own age?

Miss ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Fifteen, sixteen years of age?

Miss ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Then, after that she told you where to buy them?

Miss ———. No. As long as I was buying marijuana in Cincinnati there was always a middleman; I mean, in other words, I gave my money to her; she gave her money to somebody else, and they bought it for her.

Senator WILEY. And that was in a high school?

Miss ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. How many attended that high school?

Miss ———. Well, quite a few. I mean it was a large high school.

Senator WILEY. A thousand?

Miss ———. Or more, yes.

Senator WILEY. More than that. Do you want to estimate how many were using marijuana in that institution?

Miss ———. Well, to my knowledge I only knew of a group of about 12 to 15 that were smoking marijuana.

Senator WILEY. That is to your knowledge. Have you any other information? That is your personal knowledge. Would you say that smoking marijuana was limited to only 12 out of that 1,500?

Miss ———. I mean only through rumors have I heard that there were children smoking marijuana.

Senator WILEY. How much did you pay for that marijuana?

Miss ———. Fifty cents a stick.

Senator WILEY. A stick? That means one cigarette?

Miss ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. How big was it?

Miss ———. About as big as my little finger. It is about half the size of a cigarette in width.

Senator WILEY. How many of them did you say you got into the habit of consuming a day?

Miss ———. Well, marijuana is not habit-forming.

Senator WILEY. No; but how many did you consume a day?

Miss ———. Well, it wasn't a matter of smoking how many a day. Like I said, we only smoked them on parties and special occasions. Maybe I would one night, I might only smoke one; maybe the next time I would smoke six.

Senator WILEY. Then, how long after that was it that you finally fell for heroin?

Miss ———. I guess it was a period of about 9 to 10 months.

Senator WILEY. Who got the heroin for you?

Miss ———. Well, as I said, when I was first introduced to narcotics it was through people that were in show business, and someone that was on a show with me was using heroin, and the first time I used it, he gave it to me.

Senator WILEY. I think that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Kefauver?

Senator KEFAUVER. How much is the top cost of your daily amount that you took, the amount you took daily at its peak? Did you give that?

Miss ———. Yes.

Senator KEFAUVER. How much was it?

Miss ———. I would say my habit ranges any place from \$30 to \$80 a day. Of course, when you are on "speed balls," that is, cocaine and heroin, there is no particular amount that you require any day, because your system always wants it. As much money as you can get that is as much money as you will use to shoot in you.

Senator KEFAUVER. As high as \$80 a day?

Miss ———. Yes.

Senator KEFAUVER. And you would do anything to get the money?

Miss ———. Yes, anything. I mean when you are sick and you want drugs, you will get the money one way or another.

Senator KEFAUVER. Other people use more than that? I mean other people have to spend more than \$80 a day?

Miss ———. I don't know.

Senator KEFAUVER. How did you make the transition from marijuana to heroin?

Miss ———. Well, as I said, I was young and a thrillseeker, and using marijuana gave me a thrill at first, but after that I got tired, and when I had heard about heroin, and then being around it and in its environment, naturally I wanted to try that, too.

Senator KEFAUVER. But you said marijuana was not habit-forming, but it does, if you stay with marijuana long enough, why then it does—you do usually get into the heroin, do you not, and other drugs? That is, one leads to the other.

Miss ———. Well, I know in my case it did.

Senator KEFAUVER. That is the experience you have had with friends also, is it not?

Miss ———. In some cases, yes; and in some cases, no; because I have friends that were smoking marijuana the same time I was that would be shocked if they knew I was using drugs.

Senator KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I suppose the doctors have talked about the treatment, or is that some other matter?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, Senator, we have more testimony coming on that score, too.

Senator KEFAUVER. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Is it not true that the greatest danger, in your opinion, from marijuana, is the fact that it leads to the use of the other drugs? Do you agree with that?

Miss ———. Yes, I think that is the greatest danger of marijuana, because I don't think that marijuana in itself can hurt you.

The CHAIRMAN. Just one other question I would like to ask you. In regard to the man that you are associated with, was he on the habit? Was he an addict? How did that happen; how did that happen?

Miss ———. Well, which man are you speaking of on the——

The CHAIRMAN. The one, your boy friend, with whom you were shortly before your arrest.

Miss ———. Yes, he was associated with drugs.

The CHAIRMAN. He was. Was he a peddler?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How does he operate?

Miss ———. Well, what do you mean? I mean he just sold drugs, that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he supply you with them?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What I wanted to bring out is whether or not you were compelled always to go to purchase it yourself or whether you had this other means of acquiring a sufficient quantity.

Miss ———. Well, naturally, when my boy friend was a peddler I didn't have to go any place else to get it.

The CHAIRMAN. When you were at the peak of the habit what did you have constantly in mind?

Miss ———. To get off drugs.

The CHAIRMAN. To get off drugs, but you were still wanting and trying to satisfy the habit when you were at its peak?

Miss ———. Yes. I think if I had known that I could voluntarily go to Lexington, Ky., and take a cure, I think I would have gone. That is the trouble. Most addicts have the wrong conception of how you are to be admittted to the Lexington Hospital. I had the idea that you had to write here to Washington and have permission, and so on and so forth; but, I think, that is another good idea if people, addicts, would realize that they can be cured by volunteering into the hospital, that there would be more cured addicts than there are.

The CHAIRMAN. Very good. All right. I think that will be all.

Senator KEFAUVER. Would she explain what the cold turkey was? Was that just giving up drugs entirely without doing any medication, without any medication? Is that what you mean by "cold turkey"?

Miss ———. By "cold turkey" I mean to withdraw all drugs, not substitute it with anything, and just be on complete withdrawal.

Senator WILEY. Tried to do it through will power, in other words?

Miss ———. Yes, and it is impossible physically.

Senator KEFAUVER. So you do have to have some medication and a gradual tapering off?

Miss ———. Yes.

Senator KEFAUVER. You insist that marijuana is not habit-forming, and I know you do not want to leave any improper impression with people. But you certainly would not recommend that anybody start using marijuana, would you?

Miss ———. No, I certainly wouldn't.

Senator KEFAUVER. Because the chances are it is going to get them into trouble in one way or the other.

Miss ———. As I said, I don't believe that marijuana is habit-forming, but in my case it did lead me to a more severe thing, which is using drugs.

Senator KEFAUVER. In other words, you are playing with fire if you play with marijuana?

Miss ———. That is right.

Senator KEFAUVER. All right. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, that is all. Thank you very much.

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The next person is an addict, and the same conditions apply.

Raise your right hand. In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear the testimony you will give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. ———. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. As in the case of the previous witnesses we have indicated that the patient would not be televised unless there was some other particular reason. That is your wish also?

#### TESTIMONY OF ——— ———

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that regulation will be observed in your case. Now, Mr. Moser, will you kindly proceed, please. First of all, your age?

Mr. ———. Nineteen.

The CHAIRMAN. Nineteen.

Mr. MOSER. Where do you come from?

Mr. ———. New York City.

Mr. MOSER. You come from Brooklyn?

Mr. ———. Brooklyn; that is correct.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you go to school?

Mr. ———. In Brooklyn.

Mr. MOSER. Did you go to a high school in Brooklyn?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you graduate?

Mr. ———. No, I didn't.

Mr. MOSER. How did you happen to leave?

Mr. ———. Through narcotics.

Mr. MOSER. Did you do well at school?

Mr. ———. Fairly well.

The CHAIRMAN. Could I ask you just to interrupt long enough, would you listen to the question and then answer slowly and distinctly and loudly so that all may hear you. Thank you very much.

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You left in your senior year, did you not?

Mr. ———. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. What had been your plans before you left school?

Mr. ———. Well, I was playing basketball, and I was offered a scholarship to go to college when I finished my senior year.

Mr. MOSER. You had a college scholarship?

Mr. ———. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. MOSER. For basketball?

Mr. ———. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. What would that scholarship have done for you?

Mr. ———. Well, it would have permitted me to go through college without paying any sort of money or anything except for the books.

Mr. MOSER. All 4 years of college?

Mr. ———. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. So in your senior year in high school you had a guaranteed college education, did you?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. As a basketball scholarship?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. What happened that you happened to get on drugs when you had that opportunity ahead of you?

Mr. ———. Well, I had been smoking marijuana while going to school, and over a summer vacation I started using heroin, and prior to——

Mr. MOSER. Is this the summer vacation between your junior and senior year in high school?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And you had been using marijuana in school?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And then you went on the summer vacation? Where did you go?

Mr. ———. To play basketball in the mountains in various resort hotels.

Mr. MOSER. In the Catskill Mountains?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. What they call the Borscht circuit?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And you were playing basketball, one resort with the other?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. How did you happen to pick up heroin there?

Mr. ———. Through association, friends.

Mr. MOSER. Did you use it very much?

Mr. ———. Well, I started just on week ends, and things like that, "joy popping."

Mr. MOSER. "Joy popping." That means just taking it occasionally?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. With friends?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And were these friends that were using it regularly?

Mr. ———. Some of them were and some of them weren't.

Mr. MOSER. These friends were friends that you picked up there?

Mr. ———. No, they were friends from the city, and some of them I had met there also.

Mr. MOSER. And you had known some at home also?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And they were all using it a little bit?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Were they all "joy popping" or some using more?



Mr. ———. Some of them were using more, and very few “joy popping.”

Mr. MOSER. Were they boys your age?

Mr. ———. Yes, a little older—about my age.

Mr. MOSER. A little bit older?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Had they gotten out of school?

Mr. ———. One of them was attending school; the rest I don't believe were going to school.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think any of them had left school because of drugs?

Mr. ———. I believe so.

Mr. MOSER. Let me go back a little bit to the heroin. You said you were smoking heroin in high school—excuse me, I meant marijuana—in high school. Were there in high school many other boys using marijuana?

Mr. ———. Not to my knowledge. It was more or less a select group who were smoking marijuana.

Mr. MOSER. Was it hard to get?

Mr. ———. Not very hard.

Mr. MOSER. You bought it from peddlers hanging around the school?

Mr. ———. Not around the school. There weren't any peddlers around the school, to my knowledge. There may have been various other parts of the city; where I lived more or less they were not around the school.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you find the peddlers?

Mr. ———. In other neighborhoods.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find them in the streets?

Mr. ———. In houses, in apartments, where they lived; some on the street.

Mr. MOSER. How did you know where to go?

Mr. ———. Well, through association with other smokers; you want it, so you just ask, and they will tell you.

Mr. MOSER. I see. The word passes around among the users of them?

Mr. ———. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. When you got up to the Catskill Mountains during that summer, where did you get it up there?

Mr. ———. There were peddlers up there. There were friends who brought it up in large quantities, who were going to be there for quite a while, and they took along a supply.

Mr. MOSER. Did you buy it from them or did they give it to you?

Mr. ———. At times I would buy and times through being friends of theirs, they would give it to me.

Mr. MOSER. How much did you pay for it when you bought it from them?

Mr. ———. This is the marijuana?

Mr. MOSER. No.

Mr. ———. You are talking about the heroin?

Mr. MOSER. Did you use marijuana in the mountains?

Mr. ———. Very little.

Mr. MOSER. You switched to heroin?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. When you bought the heroin up there, did you buy it from friends?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Any peddlers there?

Mr. ———. There were peddlers there.

Mr. MOSER. Regular peddlers?

Mr. ———. Regular peddlers.

Mr. MOSER. Were they addicted?

Mr. ———. I believe so.

Mr. MOSER. Did you sometimes buy it from your own friends?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. From their supply?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How much did you pay for it when you bought it from them?

Mr. ———. At the time it was \$2 a capsule.

Mr. MOSER. When you bought it from an outside peddler, how much did you pay?

Mr. ———. \$2 a capsule.

Mr. MOSER. Was it hard to get or fairly easy?

Mr. ———. In the mountains it was more or less hard to get. You find a lot of addicts go up to the mountains during the summertime, but in the city it is not hard to get.

Mr. MOSER. When you got back from this summer up in the Catskills, you did not go back to school, did you?

Mr. ———. No, I didn't go back to school.

Mr. MOSER. Why didn't you go back?

Mr. ———. Well, I had left the mountains; I stopped playing basketball, because I had started to use heroin more frequently, and I found I was not able to play ball, and——

Mr. MOSER. Taking heroin made it impossible for you to play basketball well, is that it?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. So you stopped playing basketball?

Mr. ———. Yes; and when I went back to the city I started in using it more frequently every day, and so on.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find you were hooked?

Mr. ———. Eventually I became hooked.

Mr. MOSER. How did you know you were hooked?

Mr. ———. I woke up one morning; I was not feeling the way I should, so I called a friend, and he said he would be down. He came down with the medicine.

Mr. MOSER. He came down to your house?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. With the dope, you mean, the drug?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did your mother know you were taking it?

Mr. ———. Not at the time.

Mr. MOSER. You concealed it from her?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How long were you able to conceal it from her?

Mr. ———. Oh, about a year, I guess.

Mr. MOSER. How did you get money to buy the drugs, how did you get money from your mother?

Mr. ———. At first I was using a small amount—I would use the money that my mother gave me, borrow from relatives and borrow from friends.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever steal anything around the house?

Mr. ———. Take things from the house and pawn them.

Mr. MOSER. And sell them, pawn them?

Mr. ———. Pawned my clothes; take money for the dentist and use it, and things like that.

Mr. MOSER. Take money from a dentist?

Mr. ———. Take money from my mother for a dentist, and just use the money.

Mr. MOSER. I see.

Mr. ———. Under any guise I would get the money.

Mr. MOSER. You used all kinds of tricks to get the money?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you try working?

Mr. ———. I worked for a while, but I could never hold a job long enough.

Mr. MOSER. Why couldn't you hold it?

Mr. ———. Well, the boss would always fire me; I could not work steadily. There were days when I did not have money for the drug and I could not go to work; and while working I would be unstable; I couldn't perform my duties well.

Mr. MOSER. So he would let you go?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How did you finally end up in this institution?

Mr. ———. I was arrested for mail theft.

Mr. MOSER. Taking checks out of the mails?

Mr. ———. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. Did you do that quite a little?

Mr. ———. Pardon?

Mr. MOSER. Did you do that a lot?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Was that your principal source of money toward the end?

Mr. ———. Yes, toward the end that was the principal source of money.

Mr. MOSER. Were you driven to commit any other crimes to get drugs?

Mr. ———. Well, I knew people who were committing other crimes, but I just couldn't bring myself to resort to going out with a gun and things like that.

Mr. MOSER. Did they tell you they were going out with a gun?

Mr. ———. Yes. I thought that checks, stealing checks, involved a minimum risk. I could make more money that way and, therefore I went to that.

Mr. MOSER. Did you know that you could have been addicted like this when you started?

Mr. ———. Well, I had seen addicts before I became addicted. before I started to use heroin, I knew addicts could become sick, but I just sort of told myself it just can't happen to me.

Mr. MOSER. But it did?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you know it can happen to anybody, is that right?

Mr. ———. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOSER. You are a boy who had an unusual opportunity for education and could have gone through college free, and you lost it all because of this unfortunate habit that you developed.

Do you think that other boys would be less likely to have the same thing happen to them if they were told in advance what happens?

Mr. ———. Well, I personally believe it has to be more than a telling, by pointing out the dangers in using drugs and showing how horrible it is. It will stop it to some extent, but danger itself and horrors won't stop a teen-ager from using something. He has danger all around.

When a fellow becomes 17, 18, and 19, he is subject to going to war; he is subject to go to Korea. He has danger all around him. We are living in an age and time when danger doesn't mean a thing.

You will find people who out on the west coast, I believe, they drive "hot rod" cars. If that is not dangerous, I don't know what is.

The CHAIRMAN. You described this to us at Lexington as being what you termed a leprosy, a form of mental leprosy.

Mr. ———. A form of mental leprosy.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that being so, do you not feel that the younger generation, like yourself, if they knew the consequences and the terrible suffering that you have had to bear, might be dissuaded from starting?

Mr. ———. Oh, it is definitely a start toward stopping the teen-age addiction, but it is not a solution.

Mr. MOSER. You believe there is more required than that?

Mr. ———. I believe so. I believe that right now we have nothing to stop it. We have nothing to start with, and that is why you people are here, to try to find out what you can do. I believe that the only way of stopping a teen-age addiction is through stopping the illegal market, by curbing the illegal market. You can't do that when there are so many people—there is so much financial benefits, and there are so many people who take up selling dope, when they realize that they can make so much money. There is such a big profit in it. If you minimize the profit, if you can make it where there is not a profit involved, and I believe——

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think also where they have to choose between getting a large profit and possibly a light jail sentence if caught, that they might be stopped if there were more severe penalties?

Mr. ———. Definitely if there are penalties; but we see where there are penalties being given 20 and 40 years, but where every peddler goes to jail, two crop up in his place.

I believe personally, it is my opinion, that the only way you can actually stop or begin to stop teen-age addiction is through some sort of a revision of the Harrison Act, or amending the Harrison Act and making it legal for registered addicts. In other words, register the confirmed addicts, make it legal for them to obtain—actually it does become medicine after a while. It is a sickness and an illness, and we have to be aware of that.

These old-timers, they are sick, they need medicine. If they can obtain their drugs through a doctor for a small amount of money, they won't go to the peddlers. It won't be profitable for the peddlers to sell drugs on the street.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you information also as to the use of the barbiturates?

Mr. ———. No, I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Senator Kefauver?

Senator KEFAUVER. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wiley?

Senator WILEY. Well, I think you stated that you had the point of view that if you had your life to live over again you would not touch the stuff.

Mr. ———. That is correct.

Senator WILEY. And your advice to every youngster is to leave marijuana and leave the dope alone.

Mr. ———. Leave all drugs alone.

Senator WILEY. Then you suggest that you can stop the peddling of dope, and that certainly takes away from these dopesters—even though they may feel that they have the inclination—it takes away from them the opportunity to get hold of the stuff, does it not?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Senator WILEY. Let us get right down to that question. How are you going to stop the dopesters, the peddlers?

Mr. ———. How are you going to stop the dopester?

Senator WILEY. Yes. You made one suggestion. Now, tell me if you are going to have any more.

Mr. ———. Well, stiff sentences will minimize it to some extent, but it won't completely kill it, and if there is one peddler—if they are selling something that these teen-agers can buy drugs from them—if you contaminate one you will contaminate another. It is a disease.

Senator WILEY. You agree that that happens?

Mr. ———. Definitely.

Senator WILEY. All right.

Now, let us see if you have any ideas about stopping this. We are talking about the dopesters; you are talking about the folks on the lower level that sell to you.

Mr. ———. That is right.

Senator WILEY. That sell to John, Susie, and so forth. The chances are that around the corner in some saloon is a guy who has been peddling it out for the dopester on a percentage basis, is that right?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Senator WILEY. All right.

Do you have any ideas of how to get that guy?

Mr. ———. Other than making it not profitable, you mean?

Senator WILEY. I want to get your ideas.

Mr. ———. As I said before, if he can't make money through selling it, he won't sell it, and if there is a stiff penalty facing him for selling it, he will think twice, but it won't stamp it out completely.

Senator WILEY. Then, you know above that fellow there is the other chap.

Mr. ———. The other chaps?

Senator WILEY. The fellow that is getting this imported into this city of X; the fellow that is really getting the big take.

Mr. ———. Well, I have heard conflicting rumors to the extent that it is sabotage. I don't know how true that is. I have heard reports of that.

Senator WILEY. Of what?

Mr. ———. Of sabotage, sabotaging the youth of our Nation, because of such an upsurge of young drug addicts through this, they say that the Communists are trying to bring that in. I have read articles by Commissioner Anslinger, and he says whereas Red China is flooding the opium market——

Senator WILEY. Yes, we have read about that, but I was going to get to that question to ask you whether you did have any particular knowledge, due to your varied background here, of any connection between what you might call an attitude or inclination of the Communists in this country.

Mr. ———. Well, it is well known that in New York City there is probably the largest city for narcotics in the United States. It is also well-known that in a radius of 15 square blocks in New York City, most drugs come through there, distributed throughout the United States.

The district leader recently of that district was Marcantonio. If that has any bearing, I don't know. You gentlemen would be in a better position to know it than I would.

Senator WILEY. You made a statement there that there was an area of about 15 blocks, and that out of this came—it was the distributing center for these drugs. What do you base that on?

Mr. ———. Articles I have read.

Senator WILEY. Have you any personal information? Do you get any dope from that center?

Mr. ———. All the dope I bought was bought in Brooklyn.

Senator WILEY. Is there any other information you can give us on these 15 blocks? Where are they, between what streets?

Mr. ———. I believe it is 100 to 117; something like that. That is a widely known fact.

Senator WILEY. It is a well-known fact, you say?

Mr. ———. Yes, I read it.

Senator WILEY. Well, let us get this straight. You say it is the center; you think that the dope comes through the New York Port from outside into the 15 blocks?

Mr. ———. Well, all the big dope arrests and all the kingpins, as they have been described, operate out of these 15 blocks.

Senator WILEY. Have you any more information to give us as to what will we call it, the heroin operation?

Senator KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, before we leave that——

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Kefauver?

Senator KEFAUVER. Will the Senator yield? I really don't think we should let the record stand in the condition where this young man by inference several times removed is accusing Marcantonio of being in the dope traffic.

Mr. ———. You misinterpreted——

Senator KEFAUVER. I have never agreed very much with Mr. Marcantonio——

Mr. ———. You misinterpret that.

Senator KEFAUVER (continuing). I am not trying to defend him, but I am sure you did not want to leave the inference that Marcantonio was the head of any dope ring.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Kefauver, I am glad you made that point. There has been nothing submitted to the committee which would indicate that.

Senator KEFAUVER. I think it would be unfair.

Mr. ———. I would not want to slander him.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been no evidence to indicate any such situation.

Mr. ———. If I inferred that, I am sorry.

The CHAIRMAN. You merely mentioned the particular district which he represented.

Mr. ———. No, I was talking about sabotage.

The CHAIRMAN. But there is no information which links him with any distribution or traffic.

Mr. ———. None whatsoever.

Senator WILEY. Just one other question. Because of your very sad experience, what have you got to say about the influence of the home and the teaching, religious and otherwise, operating as a check against the spread of this disease, as it has been called?

Mr. ———. Well, I have never met an addict who has come from a closely knit family, more or less, who has a strong religious belief, who has a definite purpose in life. An addict becomes an addict, as I said, through association. But there is something underlying before the association. I have met people who have come in contact with drug addicts, and who have been offered drugs and taken drugs, and who just would not take them any more. They tried it, and that is all. There is a definite—I also believe there is a definite—psychiatric problem that exists in each addict. There is a reason why he takes it. There has to be a reason. We lack psychiatric facilities.

Senator WILEY. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, thank you.

Senator KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one question?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, indeed, Senator Kefauver.

Senator KEFAUVER. I do not think you were asked how much you paid for heroin at your top point of your addiction——

Mr. ———. Well ——

Senator KEFAUVER. (continuing). Per day.

Mr. ——— (continuing). Prior to my stealing, I wasn't spending much; but after I started to steal, I was making more money than I ever had before, and I was spending approximately \$40 a day.

Senator KEFAUVER. Some of your friends, did they spend more than that?

Mr. ———. Oh, yes, if they have it.

Senator KEFAUVER. I think, Mr. Chairman, at this point in order to keep the record straight, this young man tried to make an inference that there was a Communist connection in the sale of narcotics. I am not one to defend the Communists, but as I remember, Mr. Anslinger testified that the only connection he found was that the Communists

in China had opened a factory there, and were supplying the Chinese market. Some of it was getting over this way, but I do not think—I think he testified that he had no information of any particular Communist ring operating over here.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Kefauver, you are correct; and Mr. Anslinger is here, and we expect to have him tell us just about that phase of the matter, too.

Now, the next witness is a patient also, and we would kindly ask that the same regulations be observed.

In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you will give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Dr. ———. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you are a member of the medical profession?

#### TESTIMONY OF DR. ——— ———

Dr. ———. Yes, I am.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your age?

Dr. ———. Thirty-two.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty-two? Now, Doctor, you are a voluntary patient.

Dr. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. At the present time?

Dr. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. At Lexington?

Dr. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to consult your wishes as to the manner of being televised. You have been most cooperative and helpful, and it is our understanding that you desire to be of every possible help in combating this evil, are you not?

Dr. ———. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. With that in mind, what would be your best judgment as to whether you should or should not be televised, and what are your wishes in that respect?

Dr. ———. Well, Senator, when I left Lexington to come up here yesterday, several of the patients asked me why would I come up here and make a spectacle of myself or what would I gain from it. My answer to this is that I am not here trying to be a spectacle nor do I have anything to gain from it other than to, if there is anything that I might say which will prevent any other person from taking narcotics and getting involved as I did, I am more than willing to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been your attitude from the beginning, Doctor, and you not only have stated that, but you have proved it in the help you have been to the committee thus far. I may say for the record, and that bears out your statement of purpose.

With that in mind, therefore, have you any objection to being televised?

Dr. ———. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. No objection. Therefore, the television can proceed.

Doctor, are you familiar with the use of demerol?

Dr. ———. Yes, I took demerol.



The CHAIRMAN. That is spelled d-e-m-e-r-o-l?

Dr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a habit-forming drug?

Dr. ———. Yes; that demerol is a synthetic drug, I think, produced from the coal-tar derivatives. It has a narcotic-like action.

The CHAIRMAN. For what period of time had you used it?

Dr. ———. Well, this is my second admission to Lexington.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Dr. ———. I first began to use this demerol in about—you will excuse me if I try to have to remember the dates, because I was on barbiturates, and sometimes these slip my mind.

The CHAIRMAN. Take your time.

Dr. ———. I think it was about January 1949 when I first was addicted.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Dr. ———. I say January, because I had been working quite hard, and I wasn't sleeping much.

The CHAIRMAN. Before you get into the details of it, if you will, and so that we may have the benefit of your background, had you prior to that been engaged in active practice?

Dr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Of surgery?

Dr. ———. Yes, I had.

The CHAIRMAN. And had you also, without mentioning the names of any of the educational institutions, been affiliated with any of the universities?

Dr. ———. Yes, I had.

The CHAIRMAN. Had you taught?

Dr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, where were you assigned, where were you working, when you said this particular incident occurred?

Dr. ———. I was in a small town in Alabama.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say you were under particular strain?

Dr. ———. Yes. I had been ill prior to my finishing my residency, and had gone back to practice before I should have. I had become tired, and occasionally I would take an injection of demerol, and it was a long time between my beginning to take these injections before I finally became addicted.

I had the same attitude everyone else does that I was the one that could not be addicted, that I could handle it.

In July of 1949, I had an abscess of my leg on, I think, the periosteum bone. There was an abscess under it, and it was necessary to open this abscess. While I was in the hospital I got an unlimited amount of narcotics. Since I was on the staff they permitted me more or less to call for the drugs that I wanted.

After I was discharged from the hospital I went home. I had no narcotics available that night. I awoke about 4 that morning, and I was in a cold sweat. The mattress was soaked through, and I was twitching—marked twitching—the twitching of my face, and all kinds of nervous signs I developed.

I called the man that I was practicing with, and told him that I thought the infection had reoccurred in my leg, and would he come over to help me. Well, he did, and so I was in quite a bit of pain, and

gave me the injection, and that was the first time when I realized I was addicted. When he gave the shot to me I relaxed, and I realized I had become an addict.

The CHAIRMAN. How long after this was it, then, that you entered Lexington?

Dr. ———. It was approximately, as close as I can think, it was about 4 weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. Four weeks. In the 4-week period, did you continue the use of it?

Dr. ———. Yes, I did. I went to a private sanatorium—sanitarium, rather.

The CHAIRMAN. Sanitarium.

Dr. ———. To try to get off these drugs. I did not wish to continue.

The CHAIRMAN. Just at that point, what was your reaction to the treatment there as to the methods and as to the efficacy?

Dr. ———. In the sanitarium?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, without mentioning the name. We are not concerned about that.

Dr. ———. Well, do you want me to tell you what I heard the man say that ran the sanitarium?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, anything that would bear on the matter, and particularly your own experiences and observations.

Dr. ———. After being there several days, and like most addicts, you want to keep getting drugs, and you are not particularly willing unless you are under the supervision, legal supervision of some group, you are not willing to have the dose cut.

The CHAIRMAN. Not willing to have the what?

Dr. ———. The amount of drugs cut down that you are taking.

One afternoon I had approached this doctor and asked for some more drugs. Well, the doctor apparently got mad about it. I heard him tell the superintendent of nurses that if I asked for the drugs any more, just to give me all the drugs I wanted. So, I called my wife and had her come and get me. There was no need for me to stay there in a place that I didn't have any hope of ever getting over the drug.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Now, then, subsequent to that you went to Lexington?

Dr. ———. Yes, sir; I went back to where my wife was living. I had quite a battle with myself trying to decide what to do, and naturally I didn't know anything about Lexington at the time. I had heard the name Lexington, and that it was a place you could be taken off drugs. I thought at the time you had to be committed there legally, but then I found out you could commit yourself, so I went to Lexington.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your attitude at the time of the admission and thereafter?

Dr. ———. Well, my attitude was bad. I happened to be taking the type of drug that caused marked nervous symptoms and caused me to be antagonistic. I threshed around, blaming everyone but myself. I blamed my friends for my situation, my environment, not realizing I was the cause of the addiction my own self; that I was the cause.

When I got to Lexington and was withdrawn from the drug, still I had the antagonistic attitude. I didn't try to make friends, didn't try to get what the institution offered. I left there with a chip still on my shoulder and went back out.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, upon your discharge or release from Lexington, did you feel you were cured?

Dr. ———. Senator, I can't say that I did think so.

The CHAIRMAN. You were not convinced?

Dr. ———. In the back of my mind there was that fear of narcotics. It stayed there. If I could have gotten rid of the fear that I was going to take narcotics, I wouldn't have taken them.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you resume your practice?

Dr. ———. Yes, I did.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you continue in the practice without the use of drugs?

Dr. ———. It was very sporadic. I got on barbiturates in the meantime.

The CHAIRMAN. Let's confine it to the barbiturates for a second. When did you begin the use of them after your release from Lexington the first time?

Dr. ———. Approximately 2 months, as well as I remember.

The CHAIRMAN. Two months. What led you to that habit?

Dr. ———. Well, the same thing that got me into it the first time. I thought I could take some of these tablets and get away with it. I kidded myself into thinking I couldn't sleep. That is a very common fault with people who have a tendency toward taking drugs. Then if I would drink something and have a hangover, I knew what I could get that would relieve the hang-over. That is how I got on barbiturates. I might say it is the most insidious drug and most dangerous drug manufactured in the country today.

The CHAIRMAN. We are going to ask you a few questions about that in a minute. I was anxious to get the chronology.

Then after using the barbiturates, how long was it before you changed from that, if you did change, back to demerol?

Dr. ———. When you asked me at Lexington if during that time I had been on narcotics, I took it to mean in the slang expression we have at Lexington, on narcotics means being habituated to a drug.

To the best of my memory, I must have taken five or six shots of narcotics during that period I was away from Lexington. When I was on barbiturates there are long blank spaces in my memory that I can't exactly tell you what happened. There have been times I waked up and thought I had been under the influence of narcotics, but I wasn't sure, and where I got them, how I procured them at that time, I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, Doctor, after leaving that and resuming your practice and following that course, as you have just indicated, what next happened?

Dr. ———. In August of this past year I realized things were going from bad to worse again. I still was antagonistic. I still was resentful. My friends were trying to help me and I wasn't taking any of their help. I left and came back to live with my mother.

I was trying to get away from what I thought was an environmental situation. From August until about February of this year I

didn't do anything but hang around the house. I wasn't even trying to work. I had become disgusted with practice, I wanted to hear no gripes and complaints, and particularly didn't want to be around drugs.

In February of this year I had a place offered to me in another State as director of a hospital, and I took this place. We had a flu epidemic after I had gotten there, and I was busy working with them, and got the flu myself, and used that as an excuse to take some barbiturates again, and that led to my going back to Lexington. I realized I could not make it on the outside, having taken barbiturates.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, upon your readmission to Lexington, was your attitude similar to that on your first admission or otherwise?

Dr. ———. No, sir. I think that my attitude has been entirely different. I have gone up to Lexington with the idea that it was for my good, that I would cooperate to my best extent and I would try to take all the institution gave me.

I might say that my trip there has been very pleasant this time, everyone has been very nice to me, I have had no trouble with any of the personnel or any of the custodial force.

I might say here at this point that I think that the hospital, Dr. Vogel, and his staff do a splendid job. I can't conceive of any better set-up than they have at Lexington.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that with your present attitude there has been betterment in your case and that you have been helped?

Dr. ———. Yes, sir, I certainly do. Because when I went back to Lexington this time, I was introduced to the Addicts Anonymous group.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Dr. ———. As all of you gentlemen are familiar with Alcoholics Anonymous, I need not tell you what that is. The Addicts Anonymous group—

Senator WILEY. We are familiar with the name.

Dr. ———. You are familiar with the name. We pattern all our precepts after Alcoholics Anonymous, and we give them all precedents. It is just an informal group, a group of drug addicts, that are banded together to try to help each other. We believe that we have a program that if a man will follow when he leaves that institution, that he can stay off drugs.

People ask me do I think that I am cured when I leave there. This is my answer to the cure. No man who ever takes drugs or alcohol is ever cured. The case is arrested; that is all.

By following that AA program, the steps of the AA program, I believe a man has his best chance.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you feel that an individual can, if he adheres to those principles, control himself?

Dr. ———. Yes, sir; I certainly do. The principle of our program is, our method of staying off drugs, is to help other people who are on drugs, and by doing so we can maintain our own health and sanity because, as far as I am concerned, anyone who takes narcotics is temporarily insane.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, in our conversation previously with you you described how terrible you thought it was for a peddler or any

trafficker in drug to give or to lead on any person, particularly the young.

How would you best describe your attitude in that respect?

Dr. ———. I still feel the same way about these adult peddlers. Any peddler who would take a child or just a kid and sell him narcotic drugs, particularly some kid who doesn't know the effect of it or what lifetime slavery it might lead to—I would say that a man who sells narcotics to that person should have the electric chair.

The CHAIRMAN. You indicated you thought it might be more merciful for him to have put a gun to the head of the child.

Dr. ———. It would be better to blow his brains out than to get him started on narcotics. Then he loses his life. That is, if you blow his brains out. If you give him narcotics, he will lose his soul, too.

The CHAIRMAN. You also gave us the benefit of your information as to the pyramiding, as to the increase in addiction. Will you state what is your opinion in that regard?

Dr. ———. Yes, sir. I said that it was my impression that for every teen-age addict that there are anywhere from 8 to 15 people addicted directly through each one. These are kids not knowing the effects of narcotics who go to parties, maybe someone at the party procured a certain amount of narcotics and distributes the narcotics among the kids. If someone resists taking them, they call him, in the jargon, a "square" or "chicken." Usually they break down and take them.

I have been listening to your discussion on the addicting properties of marijuana. This is my opinion about these kids taking marijuana. There are two phases to addiction. One is physical and one is mental. This is true of marijuana, that it is not a drug that causes physical addiction. A person can smoke it for weeks, stop it, and not have drugs and have no ill effects. But by the same token, his smoking has changed his psychic state to such an extent that he wants to continue taking something that will change him and give him a boost or lift.

The CHAIRMAN. You think there is a psycho-emotional dependency on drugs?

Dr. ———. I do. We call it habituation. It is a psychic or emotional dependence on those drugs. From there by various means of meeting someone with heroin or cocaine he shifts to a stronger drug.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Senator Kefauver.

Senator KEFAUVER. Doctor, I certainly think you are being of great value to this committee and to the public generally, and your testimony should have great value, great educational and informational value in trying to get out and do something about this terrific problem. I want to join Senator O'Connor and Senator Wiley in thanking you for your cooperation.

If I may just ask one or two questions, what is your feeling about the controversy as to whether there should be publicity and publication, the information in the schools, for instance, as to the harmful effects of narcotics and addiction? Is it better to keep it secret or is it better to let the kids know just what is going to happen to them?

Dr. ———. Well, I might qualify my statement by saying that I think that a proper presentation of this subject to children would be

fine, but then it comes down to defining what is a proper presentation of it.

I am telling you gentlemen this, and it is something that I am sure you don't realize. Addicts will not listen to people who have not been addicted to drugs. They realize they don't know much about it, and they won't listen.

If some person who has been cured of addiction and proven himself could talk to these kids in their own language and try to impress on them the danger of taking these drugs, I think it would have far more effect. I am speaking of this in conjunction with an educational program. Because it is my impression that most of the children who are taking these narcotics are only impressed by their own kind of talk and probably nobody else.

Senator KEFAUVER. They think it is smart and they take a dare.

Dr. ———. They think it is smart and are looking for a thrill.

Senator KEFAUVER. If someone like you could get the message over as you are getting the message over today, I feel that it has an overall good effect on meeting this problem, don't you think so?

Dr. ———. I certainly do. I might say this. These kids come to Lexington, many of them have only taken one or two capsules of heroin a day, and that is only 1 percent or less than 1 percent heroin, the rest being made of quinine, milk sugar, and barbiturates. They are not addicts. They don't go through the real withdrawal symptoms that a real addict goes through and are not impressed. They have no opportunity to see somebody who is really seriously addicted coming off these drugs.

Senator KEFAUVER. May I ask a word about barbiturates? What kind did you take?

Dr. ———. Well, do you mind my explaining a little about barbiturates? They happen to all be derivatives of barbituric acid. The only difference is the speed with which they act. The preference of most people is seconal and lekotal. One is red and one is yellow. One is called yellow jackets and the other is red devils. That is the term used by addicts. Used therapeutically barbiturates are all right. That is, under close supervision of a doctor.

But persons who begin taking these drugs find that after they have had a certain amount of these drugs at night, they find the next day, very similar to a hang-over, they feel bad and start taking a little more. They develop a state of chronic intoxication of these drugs because each night they take them, the full amount is not secreted out of the urine, and there is a cumulative effect of these drugs.

Soon they begin to lose their power of reasoning, their power of thought, what intelligence they had, all control of their inhibitions. They stagger as a drunk would, and they are actually dangerous, and they sleep very little more than a person who has only taken a normal therapeutic dose, a person who has been off drugs.

Senator KEFAUVER. Barbiturates are not under the Harrison Narcotic Act. Some States have one provision about how they can be sold and other States have other provisions. I think we have about 28 different laws with reference to the barbiturates.

Would it be your recommendation that they be placed under the Harrison Narcotic Act and regulated by the Federal Government?

Dr. ———. It certainly would. I would like more than anything else to see barbiturates regulated.

Senator KEFAUVER. In the National Medical Association meeting 2 years ago a doctor at Richmond, Va.—I have forgotten his name—had been experimenting with putting ipecac with barbiturates, so that after you take a certain amount you just naturally lose what you have taken. It is a self-regulator.

I know others have made similar proposals. Take in the case of alcohol. You can't get enough to kill you because you lose it before that happens. That is not true with barbiturates. Have you given that matter any study or thought?

Dr. ———. Well, there is only one thing about that. I believe that a person can become tolerant of ipecac. I don't believe a person who can repeatedly take small amounts of ipecac can fail to build up a tolerance to ipecac.

Then you can't also underestimate the intelligence of these addicts. They will find a way to filter ipecac. Like morphine and ethrophone tablets. Addicts object to taking that when mixed with morphine because it causes such symptoms as dryness of the mouth and dilation of the pupils. They can take that out of the morphine. Maybe I shouldn't tell this over the air.

The CHAIRMAN. Maybe you can give the results without giving the manner in which it is accomplished.

Dr. ———. They may develop a method of removing it by filter paper.

Senator KEFAUVER. I understood that with a certain type of ipecac you didn't build a tolerance for it, that while you build a tolerance for barbiturates you do not for ipecac.

Dr. ———. I am not too familiar with that, but I know ipecac can be tolerated in fairly large doses, probably not enough to get acute intoxication. If there is no tolerance developed to ipecac, I see no reason for not putting it in barbiturates, but the real answer to that problem—you gentlemen realize most of the suicides are due to poisoning, due to barbiturates in this country, because there are two reasons why people, so many people commit suicide when they are taking barbiturates.

First, they develop a psychosis. They get very depressed when they are taking barbiturates, and it very likely leads to suicidal tendencies.

Second, they develop more or less an amnesia, they can't remember many times that they have already had a dose of barbiturates, and even when sometimes they are so drunk that they can hardly walk, they will still try to take barbiturates. Finally they ingest too much. Even though a person is on a level dose of barbiturates, he can still kill himself by taking an overdose.

Senator KEFAUVER. Doctor, I hesitate to ask you this question, but you need not answer it if you would rather not. We have been advised that the heaviest male addiction is among members of the medical profession. Do you know whether that is true or not or can you say?

The CHAIRMAN. Relatively speaking.

Dr. ———. You mean in proportion to the general population?

Senator KEFAUVER. That is right.

Dr. ———. It is certainly recognized as an occupational hazard.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further?

Senator KEFAUVER. There is the matter of strain and long hours of work and then having the drug available.

Dr. ———. That is true.

Senator KEFAUVER. Let it be said also that the medical profession has been taking very effective precautions in trying to do what they can about it.

Dr. ———. We just have to remember that doctors are human just like anybody else and the temptation sometimes is too great because there is a very fine line between a person who is an addict and a person not an addict. It is not a solid brick wall, it is a short step over the line.

Senator KEFAUVER. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wiley.

Senator WILEY. Doctor, with your experience of coming into this institution, going out, falling off the wagon, so to speak, again and coming back, you are in a position to tell us something about the pain and the horror that follows one who gets into a mixup like that. What have you got to say?

Dr. ———. Well, gentlemen, I have heard some of the other witnesses try to describe to you the agony of coming off narcotics, and as they have said, it is almost indescribable. There is a physical pain and there is a terrible mental yearning for drugs.

The first effect that you have is ordinarily you begin to sweat and you begin to have cramps, and they are violent cramps. You have pain in all the muscles. It feels like pains in the bone.

Following this is severe nausea with vomiting and diarrhea which may go on for days. And even after a person has gone through these acute phases of withdrawal there are days and days that he drags around and can hardly get up and go. Every muscle in your body aches and it feels like every day someone clubbed you in the head. It is a terrific effort to get out of bed, much less try to look like something.

Senator WILEY. You have heard the expression of tortures of hell?

Dr. ———. I think that is what they were describing when that phrase was first thought of.

Senator WILEY. Was it because of that that you said something about what should happen to the dope peddler who gets dope into the hearts and minds and bodies of these youngsters?

Dr. ———. That is right.

Senator WILEY. Just what did you say?

Dr. ———. I said that as far as I am concerned that any man who would sell dope to a kid should either be put in prison for the rest of his life or electrocuted, and I think I speak for the majority of the addicts at Lexington.

So many of these men have been appalled to see these kids come in, and most of the other men who have really been through the mill would no more give one of these kids drugs than he would his own son. There is a certain number of unscrupulous individuals that will do it. It is my impression that most of the big distributors are not narcotic addicts themselves.

Senator WILEY. One other subject was brought up that recalled to me my visit to Lexington when you spoke of the Addicts Anony-



mous. I really got a real kick or pick-up when I heard you men talk about that, because several of you mentioned the fact that it was like Alcoholics Anonymous where millions of men had found their way out of the depths, and it was said there that the first rule was that I of my own self can do nothing, but with God's help all things are possible.

Dr. ———. That is right.

Senator WILEY. That is the first rule you men learn, and it is with that strength that comes from that guidance that you really arrive out of the depths; is that so?

Dr. ———. That is true. I might say here, if you all will let me say this much, that I have always been exposed to the church all my life but I can't say that up until just a few months ago that I had any real thought about what God was or what God could do for us, and it has only been since my last admission that I have really come to accept God, and in the words of the AA group I have to accept God as I see him, not as someone else sees him; but I have come to realize that there is a God, and if we put a faith and dependence on him and turn a little more to the spiritual side, I believe more people could get away from this Frankenstein, this taking of drugs.

Senator WILEY. Thank you, Doctor.

The CHAIRMAN. Just this last question. You have been in the room here during the testimony of the other inmates or, rather, other patients, have you not?

Dr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In order that we may properly evaluate their testimony, I ask you to tell us whether in your opinion their description of the withdrawal period effects you think—whether those opinions were accurate and whether you think they are well founded.

Dr. ———. I think they are. The only difference in a person's opinion of withdrawal is the fact that every person doesn't go through exactly the same withdrawal. Some have more pains in one place and some in another, so that is why we have an inability to describe it exactly to you.

The CHAIRMAN. But you do not think what has been described here has been exaggerated or distorted?

Dr. ———. I do not. It is not describable.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, we are very grateful to you and we think you have rendered a real public service, and you have been most cooperative. We are greatly indebted to you. Thank you.

Dr. ———. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Raise your right hand. In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you will give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mrs. ———. I do.

#### TESTIMONY OF MRS. ——— ———

The CHAIRMAN. May I ask at the outset whether you have any views or wishes to express in regard to being televised?

Mrs. ———. I would rather not be televised.

The CHAIRMAN. The matter about which you are to testify relates to a case of addiction in the family?

Mrs. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Under those circumstances the committee will then, of course, be very glad to accede to your request, and you will not be televised, and also that includes, of course, the newsreel pictures or photographs. Is that your wish?

Mrs. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. We will kindly ask all to abide by that request. Thank you very much.

Will you proceed, Mr. Moser.

Mr. MOSER. As I understand it, you have a son who became addicted to narcotics?

Mrs. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. What narcotic was he addicted to? Was it heroin or marijuana?

Mrs. ———. He started with marijuana cigarettes.

Mr. MOSER. Started in the school?

Mrs. ———. That is right. He wasn't in school at the time.

Mr. MOSER. He was not in school at the time?

Mrs. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. How long do you think he smoked marijuana cigarettes?

Mrs. ———. He smoked marijuana from February until September.

Mr. MOSER. Of what year?

Mrs. ———. 1950.

Mr. MOSER. How old is your boy?

Mrs. ———. He is 16 now. He was 15 at the time.

Mr. MOSER. He was 15 when he started?

Mrs. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. When he started smoking marijuana?

Mrs. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Then you later learned that he switched over to heroin, did you not?

Mrs. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. He was not in school when he started taking marijuana or heroin. Was he doing well in his studies at that time?

Mrs. ———. He was before he started with the drugs.

Mr. MOSER. Did his leaving school have anything to do with drugs?

Mrs. ———. No. He was sick for a while, so I took him out of school, and while he was out of school is when he started. So after he got well he had to go back into school, and he was still smoking them.

Mr. MOSER. Where do you live?

Mrs. ———. In Baltimore.

Mr. MOSER. Now, would you like to tell us the whole story about your son and how he became addicted and how you discovered it, and so forth?

Mrs. ———. He started in February of 1950, and he went on for about 3 or 4 months before I noticed the change in him.

Mr. MOSER. He started——

Mrs. ———. With marijuana cigarettes. I noticed that his disposition became—he was a changed person altogether. His appetite, he lost his appetite, he was very nervous, touchy. He would come in and his eyes were very glassy at times. I talked to him and asked him what the trouble was, and he wouldn't tell me at first.

Mr. MOSER. Did he lose weight?

Mrs. ———. He went from 115 down to 96 pounds.

Mr. MOSER. Did he stay out late at night?

Mrs. ———. He did, while he was smoking them he was out late.

Mr. MOSER. Did he tell you where he was getting the marijuana?

Mrs. ———. He told me where he was getting it, but he wouldn't tell me who was getting it for him, but it was older fellows in the crowd that he was going with that was getting it.

Mr. MOSER. He was going around with older boys?

Mrs. ———. Yes; they were men about 21.

Mr. MOSER. He was 15 and they were 21?

Mrs. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. He was buying it from older boys?

Mrs. ———. A lot of times it would be cab drivers.

Mr. MOSER. Did he tell you how he first got started on marijuana?

Mrs. ———. He said that he met these boys and they were in this machine and one of them told him——

Mr. MOSER. In an automobile?

Mrs. ———. In the car, and told him to try this cigarette, and he said, "What is it?" They said, "Go ahead. It will get you high."

So he smoked it, and then he said after that that he mixed with them again, and it would be the same thing over and over.

Mr. MOSER. Did he always seem to do it in parties or did he do it by himself?

Mrs. ———. He was always with about three or four other boys when he would smoke them.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't do it by himself?

Mrs. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. Now, how long do you think he smoked marijuana, a few months?

Mrs. ———. Yes; for about 7 months.

Mr. MOSER. Then what happened to him?

Mrs. ———. Then after that he got started on the heroin with the needle.

Mr. MOSER. Did he get picked up by the police at all?

Mrs. ———. Yes; he did. He was picked up by a detective, and he had the hypodermic needle and a capsule.

Mr. MOSER. This was after starting on heroin?

Mrs. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How did he happen to switch over from marijuana to heroin?

Mrs. ———. He had been smoking these; he said it didn't give him a lift any more, so he run into this colored fellow and he asked him if he would like to try this heroin, and he said, "Yes; I will try it." So the fellow gave it to him, the first shot.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't charge him?

Mrs. ———. Not for the first one, but after that he paid \$3 a capsule.

Mr. MOSER. Did you notice a change in him when he started to use heroin?

Mrs. ———. Yes; he was like in a different world. You couldn't talk to him. If you would say anything to him, he would break down and cry all the time. He didn't have any appetite at all.

Mr. MOSER. Did he work?

Mrs. ———. Well, he tried to help a fellow on a truck, but finally that didn't do any good, he couldn't stick to it and use the drugs, too.

Mr. MOSER. Did you notice any marks on his arms from injecting the heroin?

Mrs. ———. No; I didn't know anything about the marks, but when he was picked up and taken to the police station, the narcotic agent called me and asked me to come to the station, the police station, that they had my boy there.

I went down. He told me to take a look at his arms.

Mr. MOSER. What had he been picked up for, possession of drugs?

Mrs. ———. This was investigation.

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

Mrs. ———. They picked him up for questioning. I went down, and he said, "Take a look at your boy's arm." I said, "What is wrong with it?" He said, "Somebody has been giving your boy heroin needles, hypodermic needles." He says, "What are you going to do about it?"

Mr. MOSER. Let me interrupt a second. Up until then you didn't know that marks on the arm might be evidence of his taking heroin?

Mrs. ———. No; I didn't know nothing about it. I knew about the marijuana cigarettes, but I didn't know about the heroin.

Mr. MOSER. You found no evidence around the house of the fact that he was taking heroin?

Mrs. ———. Only I could see something was wrong, but yet I didn't want to believe it. I thought it, but I didn't want to believe it.

Mr. MOSER. If you had known about the marks on the arms you might have looked and been suspicious?

Mrs. ———. That is right, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Then what happened?

Mrs. ———. So I went down and he told me, "Take a look at his arms. Some man has been giving him hypodermic needles."

I told him, I said, "Well, it is hard to say, but I would rather see him dead than using the stuff."

So he says, "Well, cooperate with me and we will find out where the boy is getting it and help him." So I got in touch with the narcotic agent and worked with him and through that the boy was helped, and he was lucky because he had only been on heroin for 2 months when he was picked up and sent for a cure.

Mr. MOSER. Where did he get the money to buy the heroin?

Mrs. ———. We always gave him spending money. He is the only child and he kept coming back for more. He needed more money all the time.

Mr. MOSER. Did that seem peculiar to you?

Mrs. ———. Yes; he did. I asked him what he needed the money for. At first he wouldn't tell me.

Mr. MOSER. Did you think of drugs as a possibility?

Mrs. ———. Yes; I figured that.

Mr. MOSER. At first he wouldn't tell you?

Mrs. ———. At first he wouldn't, but after that he did. Then I noticed the company he was trifling with. I had heard it was so much in the neighborhood and I knew that the company he kept, that they were using drugs, too, and I——

The CHAIRMAN. Excuse me a moment. Just in connection with the extent of the use there and of the number of people that he was in company with or knew about the use of drugs, can you give us information as to what the facts are about that?

Mrs. ———. Right in the neighborhood?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; or in the general area.

Mrs. ———. From 75 to 100 in our neighborhood.

The CHAIRMAN. Were using it?

Mrs. ———. Alone.

Senator WILEY. How many were in the neighborhood? How many people are in the neighborhood?

Mrs. ———. Oh, I don't know how many altogether, but of these that was using it.

Senator WILEY. Youngsters?

Mrs. ———. No; they ranged from 17 years up.

The CHAIRMAN. In that one neighborhood in Baltimore?

Mrs. ———. In that neighborhood.

Senator WILEY. Were there 500 people living in that neighborhood?

Mrs. ———. I imagine so. This was colored and white.

The CHAIRMAN. Both colored and white, and you say between 75 and 100 in that general neighborhood?

Mrs. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. MOSER. Did your boy tell you where he bought it?

Mrs. ———. He didn't buy it himself. This man, he would give him the money and he would go after it, Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mr. MOSER. You think that was his only source?

Mrs. ———. Yes; this was the only connection he had.

Mr. MOSER. The police asked you to help cooperate and find out where he was getting it from, and that is what they found out?

Mrs. ———. Yes; they found out.

Mr. MOSER. You are an example of someone whose child has become an addict. Have you any suggestions as to how other parents might be able to observe it and detect when the child does become addicted?

Mrs. ———. I think the public has to wake up to it and take an interest in it. It was like with me at first. I thought it couldn't happen to my child. I thought it is just something you pick up the paper and read about. When it finally hit my doorstep, I knew that not only some children it happened to, it happens to anybody's child.

I think a parent owes that much to the child if they see any symptoms that their child is using drugs, to get in touch with the narcotic agents in the Post Office Building. They won't involve their child at all. They will help them. They will help them to straighten him out, because they can't be straightened out running the streets when so much of it is going on. They have to be picked up and cured.

Mr. MOSER. You told us some of the symptoms a parent might look for. For example, a child becomes disagreeable and cross, becomes sleepy and drowsy around the house, becomes lazy, and stays out late at night.

Mrs. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Spends too much money and is always trying to get more, and what you did not know is the needle marks on the arm. Have you any other suggestions that parents might look for?

Mrs. ———. Well, that is about all. You can notice an entirely different person when they are using the stuff.

Mr. MOSER. Their whole personality changes?

Mrs. ———. That is right. They are just not their self.

Mr. MOSER. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other questions? Senator Kefauver?

Senator KEFAUVER. Lady, are there any stains on his clothes that you observed?

Mrs. ———. Any what?

Senator KEFAUVER. Any stains on his clothing or odors.

Mrs. ———. Well, one day it was on his shirt sleeve, the sleeve of his shirt was like a brown stain, but it did have like some kind of odor, but I didn't know what it was then.

Senator KEFAUVER. Stains on their fingers sometimes?

Mrs. ———. Yes, a kind of brownish stain.

Senator KEFAUVER. I think, good lady, that you pay a very high tribute to the narcotic agents and that has been our experience with them, too, that they do want to cooperate and they want to help and you found that they helped you get your son placed where he could get a cure.

Mrs. ———. They did. They are really wonderful.

Senator KEFAUVER. And be brought back to normal again. I think if the public generally understood that narcotics agents want to cooperate with parents and with these unfortunate teen-age victims, that they would be able to make more headway against it.

Mrs. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Haven't you found in that connection, and answering Senator Kefauver's question, from Commissioner Anslinger and Boyd Martin in Baltimore that their one aim is to be of every possible assistance and help and give proper protection to the unfortunates who fall victim to this?

Mrs. ———. That is right. That is what they do.

Senator KEFAUVER. Do you feel, good lady, that it is important that in the public interest there be more information and educational data available to parents about the evils of narcotics and how to assist their children, how to discover when they might be addicted?

Mrs. ———. I think that would help a lot. If a parent doesn't know these symptoms and doesn't know what is going on, the child will keep on and keep on until it is entirely too late, but if they can catch these symptoms and get them straightened out, why, they will catch them in time and save them from it.

Senator KEFAUVER. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wiley?

Senator WILEY. I think, madam, that you hit the nail on the head when you said the public had to be aroused. Now, I can just imagine what would happen in a community of five or six hundred people if you women, the mothers of these children, simply got a Carrie Nation attitude in relation to these fellows that are peddling dope. They wouldn't last very long, would they?

Mrs. ———. No; they wouldn't.

Senator WILEY. When you see what they do to our boys and girls, I think that you are making a fine contribution in submitting your testimony here, but I think you have got to do more than that. You have

got to realize that you have got to help save these other boys and girls by arousing the public sentiment in your community, in this neighborhood, to get busy and in the city to get busy to get rid of these rattlesnakes.

If a rattlesnake came in your neighborhood, you wouldn't hesitate to take a hoe, for instance, and chop them up.

Mrs. ———. That is right, a rattlesnake is too good.

Senator WILEY. The comparison of those dopesters' effects upon our youth, those effects compared to the danger that a rattlesnake might have, of course, the effect of the dopester would be probably a million times worse than a rattlesnake.

You have laid it on the line. Arise, ye women, and get busy, and the men will have to follow in attending to the business.

Mrs. ———. That is right.

Senator WILEY. It is a local business, it is a local challenge. You can't just let Anslinger and those boys look after it. They have the whole United States, and there is a question of the violation of a Federal law, but here you have these people out there really inoculating the youngsters of the community with the worst disease germ you can think of.

Mrs. ———. They are giving them a slow death.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you. We, of course, have had no desire to cause any embarrassment or do anything that would be unfortunate, and for that reason we will not call your son to the stand, but just for the record, in order to bear out your testimony, he is present with you here today; is he not?

Mrs. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Pasquale Matranga. Will you stand, please.

In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you give shall be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth?

Mr. MATRANGA. I do.

Mrs. DE AURIA. Is it all right for me to interpret for him? He doesn't speak too well English. I am his daughter.

### TESTIMONY OF PASQUALE MATRANGA, BROOKLYN, N. Y., ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. MARIA DE AURIA

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask your full name.

Mr. MATRANGA. Pasquale Matranga.

The CHAIRMAN. How is that spelled, the last name?

Mr. MATRANGA. M-a-t-r-a-n-g-a.

The CHAIRMAN. You are his daughter?

Mrs. DE AURIA. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your full name?

Mrs. DE AURIA. I am married. Maria De Auria.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask that you be sworn, too. In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you will give shall be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth?

Mrs. DE AURIA. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your address?

Mrs. DE AURIA. 1532 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you are the daughter of the witness?

Mrs. DE AURIA. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the question will be asked of the witness, and in the event there is any difficulty in his response, we will ask that it be interpreted through you.

Mrs. DE AURIA. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Counsel may proceed.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Matranga, what is your business?

Mr. MATRANGA. I am in cheese, oil, and the Garden State Lath Co.

Mr. MOSER. That is another company?

Mr. MATRANGA. The cheese and oil is in my name.

Mr. MOSER. Cheese and oil is your private business?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. You are also with the Garden State Lath Co.?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What is the business of the Garden State Lath Co.?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is a—they make wire lath.

Mr. MOSER. For new houses?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What is your connection with the company? Are you an officer of it?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You are an officer?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What officer?

Mrs. DE AURIA. Partner.

Mr. MATRANGA. Copartner.

Mr. MOSER. It is not a corporation, it is a partnership, and you are one of the partners?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. That is your principal business?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Garden State Lath Co.?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And the cheese and oil business is a minor business?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes; it is not much, just a little.

Mr. MOSER. Who is your partner?

Mr. MATRANGA. Acastrenzio Corozzo.

Mr. MOSER. How do you spell it?

Mrs. DE AURIA. I don't know how to spell the name.

Mr. MOSER. Would it be A-c-a-s-t-r-e-n-z-i-o?

Mrs. DE AURIA. It could be close. And C-o-r-o-z-z-o.

Mr. MOSER. Corozzo. Do you know Joe Profaci?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that spelled P-r-o-f-a-c-i?

Mrs. DE AURIA. That I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. P-r-o-f-a-c-i, that is correct. What is his business?

Mr. MATRANGA. He is in the oil business.

Mr. MOSER. He is in the oil business, too?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Are you also in the laundry and linen business?

Mr. MATRANGA. Used to be before.

Mr. MOSER. You were but you are not any more?

Mr. MATRANGA. In 1946.



Mr. MOSER. Were you in business with Joe Profaci?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. You were not. Do you know Joe Adonis?

Mr. MATRANGA. I know from the business we got the restaurant. I knew him on Fourth Avenue.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew Joe Adonis from the business?

Mr. MATRANGA. When we had the business on Fourth Avenue.

Mr. MOSER. What is the nature of the business?

Mr. MATRANGA. A restaurant.

Mr. MOSER. Did he have anything to do with the laundry business?

Mr. MATRANGA. He give us some laundry.

Mr. MOSER. You supplied laundry to the restaurant?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know Lucky Luciano?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You do know him?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Where is he now?

Mr. MATRANGA. He is in Italy.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you know Lucky Luciano before he was deported from here?

Mr. MATRANGA. Well, I know before he go to jail about a year.

The CHAIRMAN. About a year before he was sentenced?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right, before he go to——

Mr. MOSER. How did you know him?

Mr. MATRANGA. Through the brother. The brother is in the linen business.

Mr. MOSER. Lucky's brother is in the linen business?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right, and now he is in the dress factory business.

Mr. MOSER. There is an associate of Lucky Luciano named Joe Pici—P-i-c-i. Do you know him?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. Another associate named Ralph Liguore—L-i-g-u-o-r-e.

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know Dominick Petrelli—P-e-t-r-e-l-l-i?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know Nicholas De Marza?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. You don't know any of those associates of Lucky Luciano?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. When did you last go to Italy?

Mr. MATRANGA. About 3 years ago.

Mr. MOSER. Two years ago?

Mr. MATRANGA. Three years ago.

Mr. MOSER. In 1948?

Mr. MATRANGA. 1948.

Mr. MOSER. Is this the only trip you have ever made to Italy?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Since you first came over?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. When did you first come over?

Mr. MATRANGA. 1921.

Mr. MOSER. 1921?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Who went to Italy with you?

Mr. MATRANGA. My wife.

Mr. MOSER. Did you take an automobile with you? Did you take a car with you?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You did. Who owned the car?

Mr. MATRANGA. The car was under my name.

Mr. MOSER. It was under your name?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you own it?

Mr. MATRANGA. I no bought the car.

Mr. MOSER. Did you not buy it?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. What kind of car was it?

Mr. MATRANGA. Oldsmobile.

Mr. MOSER. An Oldsmobile?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What year?

Mr. MATRANGA. 1948.

Mr. MOSER. 1948?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What type of car was it, a sedan?

Mr. MATRANGA. A sedan; yes.

Mr. MOSER. A deluxe sedan? Was it a deluxe sedan?

Mr. MATRANGA. A four-door sedan.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know how much was paid for it?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. You don't know anything about it?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. You had nothing to do with paying for it?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. It was registered in your name.

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Who actually bought the car?

Mr. MATRANGA. Who gave the car to me is Tony Sabio.

Mr. MOSER. S-a-b-i-o?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. His name was probably Anthony Sabio; is that correct?

Mr. MATRANGA. Tony and Anthony, I think it is the same.

Mr. MOSER. Did he have the nickname "Chicago Fats"?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. You have heard that nickname?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the car purchased new in your name?

Mr. MATRANGA. The car is under my name. Yes; bought a new car under my name.

Mr. MOSER. A new car was bought in your name?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. It was bought at a regular automobile dealer?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know that.

Mr. MOSER. You don't know where it was bought?

Mr. MATRANGA. No. I know it is a Jersey car.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know the license number?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't remember the license plates.

Mr. MOSER. If I told you, would it help you remember?

Mr. MATRANGA. No. I stayed with it for a couple of hours.

Mr. MOSER. You stayed with it a couple of hours?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is all.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you take title to the car? Where was the title transferred to you? Was it at the office of Dr. Noto.

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right. Near the office of Dr. Noto.

Mrs. DE AURIA. It was given to him near the office of Dr. Noto.

Mr. MOSER. It was given to you near the office of Dr. Noto?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. But not in the office?

Mr. MATRANGA. The car wouldn't be in the office. Outside.

Mrs. DE AURIA. It was given to him near the office of Dr. Noto, outside the office.

Mr. MOSER. That is the doctor whose address is 158 Washington Place, Passaic, N. J.?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you have all the expenses for that car paid to you?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Where does Sabio now live?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. Where did he live at that time?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know. I met him through Dr. Noto.

Mr. MOSER. You met him through Dr. Noto.

Mr. MATRANGA. I met him there at the office.

Mr. MOSER. You didn't know him before that?

Mr. MATRANGA. I met him there, and he asked me to do the favor, bring this car to Charlie Luciano. I told him as long as it is a legitimate car, give it to me, I bring it to him. I don't bring it under my name.

Mr. MOSER. As long as it was a legitimate car, you would deliver it?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Take it to him?

Mrs. DE AURIA. Charlie Luciano.

The CHAIRMAN. You took it to him?

Mrs. DE AURIA. Yes; he said as long as it was legal.

Mr. MATRANGA. As long as it is legal, I bring it over there.

Mr. MOSER. Is Tony Sabio the man arrested for larceny in Paterson 2 years ago?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. How long did you know him before you got the car?

Mr. MATRANGA. Just a month before I go to the other side.

Mr. MOSER. A month before what?

Mrs. DE AURIA. Before he went to Europe.

Mr. MOSER. A month before you went to Italy you met him through Dr. Noto?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You didn't know anything about him, where he lived?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. All you knew was Dr. Noto said it was all right?

Mr. MATRANGA. I met him over there through the office, in the lobby.

Mr. MOSER. You met him in the lobby?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes; I started to talk, I know they have a business, that is shoe-box business and cigarette-vending machine.

Mr. MOSER. That was his business?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is what he told me.

Mr. MOSER. He told you he was in the shoe-box business and cigarette-vending-machine business?

Mr. MATRANGA. They are in partnership, the business.

Mr. MOSER. Dr. Noto tells us that Sabio is dead; is that correct?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. You don't know anything about that. He says that Sabio died in 1949 in Italy.

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know that.

Mr. MOSER. You did not see Sabio when you were in Italy?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. How long were you in Italy?

Mr. MATRANGA. About 3 months, about 3½ months.

Mr. MOSER. You went there with your wife?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. When you got this car to Italy, where did you land?

Mr. MATRANGA. Naples.

Mr. MOSER. That is where you got off the ship?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And what did you do with the car then?

Mr. MATRANGA. When I reach over there I found Lucky Luciano there.

Mr. MOSER. You found Lucky Luciano there?

Mr. MATRANGA. At dock.

Mr. MOSER. He was at the dock to meet you?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. He was expecting the ship?

Mr. MATRANGA. Expecting me with the car.

Mr. MOSER. Expecting you with the car?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right. Then the same night I gave the papers to him.

Mr. MOSER. That same night you gave him the papers?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right, and in the morning they took——

Mr. MOSER. He took the car off the ship the next day?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Was the car registered with a New Jersey license plate?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You transferred the title to him at Naples; is that correct?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes; transferred it to him.

Mr. MOSER. Did you see Lucky Luciano after that?

Mr. MATRANGA. I see him at Palermo a couple of times.

Mr. MOSER. Did he live in Palermo?

Mr. MATRANGA. No; he lives in Naples.

Mr. MOSER. He lives in Naples?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You saw him several times. What did you see him about?

Mr. MATRANGA. Well, we went to Palermo and when he came in and look for me.

Mr. MOSER. He looked you up?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes; he looked for me.

Mr. MOSER. You were staying at Palermo?

Mr. MATRANGA. Near the city.

Mr. MOSER. Near the city in the suburbs?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. He would look you up. What did you do?

Mr. MATRANGA. He wanted to treat me, to go eat with him.

Mr. MOSER. He invited you out for dinner?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. What else did you talk about?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is all we talk about.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't you have any conversation about any business matters?

Mr. MATRANGA. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. I show you a photograph which contains a picture of an automobile with a man standing beside it. It is an Oldsmobile 8, the picture shows a license plate which appears to be, which is a New Jersey license plate, and appears to be numbered RU-37-X although the entire number is not completely visible.

Will you please look at this picture and tell me whether that is the car we have been asking you about and whether that is a picture of Lucky Luciano.

Mrs. DE AURIA. He says it is him.

Mr. MATRANGA. That is him.

Mrs. DE AURIA. But he is not so sure of the car, but it is an Oldsmobile.

Mr. MOSER. It is an Oldsmobile 8.

The CHAIRMAN. Bearing New Jersey tags.

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. That is Lucky Luciano?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. That is a black automobile?

Mr. MATRANGA. No; two-tone color, green, two-tone color.

Mr. MOSER. Is that a two-tone car in that picture?

Mrs. DE AURIA. You can't tell.

Mr. MATRANGA. That is what I bring him over there. It is two-tone car.

Mr. MOSER. Does that look like the car we are talking about?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know.

Mrs. DE AURIA. It is an Oldsmobile.

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know if it is the same or not.

Mr. MOSER. It looks like it, doesn't the color of the upper part look lighter than the lower part? You can't tell?

Mr. MATRANGA. I can't tell the color.

Mr. MOSER. You are not telling us square about this. It does look like the car?

Mrs. DE AURIA. He usually wears glasses.

Mr. MATRANGA. I can't say if it is a two-color in the picture.

Mrs. DE AURIA. It looks like the shade may be lighter on top, but it may be the way they took the picture.

Mr. MOSER. You saw this car?

Mr. MATRANGA. If this is the car I bring him, I saw it.

Mr. MOSER. You have a general idea what it looked like. Did it look like that?

Mr. MATRANGA. I think so. It is an Oldsmobile. I think the license, it is a Jersey license.

Mr. MOSER. You think that is probably it?

Mr. MATRANGA. Probably.

Mr. MOSER. Did you know it is against the law to take a car into Italy without a permit?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know that. I know we pay everything over here. They gave me the money to pay everything.

Mr. MOSER. Who gave you the money?

Mr. MATRANGA. Sabio.

Mr. MOSER. Sabio paid you the money?

Mr. MATRANGA. To pay the ship.

Mr. MOSER. To pay the shipment of the car?

Mr. MATRANGA. The shipping of the car and the insurance on the car.

Mr. MOSER. And the insurance, and they paid for the registration?

Mr. MATRANGA. The registration; I think they pay for everything.

Mr. MOSER. They paid everything?

Mr. MATRANGA. They paid everything. Paid the shipment and insurance.

Mr. MOSER. And did they hand you the money to do this or did they do it for you—to pay the insurance?

Mr. MATRANGA. They gave me the money; yes.

Mr. MOSER. They gave you the money to pay insurance and shipping for the car?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You went to the shipping company office and made the arrangements for the shipping of the car?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you do all that?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. The shipping company didn't say anything to you about needing a license to take the car to Italy?

Mr. MATRANGA. No, just to put a bond on the car.

Mr. MOSER. You know, I suppose, that Luciano has been indicted in Italy for bringing this car in. Did you know that?

Mr. MATRANGA. Well, I know he is in trouble for car.

Mr. MOSER. Did you know you are also named in the indictment?

Mr. MATRANGA. If I know I got to be in trouble for this thing, I never would be in trouble for car, because I go on the other side to see my father and my mother I no see for 28 years, and my father and my mother is old. That is why I go to the other side, to see my family. If I know I would be in trouble here, I would told the guy, "Bring it yourself if you want it."

Mr. MOSER. We don't want to get you in trouble; we are trying to get information.

Mr. MATRANGA. You say yourself, I go to see my family, and then now I got to have this trouble to do a favor.

Mr. MOSER. Don't think we are getting you in trouble, but we are trying to find out why Luciano would get a car from here.

Mr. MATRANGA. What I told you is the truth.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go to Laredo, Tex.?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What year did you do that?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't remember the year.

Mr. MOSER. Could it have been 1939?

Mr. MATRANGA. Probably.

Mr. MOSER. Probably 1939. Who went with you?

Mr. MATRANGA. Fellow name of Ritchie.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that Joe Ritchie?

Mr. MATRANGA. I think it is Joe.

Mr. MOSER. Was there another man with you?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't remember the name.

Mr. MOSER. John Russo?

Mr. MATRANGA. May be the name; I don't remember.

Mr. MOSER. You drove all the way to Laredo, Tex.?

Mr. MATRANGA. We go to Texas.

Mr. MOSER. You went to Texas first?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you go first?

Mr. MATRANGA. We go first to Kansas City.

Mr. MOSER. Is this in an automobile?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You drove from here to Kansas City with Joe Ritchie and another man and you don't remember the other man's name?

Mr. MATRANGA. It may be Russo, but I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. It might have been Russo?

Mr. MATRANGA. Maybe.

Mr. MOSER. In whose car did you go?

Mr. MATRANGA. Ritchie's car.

Mr. MOSER. You went in Ritchie's car?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You went along as a passenger?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Then you went from Kansas City to Laredo, Tex.?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. That is on the Mexican border?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Why did you make that trip?

Mr. MATRANGA. Just to see it.

Mr. MOSER. Just you three fellows for the pleasure of it?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What did you stop at Atlantic City for? Why did you stop at Atlantic City?

Mr. MATRANGA. Kansas City.

Mr. MOSER. I mean Kansas City. Excuse me. What kind of a car did you own at that time yourself?

Mr. MATRANGA. I think it was a Dodge.

Mr. MOSER. You owned a Dodge?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Would it have been a 1937 Dodge?

Mr. MATRANGA. I think so.

Mr. MOSER. Now, isn't it a fact, Mr. Matranga, that you actually purchased this Oldsmobile yourself?

Mr. MATRANGA. The Oldsmobile?

Mrs. DE AURIA. The one he sent to Europe?

Mr. MOSER. Yes; isn't it true you bought it yourself?

Mr. MATRANGA. No, I bring him over there. I no bought the car.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it was bought by a man named Sabio. What proof have you got?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know what proof I have got.

The CHAIRMAN. He is dead.

Mr. MATRANGA. I know they gave me the car. The proof you can——

The CHAIRMAN. Did you buy it with cash or with a check?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. You were there when they delivered the car?

Mr. MATRANGA. No, sir.

Mrs. DE AURIA. When they delivered the car; yes, sir.

Mr. MATRANGA. When they gave me the car.

The CHAIRMAN. You say "No" and she says "Yes."

Mr. MATRANGA. When they gave me the car.

Mr. MOSER. You don't know where it was bought?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. What automobile sales agency was it bought from; do you know?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. You didn't go into any sales office to buy it?

Mr. MATRANGA. No.

Mr. MOSER. You are sure about that?

Mr. MATRANGA. I am sure, positive.

Mr. MOSER. How did they happen to issue the registration in your name?

Mr. MATRANGA. Because they bring the paper to me before I took the car.

The CHAIRMAN. How did they know you knew Lucky Luciano, Sabio?

Mr. MATRANGA. He asked me.

The CHAIRMAN. Just guessed it?

Mrs. DE AURIA. He asked.

Mr. MATRANGA. He asked me if I know him, and I told him, "Yes."

The CHAIRMAN. Knowing you were going to Italy, and gave you the car to deliver to Lucky?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew what a thug and outlaw Luciano was and is; didn't you?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know this thing.

The CHAIRMAN. You thought he was a law-abiding, decent citizen; did you?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know——

The CHAIRMAN. What did you think he was?



Mr. MATRANGA. I don't know. Now they come up with all this thing here. I didn't know it before.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't you know he was in jail?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't you know he was released from jail to go to Italy?

Mr. MATRANGA. He is in jail in Italy—I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. Wasn't he in jail just before he went to Italy?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't you know that?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes, sure.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't you think it was rather peculiar they would ask you to take a car to a man of that kind?

Mr. MATRANGA. I don't think I do anything wrong to bring the car over there. It no cost nothing to me to bring it over there.

Mr. MOSER. When this car was purchased, it was purchased in your name; was it not?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes, I know that.

Mr. MOSER. Did they know that you were going to take it at the time they purchased it?

Mrs. DE AURIA. Would you repeat that?

Mr. MOSER. Did they not know at the time he purchased the car you were going to take it to Italy?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes, that is why they gave me the car, to bring him over there. Yes, he asked me before.

Mr. MOSER. Now, just for the record I would like to read a letter from the New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles, written June 25, 1951, addressed to a member of our staff, which says:

We have examined the records on file in this office relative to the sale of a 1948 Oldsmobile, serial No. 98-L-20757, engine No. 9-9003-H, 1948 New Jersey license plates RU-37-X. The records of this bureau indicate that the motor vehicle in question was purchased at 425 Grand Avenue, Palisades Park, N. J., under date of April 29, 1948, by Pasquale Matranga, 125 East Fourth Street, New York City. When a new automobile is purchased in New Jersey, signature of the purchaser is not required on the record of purchase. Therefore, we do not have his signature on this particular transaction.

The facts stated there are correct; are they?

Mr. MATRANGA. Yes, sure, I signed the paper before they took the car. I signed the paper before took the car—bring me the paper, and I signed it.

Mr. MOSER. You signed the papers before you took the car?

Mr. MATRANGA. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; that is all.

Mr. MOSER. That is all for the moment. Thank you.

#### TESTIMONY OF MATTHEW LANDY, PALISADES PARK, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. Mathew Landy.

Will you stand, please. Do you swear in the presence of Almighty God that the testimony you will give in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth?

Mr. LANDY. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Your full name is Matthew Landy?

Mr. LANDY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Your address?

Mr. LANDY. 425 Grand Avenue, Palisades Park.

The CHAIRMAN. 425 Grand Avenue, Palisades, N. J.?

Mr. LANDY. Palisades Park, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Landy, will you talk loudly and distinctly, so we all can hear, please?

Mr. LANDY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your business?

Mr. LANDY. Automobile business.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moser.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Landy, do you recall the sale of a 1948 Oldsmobile in May 1948, with license number New Jersey RU-37-X?

Mr. LANDY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You do recall that. What was the serial number of that automobile?

Mr. LANDY. I have the duplicate copy here.

Mr. MOSER. That is a copy of the bill of sale?

Mr. LANDY. That is a copy of the receipt before you make the bill of sale out.

Mr. MOSER. A copy of your receipt. This identifies the automobile as a new automobile, serial No. 98-L-20757, motor No. 9-9003-H, price—total price—\$2,783.45, issued to Pasquale Matranga.

When you received payment for that car, did you receive it in cash or a check?

You have shown me a deposit slip covering this bill of sale with the National Bank of Palisades Park, showing deposits of \$2,783.45 in cash; is that correct?

Mr. LANDY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever receive the purchaser's signature on that purchase?

Mr. LANDY. It is not necessary.

Mr. MOSER. It is not necessary. Did you know the purchaser?

Mr. LANDY. No, sir; never seen him before.

Mr. MOSER. You had never seen him before?

Mr. LANDY. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Have you seen him since?

Mr. LANDY. Just a slight recollection here.

The CHAIRMAN. Who?

Mr. LANDY. Mr. Matranga.

Mr. MOSER. Did the purchaser offer to turn in an automobile at the time he purchased this car?

Mr. LANDY. He talked about it.

Mr. MOSER. Did he have the car with him?

Mr. LANDY. I saw something outside, didn't even go out.

Mr. MOSER. What kind was it?

Mr. LANDY. A Dodge or Plymouth or DeSoto, one of those Chrysler makes.

Mr. MOSER. Dodge, Plymouth, or DeSoto. Could it have been a 1937 Dodge?

Mr. LANDY. Possibly.

Mr. MOSER. It could have been. Have you ever seen the man who has testified?

Mr. LANDY. Saw him once.

Mr. MOSER. You have seen him once?

Mr. LANDY. Twice.

Mr. MOSER. When did you see him?

Mr. LANDY. At the time of purchase.

Mr. MOSER. You saw him at the time of purchase?

Mr. LANDY. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did he come into your store?

Mr. LANDY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And what did he say his name was?

Mr. LANDY. He didn't tell me until I made the bill of sale.

Mr. MOSER. Then he told you his name?

Mr. LANDY. I took it and wrote it out and had it typed.

Mr. MOSER. He told you his name was Pasquale Matranga?

Mr. LANDY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. He told you that at the time and you had this typed up after his saying that; is that correct?

Mr. LANDY. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. He paid you cash?

Mr. LANDY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And did you ever hear of Anthony Sabio?

Mr. LANDY. No.

Mr. MOSER. Never heard of him?

Mr. LANDY. No.

Mr. MOSER. That name didn't appear anywhere?

Mr. LANDY. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. This man who just testified is the same person who bought the car?

Mr. LANDY. That is my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. He is the only one you had anything to do with in the purchase of the car?

Mr. LANDY. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, sir.

At this time we will adjourn for the day and resume the hearings at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in this room.

(Whereupon, at 4:45 p. m., the special committee adjourned. to reconvene at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 27, 1951.)



# ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1951

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE  
ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE  
*Washington, D. C.*

The special committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10:05 a.m., in room 318, Senate Office Building, Senator Herbert R. O'Connor (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators O'Connor and Wiley.

Also present: Richard G. Moser, chief counsel; James M. Hepbrun, administrative assistant; John P. Campbell, Roswell B. Perkins, Wallace Reidt, assistant counsel, and George Martin, director of information.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing will please come to order.

The first witness to be called is an agent of the Government. His name will be given, and there are no restrictions on the use of any testimony which he gives. However, because of the fact that he is an agent of the Government and ought not be readily identified by the general public, the committee requests that no television or news reel or photographs be made of him. Mr. Siragusa.

In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear the testimony you shall give will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

## TESTIMONY OF CHARLES SIRAGUSA, AGENT, FEDERAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

The CHAIRMAN. Your full name, please.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Charles Siragusa.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you spell your last name, please?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. S-i-r-a-g-u-s-a.

The CHAIRMAN. And, Mr. Siragusa, what is your present position?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I am a narcotics agent, Federal Bureau of Narcotics.

The CHAIRMAN. Narcotics agent, Federal Bureau of Narcotics.

May I ask, sir, if you will move forward a little bit and talk into the mike, and while you are on the stand speak as clearly and as loudly as necessary so that all my hear, please.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. How long, Mr. Siragusa, have you been engaged in this work?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Approximately 12 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Twelve years. In what particular area have you worked or areas?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, I have worked all over the United States and Canada, Mexico, and Europe.

The CHAIRMAN. And Europe. And in Europe what country or countries have you given especial attention to?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Italy, Turkey, Greece, France, Germany, Lebanon, and Syria.

The CHAIRMAN. And did you make particular efforts in respect to the distribution of narcotics and the importation into this country of narcotics?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. One of my principal objectives was to gather information and cooperate with the foreign authorities with respect to discovering sources of supply of illicit narcotics entering the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask Mr. Moser to please take up the questioning.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Siragusa, it is my understanding that you conducted an investigation with regard to Luciano's activity in Italy; is that correct?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And in cooperation with the Italian police that you investigated the matter of the car that was brought over to him by Mr. Matranga?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I did.

Mr. MOSER. What was the result of that investigation so far as the car was concerned? Will you report to us and tell us what you got on it?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. In April, latter part of April, and first part of May, I was in the northern section of Italy.

Senator WILEY. This year?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. This year, yes, sir; and I was working, together with the Italian authorities, some of whom were stationed with me in northern Italy, and the others were stationed in southern Italy.

While I was stationed at Milano I received numerous reports, both verbal and written, from one of the Italian officers conducting the investigation at Naples, and I was advised about this automobile.

During my stay in Milano, I received copies of interrogation reports, statements made by Lucky Luciano to the Italian authorities at Naples concerning this automobile and other matters.

Mr. MOSER. Did Luciano make a statement which he signed?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; he made three statements at different times.

Mr. MOSER. To the Italian police?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. To the Italian police.

Mr. MOSER. Have you photostatic copies of those statements?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I have.

Mr. MOSER. I see you have one with you. Would you just pull it out and tell us, is it signed by Luciano and how is it signed?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I have three reports before me, all three of which are signed, and his correct name Salvatore Lucania.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you spell his last name?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. L-u-c-a-n-i-a.

Mr. MOSER. That is the same person we call Lucky Luciano; is that correct?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. What does he say in there with regard to the car we were discussing at yesterday's hearing?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I am reading from the second page of one of his interrogation reports made on May 5, 1951, in Naples. The interrogation report is in Italian, but I will translate.

Mr. MOSER. It is written in Italian but you are going to translate it?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. All right.

Mr. SIRAGUSA (reading) :

The automobile of which I am the present owner, a 1948 Oldsmobile—

Mr. MOSER. This is Luciano speaking, is it not?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir—

is my property. I acquired it 2 years ago from an American citizen, Pasquale Matranga, who is now in the United States and precisely in New York City.

This automobile, bearing license plate RUX-37, from the State of New Jersey. This automobile was imported temporarily and I made a request for the importation permit. However, up until now I have not as yet received this application for importation. This automobile could possibly have the value of \$1,000, and it was given to me as a gift by its last owner, Mr. Pasquale Matranga, an American citizen.

Mr. MOSER. He says it was given to him as a gift by Matranga?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Whereas yesterday Matranga testified that he had no interest in it at all and merely took it as a messenger; is that correct?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. What else does he say?

Mr. SIRAGUSA (reading) :

I believe this Matranga some time ago owned a laundry in New York City.

Mr. MOSER. That is still Luciano speaking?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes. I will go through the other two interrogation reports to see if there is anything pertaining to this automobile.

There is nothing in the other two.

Mr. MOSER. Now, in that affidavit Luciano also makes statements with regard to dealings he had with other people from the United States, does he not?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. At my request, I was notified by the Italian authorities that they intended to question Luciano with respect to this narcotics investigation we had been working upon and relative to other matters.

Mr. MOSER. You suspected that Luciano was involved in narcotics shipments; is that correct?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; we had every indication to believe that he was directing the activities of this very large, very important narcotics distributing network from Italy.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you of that opinion still?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I am.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you feel that Lucky Luciano is directly interested in the importation of narcotics into this country and the shipment of it from Italy?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I do.

Mr. MOSER. This is heroin you are talking about, it is not?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Heroin.

Senator WILEY. It is important that we know what you base that on. We want the facts. We don't want just guesswork about that.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, if I may enlarge upon some of the facts concerning this investigation we made in Italy, a few days after I arrived in Rome, Italy, in April, early part of April, the Italian authorities arrested an American citizen for possession of three kilos of heroin. They arrested him at the Rome airport.

The CHAIRMAN. Rome airport?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Rome airport. About an hour after that arrest was made I was in the building, the same building with the Director of the Treasury, the Italian Treasury Department office that was handling the case. I was called in to see Colonel Montenari, and we discussed the arrest of this American for possession of three kilos of heroin.

Mr. MOSER. Who is Colonel Montenari?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Colonel Montenari is the second man in charge of the Guardia Finanza, which corresponds to our Treasury Department. He told me this man had been arrested, told me his name was Frank Callace.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you spell the last name?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. C-a-l-l-a-c-e.

The name Frank Callace was familiar to me because I knew a Frank Callace, who was referred to as "Chick 99 from 177th Street."

The CHAIRMAN. In New York City?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. In New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. Had he been known to you as having handled or been interested in narcotics?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; has a previous criminal record for narcotics violations.

Mr. MOSER. Before we come into the Frank Callace case, I would like to go back to the question I asked you with regard to other matters in that affidavit with regard to Luciano's dealings with people in the United States, as a foundation for the Callace case.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. As I recall, there are some statements about money that was brought over from the United States to Luciano; is that correct?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes. As I started to say before, I had requested the authorities when they conducted this interrogation and investigation of Luciano, that among other things they should interest themselves in determining the mode of living that Luciano conducted, his income, and the source of it. That was one of the things they covered in this interrogation statement here made by Lucky. He made certain explanations about his mode of living and where he got his money from.

I will translate from the Italian portions:

In addition to \$22,500 which I declared through the Italian police as having brought with me into Italy from America—

Mr. MOSER. This is Luciano speaking?



Mr. SIRAGUSA. This is Luciano speaking—

I received other sums of money from America. I have received from America two or three times certain sums of money, approximately a few thousand dollars. These sums were brought to me by American citizens who came to find me and whose identities I do not care to disclose. I say that this money was brought to me in Italy regularly, and it was given to me, these moneys were given to me as gifts by old friends from the United States. During my residence in Italy, which has been since 1947, I have tried to establish a pastry shop in Palermo with a certain Conte Bova. However, this venture after 2½ years failed. In connection with this business I lost 7,500,000 lire. In Italy I have undertaken no other commercial activity, but I am a lover of horse races. I play very often at the horse tracks in Naples.

I will just scan through this. There are some additional statements concerning the same question of moneys:

All of the money which I brought to Italy and that which I have received subsequently from my friends in America I have spent. About 500,000 lire a month, I expect. Which comes from the United States and not from activities in Italy, because all of the business affairs I have tried to conduct in Italy have come to a bad end.

Mr. MOSER. Is the net of that, as you understand it, that Luciano says that he had no source of income in Italy except perhaps from horse races and that he was living on money that he had brought in or had been sent to him or given to him by friends; is that correct?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. Now let's see who some of his friends are. I understand that in that list he refers to some of these people that he was asked about. Let me first ask you about Nicholai Gentile. Does he mention that in his affidavit?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; he is mentioned here.

Mr. MOSER. Now who is Nicholai Gentile?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Nicholai Gentile is a gangster from New York City, a very notorious man in the rackets.

Mr. MOSER. Has he had any connection with narcotics as far as you know?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; he was under indictment, I am pretty certain it was a narcotics indictment, in New York City when he fled to Italy several years ago.

Mr. MOSER. When was that, back in 1930?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. No, I believe it was just before the beginning of the war.

Mr. MOSER. Did he jump bail and go to Italy?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. He jumped bail and went to Italy.

Mr. MOSER. Does Luciano mention Gaetano Chiofalo?

The CHAIRMAN. How do you spell that name?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. The first name is spelled G-a-e-t-a-n-o. Surname, C-h-i-o-f-a-l-o.

Mr. MOSER. Does he mention him?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. He mentions him as well.

Mr. MOSER. He says he knows him?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; he says he knows him.

Mr. MOSER. Is he a man known as Charlie Young?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. Who is he?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. He is another deportee from the United States.

Mr. MOSER. And has he been involved in any narcotics charge?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, he is suspected of being a member of this Italian section of the Mafia.

Mr. MOSER. And are they involved in any narcotics charge in Italy?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. At the present time he is not involved in a narcotics charge, but in connection with our narcotics investigation of these defendants who were arrested and their associates, he was visited by the Italian police and arrested for the possession of a gun.

Mr. MOSER. So far as you know, he is not involved in narcotics?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. He is not a defendant in a narcotics case; no.

Mr. MOSER. Does Luciano in his affidavit also mention Ralph Liguori—L-i-g-u-o-r-i?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. L-i-g-u-o-r-i.

Mr. MOSER. Who is he?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Ralph Liguori is another Italian deportee on a narcotics charge. He was deported to Italy.

Mr. MOSER. He was deported on a narcotics charge out of the United States?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Does he mention a man named Joe Pici?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, he does.

Mr. MOSER. P-i-c-i.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Tell us about Joe Pici. Who is he?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Joe Pici is Lucky Luciano's narcotics lieutenant for Italy, and he is now a codefendant in this narcotics investigation which was conducted by the Italian authorities.

Mr. MOSER. Did Pici ever live in the United States?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; he lived in the United States and was deported.

Mr. MOSER. For what charge?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. After a white-slave conviction.

Mr. MOSER. Now you have made some investigation of Pici's activities, as I understand it. Where do they think he is now?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, I searched all over northern and southern Italy for him, and he eluded our capture. My opinion is that possibly he has come back into the United States clandestinely.

Mr. MOSER. Is there any suspicion that he smuggled himself in and brought any heroin with him?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Not at the present time, I have no information to that effect, but I do know that several years ago we had reason to believe that he did smuggle himself back into the United States with a quantity of drugs.

Mr. MOSER. A large quantity?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. A large quantity.

Mr. MOSER. Where do they think he took it?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. We got this information after the entire thing had transpired. We heard that he took 15 kilos of heroin to the Kansas City Mafia mob.

The CHAIRMAN. In that connection, Mr. Siragusa, there may be some lack of knowledge as to just the quantity to which you refer. Will you give some little explanation of the amount of heroin in capsule form that might come from that quantity of kilos?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, I have never bothered to estimate the number of capsules in a kilo, but a kilo is a fraction over 32 ounces, roughly over 2 pounds, and I would say from 2 pounds of this 99 percent pure heroin you could probably make several million adulterated capsules.

The CHAIRMAN. Several million?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Several million.

Mr. MOSER. How many kilos do they think Pici brought in with him back in 1948?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Fifteen kilos.

Mr. MOSER. Fifteen kilos?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Fifteen kilos.

Mr. MOSER. So from the point of view of capsules, that is an enormous quantity; is it not?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I guess it would be into billions, perhaps a billion capsules.

Senator WILEY. What does a kilo cost in Italy?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. When I was in Italy, when I was there, the clandestine price ranged from 1,000 to 1,500 American dollars.

Mr. MOSER. How much does a kilo usually sell for in this country?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. When a kilo is first brought into New York City, it may get as high as \$6,000 wholesale price in New York City. In Chicago maybe \$10,000 a kilo.

Senator WILEY. Let's get the mathematics of this, Mr. Chairman. If that is the case, you say that out of a kilo they could make a million pills or doses?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Just about. I would say about a million capsules. A capsule contains 1 grain. There are 437½ grains to an ounce, and there are 32 ounces to a kilo.

Senator WILEY. Making that into a million capsules, \$2 apiece, would make about \$2,000,000 for an original investment of \$1,500 or \$1,000.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; the profit is tremendous.

Mr. MOSER. Have you found any evidence of communication between Pici and Luciano?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; we did.

Mr. MOSER. What was the nature of that?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. This all resulted from these arrests we made of Callace, the American citizen, and his uncle who bears the same first and surname.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find any telephone calls between Lucky and Pici?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; Pici was living with the Callaces in Milano.

Mr. MOSER. He telephoned to Lucky?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. He didn't telephone Lucky directly from that hotel, but he did telephone him from his residence about 50 miles from Milano, and he had been seen by the Italian authorities in company with Luciano—Pici and Luciano.

Mr. MOSER. Who is Thomas Moreno?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Thomas Moreno is a Brooklyn gangster.

Mr. MOSER. Has he had any dealings with Lucky, so far as you know?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, he is a close associate of Lucky.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you started to discuss the case of Callace. As I understand the Callace story that you will tell us, it is a typical Mafia operation; is that correct?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. MOSER. As I understand it, you are of Italian descent; is that correct?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. A Sicilian?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And you speak Italian?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I do.

Mr. MOSER. And have you had any opportunity to study the Mafia at all?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I have.

Mr. MOSER. Just tell us generally—well, first tell us about the Callace story and then point out how you think it is a typical Mafia situation.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, you have this Frank Callace, this 28-year-old man from One-hundred and Seventh Street who goes to Italy.

Mr. MOSER. He is a member of what is called the One-hundred-and-Seventh-Street mob; is that correct?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; in fact, he lives on One-hundred and Seventh Street.

Mr. MOSER. He went to Italy what year?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. He went to Italy in April of 1951.

Mr. MOSER. And where did he go first?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, he made a beeline right for Palermo, where he met his uncle by the same name.

Mr. MOSER. The uncle is named Frank Callace?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Frank Callace, and he fled from the United States. He was wanted by the FBI.

Mr. MOSER. Then he joined his uncle in Palermo. What did they do?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. The two of them went to Milano.

Mr. MOSER. You know all this because they were tailed or followed?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, actually all this investigation, that took place after the first arrest. We just backtracked and got all of this information from hotel records and other witnesses.

Mr. MOSER. I see. All right. He and his uncle then went to Milan; is that correct?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. What did they do there?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. In Milan they met Joe Pici.

Mr. MOSER. Where?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. In the hotel Albergo Milano.

Mr. MOSER. Albergo?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. That means hotel, Hotel Milano.

Mr. MOSER. They met Joe Pici there?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. They met him there.

Mr. MOSER. Did he seem to know they were coming?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, upon analyzing this case, the whole thing was well conceived, well organized, and it was not a hit-or-miss proposition.

Mr. MOSER. You think that Pici was an emissary of Luciano?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I don't think he is his emissary. I think he is in charge of handling all of Lucky's narcotics dealings in Italy.

Mr. MOSER. He is sort of his lieutenant for narcotics; is that right?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. All right. They met Pici in Milan and what did they do then?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. They had some negotiations as to the quantity and the price of the drugs.

Mr. MOSER. Did they communicate with anybody else while they were in Milan?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. They made very many telephone calls from this hotel, the hotel room registered to the two Callace men.

Mr. MOSER. To where?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Many telephone calls were made all over northern Italy. Some were made by the Callaces; some telephone calls were made by Pici himself.

Mr. MOSER. And after they negotiated with Pici in Milan at the hotel, then what do you think they did?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, we know what they did. It is not what we think, because this is all verified by the investigation we made of the hotel employees and records.

Mr. MOSER. What happened?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. They checked out of the hotel, two Callaces; they returned to Palermo; they there then received a telephone call from Pici in Milan telling the two Callaces to return to Milano.

The two Callaces went back to Milano; they had another meeting at the same hotel with Pici, and Pici sold them three kilos of heroin.

Senator WILEY. How do you know that?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. We have admissions by the Callaces.

Senator WILEY. Have you got the heroin?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; we have the heroin in Italy.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't you receive some kind of tip after they had received this heroin?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir. Here is where we stepped into the picture. They left Milan by airplane en route for Palermo, which is about seven or eight hundred miles. The police at Rome received an anonymous telephone tip that on this particular airplane a Callace was to be a passenger on this plane and he would have a quantity of drugs. The Italian police met that plane and they arrested the nephew, Frank Callace.

Mr. MOSER. That is the young man from the One Hundred and Seventh Street mob?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. They arrested him at Rome?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. At the Rome airport.

Mr. MOSER. What did they find?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. They found three kilos of heroin in a suitcase.

Mr. MOSER. In his possession?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. In his possession. He was carrying the suitcase. The Italian police did not know at that time there were two Callaces on the airplane. They just arrested the young Callace.

Mr. MOSER. And the uncle got away?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. He got away temporarily but not for long.

Mr. MOSER. Then what happened?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I spoke with the Italian police, and I saw the defendant. I saw the heroin; I questioned the defendant about his uncle or whoever had the same name and complete first and surname as he, and he gave me evasive answers, which led me to believe that his uncle was possibly on the same airplane with him.

So, we telephoned the Guardia Finanza office in Palermo, and they arrested Frank Callace, the uncle.

Mr. MOSER. After you made these arrests, you went back and traced all this and reconstructed the story?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; I worked with the Italian police approximately a month, and they are still working on the case.

Mr. MOSER. You said that when the young Callace came to Italy from the United States he went directly to see his uncle. And you said this is a typical Mafia case. Why do you say that?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, in narcotics we believe, and we are pretty certain of our opinion, narcotics is probably the most—well, they derive their largest income; it is their most profitable venture. Here we have an American—

The CHAIRMAN. What is?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Narcotics distribution and smuggling.

Mr. MOSER. You mean narcotics distribution and smuggling is the principal source of income of the Mafia; is that correct?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. All right. You say this young man came over to Italy.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. This man came from America. He was told whom to contact, and in this particular case he knew who the person was because it was his uncle, and he knew him from One Hundred and Seventh Street. We have pretty good knowledge as to the identity of the person who sent him from One Hundred and Seventh Street, but the Italian authorities are still working on that phase of it, as to the identity of the man in New York.

Callace sees his uncle, and his uncle immediately takes him to Pici. Pici is Luciano's man, and it is just a well-conceived operation.

After the arrest of these people we went into the question of their associates, by telephone calls, visitors they had received in these different hotels and night clubs, and they were all friends of Lucky, many of whom he admitted knowing and having seen many times; but he would not say as to what type of transactions he was conducting with these men.

Mr. MOSER. I believe you told me one time that you are sometimes able to identify leaders in the Mafia by some title they have; is that correct?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. What is that title?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, the big shots of the Mafia, the older men, the men that sit in on these grand councils, these policy meetings, are referred to by the name of Don.

Mr. MOSER. That is a title that shows they are high in the Mafia?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. It is the title of respect given to members of the higher echelon of the Mafia.

Mr. MOSER. Did you find that any of these associates of Callace that you checked up on, including Luciano's associates, were called Don in that manner?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes. Lucky himself and Nicholai Gentile.

Mr. MOSER. They both are?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. They both are. They are the only two in Italy at the present time who originally came from America, that I know of, that have that title of Don.

Mr. MOSER. A large number of the Mafia were driven out of Italy at one time; were they not?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes; they were driven out by Mussolini.

Mr. MOSER. Mussolini got rid of them?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. They came to this country?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Some of them are being deported and sent back?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you of the opinion that a number are still here?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. A number of Mafia members?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. A lot?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. A lot of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wiley.

Senator WILEY. What steps, in your judgment, could be taken to get rid of the Mafia in this country?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I don't know about actually getting rid of them, but I think the biggest issue is there should be much larger penitentiary sentences given to these men. It is no deterrent to them to receive the lenient sentences which they have in the past.

Senator WILEY. You mean sentences for violation of the narcotics law?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. You say that the Mafia exists here. Does Luciano have proven confederates or associates in other countries than Italy and the United States?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I do know—this is again just information which I tried to verify when I was in Europe—that he was trying to branch out; he had received visas from several foreign countries adjoining Italy. In fact, he had received these visas, and at my request the Italian Government took his passport, and we tried—I think we succeeded in getting a promise from these foreign countries to cancel his visas.

All of this was predicated on information we had that he had made a trip to Germany, I believe it was last year, October of 1950, in which he was trying to organize the rackets in Germany.

Senator WILEY. Apparently the Italian Government is cooperating with us here, as you stated. What about our Government, which gives visas to folks to go to Italy to cooperate in this nefarious business with Luciano? Have you anything to say about that?

Why should visas be issued to these fellows that they know are confederates of a fellow like Luciano?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, it just so happens that many of these big-time hoodlums and racketeers do get passports to visit foreign countries, contrary to our recommendations.

Senator WILEY. In other words, you recommended against it and the Department has given them to them?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. Well, isn't that one way to kind of check this nefarious trade between Italy and other countries that produce this heroin?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I think that is an excellent suggestion, to cancel their passports, because in this narcotics business, which is no longer restricted to the United States, it is international commerce, so to speak, and by granting these passports we are giving these racketeers an opportunity to further their activities.

Senator WILEY. We ought to do more than that. We ought to cancel their citizenship; hadn't we, and get rid of this scum that is striking at the very vitals of this country?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I am in favor of that.

Senator WILEY. Do you think Luciano has any confederates in Cuba?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. At the present time I don't know of any he has, but I do know several years ago he was in Cuba and enjoyed many privileges there.

Senator WILEY. Now, you are of Italian descent, and we want to make it clear, because I think all over America some of our best citizens are Italians. You think only relatively few of the Italian people are mixed up in this Mafia business?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. Have you any basis whatever to give us an estimate of the extent of the Mafia in this country?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, I would say that in all principal cities there are segments of the Mafia, and I would say that New York City probably has the big bosses.

Senator WILEY. Do you know whether the police department or the police of the State or the State has taken any particular action against an organization which you say derives its principal income from the narcotics trade?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I do know that the New York City Police Department has a very efficient narcotics squad, and we work with them. Any cases of an interstate nature that they do get they refer to us. They principally handle the local problem, the retail distribution. We concentrate in our New York office as well as all our other offices principally on interstate distributing organizations.

Senator WILEY. Now, you have given us a pretty clear-cut factual statement showing Luciano's connection in Italy with the trade in this country. Have you any information to tell us whether or not Luciano has the power to enforce his connections here through threatening or coercion or through gunmen or any other method? If he is the kingpin, we want to know how far his domain extends.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. From what I have seen, and I have spoken to some members of his gang there in an undercover capacity, I would say, if he is not the kingpin, he is one of the royal family, and the fact that he receives these large sums of money from these American gangsters



indicates to me that he has definite word in policy matters and that he is still deriving an income from American rackets.

He fails to tell us the names of any of these men, and I am certain that he is only giving a very small estimate of the actual amount of money which he does receive from American racketeers.

Senator WILEY. You very dynamically stated he is one of the royal family. Let us see. Does that mean he has this power that can enforce through gunmen and coercion and threats his mandate here in this country?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. That is what you mean?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. That is what I mean.

Senator WILEY. Now, is heroin manufactured in Italy?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Heroin at the present time is legally manufactured in Italy. There are four heroin manufacturers in Italy.

Senator WILEY. You say "legally"; you mean it is permitted?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. It is permitted; yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. What steps does Italy take to see that it doesn't spread in her own country, the use of it?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. From a trip I made to Italy this year and one I made to Italy last year, we established very good relations with the Italian Government, and they have shown their sincerity to cope with this problem.

As a result of my trip to Italy last year, they agreed to restrict their production from 150 kilos a year to 50 kilos.

Senator WILEY. The over-all production in the three factories, or whatever it is—

Mr. SIRAGUSA. In the four factories. The over-all production. Because from the last investigation we made last year, plus this one, we had actual proof that these racketeers in Italy were buying drugs through these four manufacturers, not directly from them but through wholesalers and retailers, and diverting it to the illicit traffic.

Senator WILEY. Then there is bootlegging in it, I presume.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. You have got that reduced to 50 kilos. Now, then, have you got any agreement as to the supervision of those 50 kilos, how it is distributed?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir. That is another objective I worked on in Italy. I spoke to the Commissioner of Public Health, who has jurisdiction over the production and consumption of heroin, and they have agreed—in fact, they started to implement this program when I was still there—for a stricter control of drugs produced by these manufacturers to avoid these drugs getting into illicit channels.

Senator WILEY. Well, that is very interesting. What I am getting at is whether or not Italy is ready to collaborate with us to the extent that none of these drugs can legally be exported to the United States, unless it is pursuant to a certain pattern under Government supervision, and that, if that is violated, whoever violates it will be subject to severe penalty in Italy.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Perhaps I didn't make myself quite clear. The 150 kilos and the 50 kilos now which they more recently agreed to limit production to was only for their own consumption. At no time has the American Government imported any heroin from Italy, because

heroin is contraband as such in the United States, and we do not import heroin legally.

Senator WILEY. Probably you did not understand my question. It was whether Italy will make laws so that if anyone then attempts to export or does export to the United States heroin, which they can legally manufacture up to 50 kilos, that that person will be guilty of a crime in Italy and be subject to severe penalty.

It seems to me you have to penalize at both ends of the line. I want to know whether we have got it into effect over there.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. They have the same lenient sentences there, and I think they were only giving a maximum of 2-year sentences. The statutory limit was 3. The most they ever gave was 2. I hope that in possibly some future visits to continue my discussions with the Italians to have them possibly amend their laws, to increase the punishment.

Senator WILEY. You might tell them I think the time of our being so naive in foreign relations is passed. We have spent a billion dollars in Italy in 1 year to resuscitate her economically and politically, and we are certainly entitled to, when we make it illegal to have heroin imported into this country, to ask her to pass laws so that anyone who violates the exportation of that stuff from Italy to this country is subject to severe punishment in Italy.

We just visited an institution that is costing us better than \$2 million a year to operate and it will cost a good deal more before we are through. We had to build the institution at the expense of millions of dollars. That is just one institution.

We are interested in preserving the physical and mental and spiritual life of our youth and children. I am sure thinking people in Italy feel the same way. No group of men who manufacture poison of this character should have any power in government, Italian or American, to so use it that it will destroy the life of our youth.

I think if you can work out that policy, sir, that Italy will say to America in no uncertain terms, "We will cooperate with you a hundred percent to the extent that we will see that laws are passed making it a severe felony if anyone exports this stuff that we permit the manufacture of to America."

I think they would be glad if that approach is made to cooperate. I thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Wiley.

I have just one or two questions. Of course, we realize that you cannot give the detail and a lot of information is confidential, but based upon your study of this entire situation and your close-up contact, are you prepared to say that Lucky Luciano is the kingpin of the narcotics traffic in the United States?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I would say the United States and Italy.

The CHAIRMAN. The United States and Italy. Now, you made reference a minute or two ago to the existence of the Mafia in this country, and you stated that it possibly has its greatest membership in New York City. Did we understand you correctly?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Without giving any details of the information on which you base it, which of course may be dangerous to do right now,

or adverse to the interests of the country, in what other States do you think the Mafia exists and is functioning?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, all the principal cities—Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Kansas City, Cleveland, most of the principal cities.

The CHAIRMAN. I see. All right thank you.

Mr. Moser, do you have anything further?

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Siragusa, do you know who Jack Sparacino is?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir; I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you spell that last name, please.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. S-p-a-r-a-c-i-n-o.

Mr. MOSER. Is he an associate of Lucky Luciano's?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. He is claimed to be.

Mr. MOSER. The reason I am asking about that is that we will have other witnesses later on who link him into this, and I just wanted to identify him. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Senator WILEY. I have another question.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wiley.

Senator WILEY. This Mafia organization—when we were down in Kansas City at a previous hearing, it seemed to be that over a period of years a number of murders were committed and were unsolved. They appeared to be laid at the door of the Mafia.

When we were out in California examining someone out there, a lawyer that sat as close to his client, far nearer than I am sitting to you, the next week he had his head blown off. That was laid to the Mafia.

What I am trying to get at is: Why can't we solve these murders? Why can't the best police brains and other agencies that we have find the guilty ones who do these things?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, I have an opinion about that. They have vendettas historically and I believe that many witnesses, possibly in some of these murder investigations, are Italians and though they themselves are not necessarily members or engaged in any Mafia activities, they know of the retributions that would be inflicted upon anyone that would talk.

Senator WILEY. I think you probably hit at the very core of this matter when you say there is a fear of retribution.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. Well, you have got to hand it to Mussolini then. He didn't fear them. He went at it and cleaned them out. Certainly, we are not going to admit that what Mussolini could do, we couldn't do in this country, especially if it means that the result of this organization is that they are creating in the minds of the Italian people a fear so that they will not respond to their responsibilities to apprehend criminals everywhere and give to the public the information necessary in order that murder cannot become a paying business.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. In Italy's Fascist days they used many police methods which under our laws could not be used.

Senator WILEY. Do you want to specify?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, I mean that there is no such thing as an arrest requiring a search warrant. If they want a man, they get him and put him in jail for several weeks without any legal proceedings. They

use hostages. If they want a man, for instance, who committed an armed robbery, I have reference to the name of a man that cropped up in this investigation we are working on now, they would just take his mother and the word would pass out that if so-and-so didn't surrender, his mother would be kept in jail indefinitely.

Those are the methods they used in those days. The police methods now are more democratic.

Senator WILEY. I wouldn't suggest anything of that character, but I would not admit that we are unable to cope with this problem once we center our attention to it. I think it must be met. Otherwise it will lay a pattern for other organizations to think they are bigger than the state.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Well, if we have more facilities, I believe we can make a success of it. I am speaking of our office particularly.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Siragusa. We are very much obliged to you for your help.

The next witness is an inmate of one of the institutions, and we request that the same conditions be observed inasmuch as he will not be televised. The name will be given to the reporter.

Raise your right hand. In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear the testimony you will give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. ———. I do.

#### TESTIMONY OF ——— ———

The CHAIRMAN. What is your age?

Mr. ———. Forty-one.

The CHAIRMAN. Forty-one?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you just move up front a little bit and talk into the microphone, and while you are on the stand keep your voice up so that all may hear you.

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. From what city do you come?

Mr. ———. From Baltimore, Md.

The CHAIRMAN. From Baltimore?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do for a living?

Mr. ———. I am a musician, play music.

The CHAIRMAN. Play music. For how long have you been engaged in that work?

Mr. ———. I would say about approximately 20 to 23 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty to twenty-three years?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been the rate of your salary from that work?

Mr. ———. Well, it has been to my remembrance up to \$250.

The CHAIRMAN. Up to \$250?

Mr. ———. A week.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to playing, do you do anything else?

Mr. ———. Well, I am a cabinet maker.

The CHAIRMAN. But I meant in regard to, first of all, in respect to music.

Mr. ———. I write a little.

The CHAIRMAN. You have written music?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When you tell us that your income has been up to \$250 a week, do you mean by that that it includes the pay for both playing and writing, or would that be separate?

Mr. ———. In a way it would be separate because I would only write for various "combos."

The CHAIRMAN. Various——

Mr. ———. "Combos"—small bands.

The CHAIRMAN. In what cities have you played?

Mr. ———. From Newport News to Canada, New England States, Southern States, Eastern States.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you played all along the Atlantic seaboard, I guess.

Mr. ———. Somewhat, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In different cities I mean, in the different States.

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you used narcotics?

Mr. ———. I have.

The CHAIRMAN. At what age did you begin——

Mr. ———. About 20—in 1931.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1931, that is about 20 years ago.

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What drug did you use?

Mr. ———. Well, heroin.

The CHAIRMAN. Before though you started using heroin what, if anything, did you do?

Mr. ———. Well, I smoked "reefers."

The CHAIRMAN. Smoked "reefers," marijuana?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And what were you doing at that time?

Mr. ———. Well, I had just come out of Douglas High School.

The CHAIRMAN. You need not mention the name of the school. Were you in high school?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your age then?

Mr. ———. About 16 or 17.

The CHAIRMAN. Sixteen or seventeen. And were you using it at the time you were in school?

Mr. ———. No, I wasn't.

The CHAIRMAN. Just at the time you came out of school; are we to understand that?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And did you know whether others were using it about of your same age?

Mr. ———. Well, I would say a few.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many of the same age at the time that you were using marijuana, we are talking about now, alone.

Mr. ———. I couldn't definitely give you——

The CHAIRMAN. Couldn't you give us an estimate?

Mr. ———. No; I wouldn't dare say, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But there were others using it?

Mr. ———. Yes; but they were not in school.

The CHAIRMAN. They were not in school. I am talking about the time you were using it when you came out of school.

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Where would you get it?

Mr. ———. Well, from various people.

The CHAIRMAN. On the street or in stores or where?

Mr. ———. On the street, perhaps in stores.

The CHAIRMAN. And what did you pay for it?

Mr. ———. Two of them for a quarter, 25 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. Two for 25 cents. How long did you continue to use marijuana in that way?

Mr. ———. I would say about a year or so.

The CHAIRMAN. And then what did you do?

Mr. ———. Then I went, the next step was heroin.

The CHAIRMAN. The next step was heroin. How did you come to use heroin?

Mr. ———. Well, through being inquisitive, I would say.

The CHAIRMAN. And did anybody suggest it to you or did you just take it up yourself?

Mr. ———. I taken that upon myself, no one suggested anything.

The CHAIRMAN. Had you heard anything about its use by others?

Mr. ———. No. As I said before, I was inquisitive, and they would tell me not to be around, move on, et cetera, and while telling me that it made me more curious.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you do?

Mr. ———. Then when I first had the chance, then I used it.

The CHAIRMAN. You used it?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you get it?

Mr. ———. Well, from a friend.

The CHAIRMAN. And how did you use it when you first began?

Mr. ———. Well, sniffing.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you sniff it first?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you use it "skin popping," too?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. After that?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And did you later on use it "main lining"?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Into the vein?

Mr. ———. That is right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you continue to sniff it?

Mr. ———. I only sniffed it a couple of times. I disliked that.

The CHAIRMAN. Disliked that. Then you changed to what?

Mr. ———. Skin shots.

The CHAIRMAN. Skin shots?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you continue to take these skin shots?

Mr. ———. About a year or so, I would say.

The CHAIRMAN. About a year?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then went to using it into the vein?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did anyone else help you to do that or show you how to do it?

Mr. ———. A friend that I received it from, he gave me the first one?

The CHAIRMAN. The friend from whom you received it gave you the first one?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now after you started to use it "main lining," how much of it were you taking?

Mr. ———. I was taking from three to four capsules.

The CHAIRMAN. A day?

Mr. ———. A day, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much were you paying for it?

Mr. ———. Three dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Three dollars a piece?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be \$9 to \$12 a day?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And how often would you take it? That is to say, would that be every day?

Mr. ———. Well, some days it would be less and the next day it probably would be that. The same as people would eat, I would say.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you average \$9 to \$12 a day?

Mr. ———. About that; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. About that. Now, how long did you continue on that habit?

Mr. ———. Well, until my first arrest.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that?

Mr. ———. It was in 1939, if I am not mistaken.

The CHAIRMAN. 1939?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then upon being arrested at the time, back in 1939, that was 12 years ago, did you attempt to get off the habit?

Mr. ———. Well, I was taken off the habit; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you arrested and kept in custody?

Mr. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. What were the reactions, what were your reactions? Did you have any withdrawal—

Mr. ———. Ailments such as my body was aching, and so forth, and different symptoms, loose running eyes, nose.

The CHAIRMAN. Was your suffering very great?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And for how long?

Mr. ———. Well, maybe 10 or 14 days.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us a little more description of it as to how bad it was, your suffering at the time of your withdrawal?

Mr. ———. Well, that made me feel real old like I had rheumatism or perhaps had been in an accident or something; back was hurting.

The CHAIRMAN. And did that continue while you were in the institution?

Mr. ———. No; it wore off.

The CHAIRMAN. It wore off?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But it was pretty bad for that first period?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Now after you got out of the institution, then what did you do?

Mr. ———. I stayed away for a while and then finally wandered back to the same old habit.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that that you started up again?

Mr. ———. Around 1942.

The CHAIRMAN. 1942?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then did you continue on it?

Mr. ———. I did; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All along?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Until——

Mr. ———. Until the next arrest.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that?

Mr. ———. About 1946.

The CHAIRMAN. 1946. Did the habit increase or were you reduced?

Mr. ———. It was about the same.

The CHAIRMAN. About the same. Now, without going into all the details, did you go off it again for a short period?

Mr. ———. No; I was sent to Lexington.

The CHAIRMAN. I will come to that in a second. You went to Lexington. Were you benefited there?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And how long did you remain at Lexington?

Mr. ———. For 24 months.

The CHAIRMAN. And came out when?

Mr. ———. Came out in 1950.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And after you came out, how long were you away from the habit?

Mr. ———. About 9 months to a year.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you start up again?

Mr. ———. After 9 months, I would say.

The CHAIRMAN. How long ago?

Mr. ———. When I came out of Lexington.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you continue on the use of it until recently?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And at what rate? How much were you using?

Mr. ———. Well, approximately the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Three or four capsules a day?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be costing you that much, \$65 to \$75 a week?

Mr. ———. Well, if I stayed in Baltimore, it would.



The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. ———. Because it cost \$3 in Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. Capsules cost \$3 in Baltimore. What was your experience elsewhere?

Mr. ———. It would be less. Say a dollar and a quarter some cities.

The CHAIRMAN. What cities was it a dollar and a quarter or a dollar?

Mr. ———. Around up North, from New York down.

The CHAIRMAN. In New York. Did you get it in New York?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Very often?

Mr. ———. Well, when I needed it.

The CHAIRMAN. And what did you pay for it?

Mr. ———. A dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that the regular price?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In what cities was the price a dollar and a quarter apiece?

Mr. ———. From New York back I would say, including Philly.

The CHAIRMAN. And were there any other places where the cost of it was the same as in Baltimore, \$3 a capsule?

Mr. ———. Well, around Chicago and places like that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now upon going into those cities how would you know where to get the drug?

Mr. ———. Well, it is just the same as—a drug has become same as any other project to me. I didn't have much trouble getting it.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it as plentiful as that?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, was it easy for you to get?

Mr. ———. Not too hard.

The CHAIRMAN. Not too hard. In how many different cities did you get it, as far as you know?

Mr. ———. Well, practically in every city that I entered.

The CHAIRMAN. And could you just give us an idea of how many that would be, whether it would be 10, 15, 20, or 30?

Mr. ———. About 10 to 15.

The CHAIRMAN. Ten to fifteen different cities?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And generally cities along the coast here?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that you were moving around from one city to another in connection with your music playing in the band.

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the people in charge of the band know you were using it?

Mr. ———. No; I don't think they did.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, upon going into another city, would you take with you any supply or would you have to get it as soon as you got there?

Mr. ———. I would prepare myself for the trip.

The CHAIRMAN. You would prepare yourself for the trip?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And would it always last you?

Mr. ———. Not all times.

The CHAIRMAN. Until you made a contact in the next city.

Mr. ———. Sometimes it would and sometimes it wouldn't.

The CHAIRMAN. How about on those occasions when it would not last you, what would you do then?

Mr. ———. If I couldn't, it was a time I couldn't receive it there, then I would go to the place I knew I could.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have anybody in the band you could borrow some from or get some from?

Mr. ———. I stayed practically to myself, the same as I did in Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in Baltimore, I want to ask you with regard to the supply. Did you have any difficulty getting it there over the years?

Mr. ———. Well, at times I did.

The CHAIRMAN. Sometimes it was harder to get than others?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When you were using three and four capsules a day, every day in the week, were there times when that was happening?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many would you buy at one time?

Mr. ———. I would buy from two to three, maybe two or three.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the largest amount of money you paid for a supply at one time?

Mr. ———. Well, I have paid as high as a hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. A hundred dollars?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Bought a hundred dollars' worth at one time? Would you get a reduction when you bought that much?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In Baltimore did you have to change or did the peddlers change on you and you couldn't always get it from the same peddler?

Mr. ———. Well, at times it did. It happened that way; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you know when one peddler disappeared, how to begin again and where to make contact?

Mr. ———. Well, it is a sort of a code and the news doesn't want for carrying. It gets around.

The CHAIRMAN. Sort of a code?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, were you in touch with other addicts?

Mr. ———. Well, at times you have to come in contact with them.

The CHAIRMAN. So that, are we to understand that you learned from other addicts of the fact that a new peddler was around?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Were they on the streets or in stores or residences?

Mr. ———. Well, they would be on the streets.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there any effort on their part to avoid detection or arrest?

Mr. ———. I don't quite get you.

The CHAIRMAN. The peddlers, what did they do? Did they say anything to you as to the fact that they were trying to be careful and not get locked up?

Mr. ———. Well, I would say "Yes."

The CHAIRMAN. I think you told us before that in this city it was as easy to get as a certain soft drink.

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It was?

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you also told us when you were using it at the time you came out of school there were about a hundred others that you knew using it.

Mr. ———. Yes; but that didn't refer to being in school.

The CHAIRMAN. I meant the hundred other people around that were using it.

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that be accurate? Is that about what you believe to be true?

Mr. ———. Well, I couldn't definitely say. Like I said before, because same as it is now, it is people that you see, you know, someone else tells you they are indulging, and so you just take it upon yourself that they are, because you didn't think he would tell you false.

The CHAIRMAN. But you did tell us about a hundred, I think.

Mr. ———. Yes; but it wasn't referring to school kids.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wiley?

Senator WILEY. Did you lose your job?

Mr. ———. When I was arrested; yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. What are you doing now?

Mr. ———. I am serving 2 years in the Maryland House of Correction.

Senator WILEY. That is because of some crime?

Mr. ———. Violation of narcotics.

Senator WILEY. What do you do? Peddle it?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

Senator WILEY. What?

Mr. ———. Use it.

Senator WILEY. And as I get your previous answers, you said you got started about 20 years ago, after you left school.

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. You say it was a friend that got you to take these cigarettes, or reefers?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. You have had plenty of suffering as a result of it, have you not?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir, I have.

Senator WILEY. If you had known what you were up against, would you have started taking even reefers?

Mr. ———. No, I would not.

Senator WILEY. What advice have you got to give to those who have not started?

Mr. ———. That they would spend most of their time in some institution.

Senator WILEY. Is that the only advice?

Mr. ———. That is the only advice I actually could give, because as far as committing any crime to others, I only did it to myself, the harm, as far as drugs are concerned.

Senator WILEY. What you mean is that you will tell all America, particularly the young people, never to start in even smoking marijuana, and under no circumstances become a sucker for some of these peddlers; is that right?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Senator WILEY. Have you any estimate how much money you have spent over the years for this drug, heroin, briefly?

Mr. ———. All that I have earned, I would say.

The CHAIRMAN. All that you have earned?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Senator WILEY. And you said that you earned as much as \$250 a week. So that would mean that probably with vacations, you made at least as much money as a Senator makes on his job, and that all went for heroin; is that right?

Mr. ———. Well, I would say most of it did, besides other expenses of clothing, living.

Senator WILEY. You never accumulated any property or any reserve of any kind?

Mr. ———. No, I have not.

Senator WILEY. So you shot your entire earnings into this terrific habit?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. In other words, you have enriched the drug peddler and the heroin importer and the crooks that live off of the weaknesses of the American people; that is what you have done, is it not?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Senator WILEY. And you say to all of America, "Don't take the first shot"?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Senator WILEY. Do you want to tell us how you first got in contact with the peddler? Who brought you in contact with this peddler? Of heroin, I am talking about.

Mr. ———. I went to seek him myself after I first got the shot, because it was something I liked, like other people perhaps go for whisky. I wanted to get the thrill from it.

Senator WILEY. And, of course, you do not want to give us the name of the peddler that first got you into it, do you?

Mr. ———. The name of the fellow? From the beginning? It was so long ago that I definitely think it would not be any——

Senator WILEY. Of course, you would not even want to tell us who it was that just recently gave you that?

Mr. ———. No, sir. From the beginning of this investigation I made myself clear, I thought, that I would be willing to help——

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you have told us from the beginning that you would help us in describing how you became addicted——

Mr. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). But that you could not give the names of other people?

Mr. ———. Of other people, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And of the peddler, either.

Mr. ———. That is right.

Senator WILEY. That was my question, that you have, as everyone else has, for some reason, apparently like this Mafia situation, are afraid to tell the name of the peddler, or for other reasons.

Mr. ———. I do not think that the peddlers are anyone who told on me. I think it is the cleverness of the police, or the officers of the law, that caught me.

The CHAIRMAN. But you did say, along the lines that Senator Wiley is asking you, that the reason you would not give all the information as to the source of the supply, is that you wanted to live?

Mr. ———. That is right, sir, like everyone else.

The CHAIRMAN. And you were afraid if you gave it that you would not live?

Mr. ———. At the time you were merely speaking of the little fellows.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. ———. You made yourself clear. All the little fellows are incarcerated.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right. Can you give us any information about the bigger fellows?

Mr. ———. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. But you did say that you were actually afraid of your life.

Senator WILEY. In other words, let us make ourselves clear. That while you would advise all the youngsters of America never to get into this mixup that you got into, and you have fallen off the wagon two or three times after cure, that because of fear, if you were to name the name of the peddler, for fear of your life you are not willing to give us the name of the guy who last gave you the dope that resulted in sending you to prison this last time? In other words, you do not want to give the name of the peddler, do you?

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. You have expressed yourself on that?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And do you still stand by that?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Senator WILEY. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. ———. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next witness also is an inmate, and the same conditions will be observed.

Will you raise your right hand, please. In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. ———. I do.

#### TESTIMONY OF ——— ———

The CHAIRMAN. From which city do you come?

Mr. ———. New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. New York City. And where have you been living?

Mr. ———. Washington, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. And for how long have you been living in this city?

Mr. ———. Ten years.

The CHAIRMAN. Ten years. The last past?

Mr. ———. The past 10 years.

The CHAIRMAN. The past 10 years. Thank you. Now, could I ask you just to sit up a little closer and talk into the mikes and listen to the questions that are asked, and speak distinctly, and we will be obliged to you.

Mr. Moser?

Mr. MOSER. You have been living in Washington for 10 years, you say, and you are now in prison, are you not?

Mr. ———. Yes; I am.

Mr. MOSER. What is the charge against you?

Mr. ———. Grand larceny.

Mr. MOSER. Grand larceny. How long ago did you go to prison?

Mr. ———. May 17, 1951.

Mr. MOSER. And up to that date you were free?

Mr. MOSER. Do you find that the use of marijuana is quite common among musicians?

Mr. ———. I would not stereotype it in any direct form among musicians. It is prevalent among different types of people. I would not say that it is just prevalent among musicians.

Mr. MOSER. How recently were you able to get marijuana in Washington?

Mr. ———. Up to the time I was arrested.

Mr. MOSER. You were using it right up to then. Was it hard to get then?

Mr. ———. No. It was easy, as I said before.

Mr. MOSER. Then at the time you started, back 4 or 5 years ago, it was easy, and it was still easy as far as you know up until May?

Mr. ———. Yes, I would say it was.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you switched to heroin at some stage, did you not?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How long ago was that?

Mr. ———. That was about 2 years ago.

Mr. MOSER. Did you start by sniffing?

Mr. ———. That is the first way that you start and then you graduate into another form.

Mr. MOSER. And how long did you sniff?

Mr. ———. I would say about 6 months before I started——

Mr. MOSER. The main line?

Mr. ———. Up to that date I was free.

Mr. MOSER. And how old are you?

Mr. ———. 24.

Mr. MOSER. When did you start using narcotics first?

Mr. ———. Four or 5 years ago.

Mr. MOSER. And was that marijuana?

Mr. ———. I started on marijuana.

Mr. MOSER. So you were about 19 years old when you started on marijuana?

Mr. ———. Nineteen or 20.

Mr. MOSER. And you were living in Washington at that time?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. Were you working here?

Mr. ———. Yes, I was.

Mr. Moser. Were many people that you knew using marijuana?

Mr. ———. The great majority of them were.

Mr. Moser. A large number. And was it hard to get here in Washington?

Mr. ———. No. It was very easy to obtain.

Mr. Moser. Where did you get it? From peddlers on the street?

Mr. ———. There were different sources of connection. There were peddlers on the street and also among the musicians, it was easy to obtain it from them.

Mr. Moser. You are a musician?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. Moser. What instrument did you play?

Mr. ———. Trumpet.

Mr. Moser. And how long had you been a musician?

Mr. ———. Five or seven years.

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. Moser. And how long after you first started were you hooked?

Mr. ———. I would say it doesn't take long. About a month, and then you are hooked.

Mr. Moser. And once you are hooked you are sick unless you have it; is that right?

Mr. ———. You find it hard to leave it alone.

Mr. Moser. Now, heroin you also obtained here in Washington. Was that hard to obtain?

Mr. ———. No. That is not hard to obtain at all in this town.

Mr. Moser. How much does it cost?

Mr. ———. I would say that you could get a capsule of heroin for about \$2.

Mr. Moser. \$2, up until about May. That was the last contact you had with it?

Mr. ———. That was the last contact.

Mr. Moser. Where did you buy it in Washington?

Mr. ———. There are so many sources of supply that it is hard just to put it on one source. It is all over the city.

Mr. Moser. It is not centralized in any particular place?

Mr. ———. No, I would not say that it is centralized. I would say any downtown area, or usually up in different neighborhoods, you can obtain it very easily. Anybody can go up there and obtain it.

Mr. Moser. You get it from peddlers on the street?

Mr. ———. Mostly. They hawk their wares on the street.

Mr. Moser. How do you find the peddler when you want it?

Mr. ———. They are usually around. They usually more or less see you first and then they come up to you and then you make your buy.

Mr. Moser. They know you are an addict by looking at you; is that it?

Mr. ———. I would not say that, no. I guess it is like anything else. The underworld is something that is a grapevine and they usually know who it is all right to sell it to and who it is not.

Mr. Moser. Were there any places that you could go in Washington, establishments or rooms, where you could go and get heroin and use it there?

Mr. ———. Not to my knowledge, there wasn't. I imagine that there are some. But I never did—myself I never obtained it in that way.

Mr. MOSER. But did you know other people who did?

Mr. ———. Yes, I would say I did.

Mr. MOSER. And I asked you if there were places where you could go and use it on the premises. Were there places where you could go and buy it and take it away?

Mr. ———. To my knowledge, like I said before, no, I never made——

Mr. MOSER. You always bought it from peddlers on the street; is that right?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And they were easy to find. How much of a habit did you get when it reached its peak?

Mr. ———. I would say I was using about \$20 to \$25 a day.

Mr. MOSER. \$20 to \$25 a day?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And you did not make that much as a trumpet player, I assume?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. So you had to go to other means to get it. Would you mind telling us what you did. You are already in for grand larceny; so you do not have to worry about that. But what else did you do?

Mr. ———. I pawned stolen goods to receive the money so that I could take care of my habit.

Mr. MOSER. Did you steal the goods yourself?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you get them? Buy them?

Mr. ———. From another person who was addicted to drugs, too, and he would go any place where he could steal something and I would pawn it.

Mr. MOSER. Shoplifting?

Mr. ———. I would say it was.

Mr. MOSER. You call it boosting?

Mr. ———. I believe that is what you would call it.

Mr. MOSER. And he would steal the merchandise and you would pawn it; is that correct?

Mr. ———. I would pawn it.

Mr. MOSER. And did you use any other means of getting money?

Mr. ———. No. It was the only means at that time.

Mr. MOSER. This was in Washington?

Mr. ———. This was in Washington.

Mr. MOSER. Is that what you are in for now?

Mr. ———. That is the charge I am in for now.

Mr. MOSER. I see. Did you use narcotics in any city besides Washington?

Mr. ———. I was playing with a band in Chicago and I used some in Chicago, too.

Mr. MOSER. Was it hard to get there?

Mr. ———. It was a little harder to get there, I believe, than it is in Washington.

Mr. MOSER. Were you on the habit while you were there?



Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How much did it cost there?

Mr. ———. In any big city like that it is cheaper, I imagine—most of the wholesalers up there get it, and they can sell it cheaper. But here it is a little harder to obtain as far as large quantities are concerned.

Mr. MOSER. So that you would only buy a cap at a time here; is that right?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Whereas in Chicago you can get larger quantities at a time?

Mr. ———. Yes, you can get larger quantities, and it is a little cheaper.

Mr. MOSER. And you found that when you were on the habit and you needed the drugs, can you tell us the effect upon your inhibitions from the point of view of committing crime, and so forth, to get money?

Mr. ———. As far as inhibitions are concerned, you have no inhibitions. It seems to take away your will power, besides attacking your central nervous system and messing you up completely. Some people it affects in different ways.

Mr. MOSER. But you found that it drove you to commit crimes to get money; is that right?

Mr. ———. Yes, I would say it would.

Mr. MOSER. Would you say that you would have done anything to get money?

Mr. ———. No, I would not say that I would have done anything to get money, but I would say that what I did do it was under the influence of that narcotic.

Mr. MOSER. Was it because you were under the influence or because you needed the money?

Mr. ———. I would say it was because I was under the influence of the narcotic at the time.

Mr. MOSER. But you needed the money, too?

Mr. ———. Well, I needed the money——

Mr. MOSER. To buy the drugs.

Mr. ———. I needed the money to obtain the narcotics.

Mr. MOSER. You could not get \$20 a day blowing a trumpet, so you had to get it some other way?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. I see. That is all I want to ask.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wiley?

Senator WILEY. How old did you say you were?

Mr. ———. Twenty-four.

Senator WILEY. And you have been using this stuff for 4 or 5 years?

Mr. ———. No, Senator. I used it only for 2 years.

Senator WILEY. The result is that the use of it has brought you to prison, has it not?

Mr. ———. That is correct, Senator.

Senator WILEY. You are not married, are you?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

Senator WILEY. How long is it since you have had any of the drug?

Mr. ———. Just before I came to my incarceration, I had some.

Senator WILEY. You have been there how long?

Mr. ———. A month and 9 days, or something like that, May 17.

Senator WILEY. You have not had any since you have been incarcerated, have you?

Mr. ———. No.

Senator WILEY. Do you think you have the will to stop it?

Mr. ———. I would say that if anybody—I would say "Yes," because it only leads to one place, and it is a curse. There should be some way that it can be taken care of. I would say that it should be.

Senator WILEY. If you had your life to start all over again and you had the knowledge you have now, would you even dare to touch the stuff?

Mr. ———. No, I don't think I would touch it again. I think this has taught me a lesson that everybody should listen to.

Senator WILEY. What have you got to say to those people that are not being sought out by these peddlers? What do you have to say to all those people in America?

Mr. ———. I would say this much, that there should be hospitals set up with proper facilities for drug addiction, so that addicts can go there of their own volition without police persecution, and give them a time like 6 months or something, and after that 6 months if they do come out on the street again, there should be a law provided for that any internal possession, anybody with internal possession or anything, found with any drugs, will then be given a prison sentence. But the way it stands now it doesn't seem to do any good just to give them the cure and send them back out on the street again, because the environment is still there. You could get rid of the environment by having all of the addicts at one time go in of their own volition, and then if they persist in wanting to use the drugs, they should be imprisoned.

Senator WILEY. If I get your last statement right, you feel that for those that have already fallen, there is this obligation on the part of society to look after them. But my main consideration is right here on this point. The main job of society is to make it impossible, as far as it is humanly possible, to make it impossible that these peddlers—and you called them wholesalers—to make it impossible for them to ruin the lives of others, like yourself. That is what I want to get the reaction on. You say they should not be permitted to get it and all this and that. But I take it if I asked you who that peddler was that sold you that last dope, the name of the last one, the name of the individual in Washington who gave you the dope or who sold it to you, you would not even tell me.

Mr. ———. Senator, that is not the point. The point that I was trying to put across to you is the fact that if all the addicts were cured there would not be any on the street because they would not be out there. All the addicts would be cured. Then if they did go out there they would get in prison.

Senator WILEY. You did not answer my question. To me this is the point. Why is there any hesitancy on the part of you youngsters whose lives have been ruined, up to date at least, unless something like

a miracle interferes, who continue to be ruined the way you have indicated—why is it that you hesitate, as in the Mafia they hesitate, to tell the names of those who commit murder? Why do you hesitate to give us the names and the places where this poison is gotten in this fair city of Washington?

Mr. ———. You are absolutely right, Senator. I think that any drug seller that is caught should have a heavy sentence imposed on him.

Senator WILEY. What is the name of the last guy that sold you that stuff?

Mr. ———. Well, Senator, to tell you the honest truth, I don't remember.

Senator WILEY. All right. What is the last place you went in Washington to get that stuff?

Mr. ———. I don't even remember that, sir.

Senator WILEY. Now, let us not call it the last place. Can you remember within 6 months before you came to jail any place in Washington, or any peddler's name, where you got that stuff?

Mr. ———. No, I cannot. I cannot remember a thing.

Senator WILEY. No. Well, you have a pretty good memory otherwise. Is it because you fear death?

Mr. ———. No, I would not say that, either, Senator.

Senator WILEY. Then what do you fear?

Mr. ———. That is a good point.

Senator WILEY. Yes, that is a good point. We examined man after man, sir, in Lexington, with the understanding that they would not—one question they would not answer was where they got it or who they got it from. One thing I want to ask you is for the millions of American youths whom you can save by helping us get at these—well, racketeers is a good name for them—murderers. The ruination of this young life of our country we have to stop. You are challenged to show us the way and the direction. And the minute we can get at these guys who are doing this stuff, we could get somewhere.

Mr. ———. Then there would only be more of them come springing up.

Senator WILEY. I have heard that argument about weeds in the garden, sir. But we have found ways of getting rid of weeds, and when you get human derelicts, such as we have seen, as a result of the activity of other humans, we want to get those other humans who make you derelicts. And that is a challenge to you, to cooperate with your Government, not with me, but with your Government, to the end that we can find a solution to this problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. That concludes the examination. Thank you.

Now, the next witness is an inmate from the State of Maryland and the same conditions as to nontelevising will apply.

In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Miss ———. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

## TESTIMONY OF MISS ——— ———

The CHAIRMAN. Now, where do you live?

Miss ———. 808 George Street.

The CHAIRMAN. You need not give your exact address. I meant the city.

Miss ———. Baltimore, Md.

The CHAIRMAN. Baltimore, Md. And for how long have you lived in Baltimore?

Miss ———. All my life.

The CHAIRMAN. All your life. How old are you?

Miss ———. Twenty years old.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty. Are you married?

Miss ———. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. With whom did you live?

Miss ———. My mother and father.

The CHAIRMAN. Any sisters and brothers?

Miss ———. Brothers and sisters.

The CHAIRMAN. How many?

Miss ———. I have three sisters and two brothers.

The CHAIRMAN. Three sisters and two brothers. What kind of work did you do?

Miss ———. I was working at a hotel.

The CHAIRMAN. At a hotel. And any other work besides that?

Miss ———. Waitress work at the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. Waitress work at the hospital. Did you work also as a nurse's aide?

Miss ———. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Doing some work around the hospital besides waiting?

Miss ———. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You did waiting. And how long did you work in the hospital?

Miss ———. Six months.

The CHAIRMAN. Six months. Did you work at other restaurants in and around Baltimore besides the hospital?

Miss ———. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been using any drugs at any time, smoking reefers?

Miss ———. When I was working?

The CHAIRMAN. No. At any time.

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You were. How old were you when you began?

Miss ———. About thirteen.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirteen. And how did you get it?

Miss ———. How did I get it?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Miss ———. Well, I went and bought it from different people.

The CHAIRMAN. You bought it from different people. On the streets or in stores?

Miss ———. On the street.

The CHAIRMAN. And how much did you pay for it?

Miss ———. Fifty cents.

The CHAIRMAN. Fifty cents a stick?

Miss ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have any trouble getting it?

Miss ———. Sometimes.

The CHAIRMAN. And what did you do then when you had trouble getting it and wanted it?

Miss ———. I didn't buy it then.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not buy it then. Did you keep on looking?

Miss ———. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get some later on?

Miss ———. Pardon?

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get some later on? Did you find out some place where you could get it?

Miss ———. Sometimes I would and sometimes I wouldn't.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, did you use anything else besides reefers?

Miss ———. Heroin.

The CHAIRMAN. Heroin. And how old were you when you started using heroin?

Miss ———. Nineteen.

The CHAIRMAN. Nineteen. What caused you to start that? How did you come to begin that?

Miss ———. I just picked it up on my own hook.

The CHAIRMAN. You picked it up on your own hook. Did you know of others using it? Did you talk to anybody else about it?

Miss ———. I knew people that used it, but not many people.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you talk to anybody else about their using it?

Miss ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You need not tell us what they said, but we just want to know whether you had any conversation with others about it.

Miss ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you use it? Sniffing? Or did you use it in the veins?

Miss ———. In the vein.

The CHAIRMAN. In the vein. How did you know how to use it?

Miss ———. I have seen it done once, and I tried it.

The CHAIRMAN. You saw it done once. And how many people were there when you saw it being done?

Miss ———. One person.

The CHAIRMAN. One person. A man or woman?

Miss ———. A man.

The CHAIRMAN. You saw a man shooting it himself?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And then you, seeing how it was done, later did it yourself?

Miss ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you use?

Miss ———. A half a cap.

The CHAIRMAN. A half a cap. Did you continue to use a half a cap, or did you increase it?

Miss ———. I increased it.

The CHAIRMAN. Up to what did you increase it?

Miss ———. To a whole.

The CHAIRMAN. To a whole. How much did you pay for it?

Miss ———. Three dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You bought it where? Not the exact place, but in what city?

Miss ———. Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. In Baltimore. And was the price always the same?

Miss ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Three dollars. Did you have any trouble getting it?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Always?

Miss ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And where did you get it? That is, on the street or in stores?

Miss ———. On the street.

The CHAIRMAN. On the street. Did you always buy it from the same person or from different persons?

Miss ———. From different persons.

The CHAIRMAN. Different people. Well, after you had been dealing with one person and you could not find that person any more, how would you know where to find it?

Miss ———. Say that again.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had been dealing with one peddler and then he disappeared, or he was not around any more, how did you know how to get it from another one?

Miss ———. I looked until I found somebody else that had it.

The CHAIRMAN. You looked until you found somebody else?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But how did you know when you found somebody else?

Miss ———. I would ask them.

The CHAIRMAN. You would ask them. And from how many different people did you get it?

Miss ———. Three.

The CHAIRMAN. Three. And all in the same neighborhood in Baltimore? Were they all in the same neighborhood?

Miss ———. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Different neighborhoods. Was the price always the same as far as you knew in talking to others?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now I want to ask you some questions in regard to your attending some parties. You know what I mean. How many persons were at the parties where you went?

Miss ———. About twenty people.

The CHAIRMAN. About twenty people. And what was the greatest number?

Miss ———. About thirty.

The CHAIRMAN. And what kind of party was it?

Miss ———. A heroin party.

The CHAIRMAN. A heroin party. And were there different parties, heroin parties?

Miss ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. How many did you go to?

Miss ———. I went to parties.

The CHAIRMAN. We are talking about heroin parties.

Miss ———. I only went to one.

The CHAIRMAN. To one. But you say sometimes there were twenty. How often would you say that you had been to the ones with twenty?

Miss ———. I only went one time.

The CHAIRMAN. And how about the time with thirty?

Miss ———. About the same time.

The CHAIRMAN. And were they all using it, or some using it, or what?

Miss ———. Some just sniffed.

The CHAIRMAN. Some sniffed?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And what did the others do?

Miss ———. Shoot.

The CHAIRMAN. Shoot. Put it in the vein?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would the party go on?

Miss ———. Until around three 'oclock.

The CHAIRMAN. Up until three?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In the morning?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What would they do in between times?

Miss ———. Just sit down and listen to music.

The CHAIRMAN. Sit down and listen to music?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And then were there times when they took more than one shot, anybody there?

Miss ———. Probably during the party they would do it.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have to talk a little louder.

Miss ———. Probably during the party they would do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably during the party they would do it. How often?

Miss ———. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. I just want to remind you of the case of one boy, or one young man. Do you remember one boy that was using about four at a time?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us about it?

Miss ———. You see, you can use as many as you want.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. But I want you to tell us how many he used.

Miss ———. He used four.

The CHAIRMAN. Four at a time. And then did he repeat this during the night?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How many times?

Miss ———. I do not know how many times.

The CHAIRMAN. About?

Miss ———. About three.

The CHAIRMAN. Three. So during the course of the night, he used twelve, would you say?

Miss ———. Yes, he could have used them.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, how long were you using the quantity at \$3 apiece?

Miss ———. Two months.

The CHAIRMAN. Two months. And what happened then?

Miss ———. What do you mean?

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get arrested?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For what?

Miss ———. For narcotics and larceny.

The CHAIRMAN. For narcotics and larceny. What other city did you go to?

Miss ———. No other city.

The CHAIRMAN. What?

Miss ———. No other city.

The CHAIRMAN. No other city. Have you ever been to Washington?

Miss ———. Yes, I have been there.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever buy it here?

Miss ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Did anybody else buy it here for you?

Miss ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have visited over here?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But you did not yourself buy it in Washington?

Miss ———. When I visited here, I visited my people.

The CHAIRMAN. You visited your people. Now, at the time when you went to the parties in Baltimore, were there other people there besides addicts?

Miss ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. There were not?

Miss ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the party was only for addicts?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you know that the party was going to take place?

Miss ———. How would I know?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Miss ———. The same way if somebody invites you to a party. They would give you an invitation, wouldn't they?

The CHAIRMAN. You got an invitation?

Miss ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you at one time tell us that at that party there was a big man there?

Miss ———. The big man usually gave the party.

Mr. MOSER. The big man usually gave the party?

Miss ———. I say, if the big man gave the party, he would have to be there.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever attend one where the big man was there?

Miss ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. You just heard about that?

Miss ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. The big man is a man who is selling drugs on a big basis; is that right?

Miss ———. Yes.



The CHAIRMAN. Would you think it a good thing if everybody stayed away from it?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Miss ———. Because it is no good.

The CHAIRMAN. It is no good. Now, tell us why you say it is no good, from your own experience.

Miss ———. In my experience, it makes me lose my respect.

The CHAIRMAN. Keep your voice up. It makes you lose your—

Miss ———. Respect. And it just ruins your body, and everything.

The CHAIRMAN. It ruins your body, and everything. Just what reactions did you have that caused you to say that?

Miss ———. When you haven't got it, you feel bad.

The CHAIRMAN. You say when you haven't got it, you feel bad?

Miss ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And did you do anything to get the money with which to buy it?

Miss ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You didn't commit any crimes?

Miss ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us any other reasons why you think it would be good if everybody stayed off, particularly the young people?

Miss ———. Because it is no good for nobody.

The CHAIRMAN. No good for nobody. Now, at the party that you attended, what were the ages of the people there? You said at one time there were 20, and then over 30.

Miss ———. In their thirties.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirties. Mostly people around that age. Any as young as you?

Miss ———. I was the youngest.

The CHAIRMAN. You were the youngest. Were they all using it in the veins, or were some of them sniffing it?

Miss ———. Just sniffing and using it in the veins.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have to talk a little louder. It was sniffing and using it in the veins?

Miss ———. Sniffing and using it in the veins.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Senator Wiley?

Senator WILEY. Did you say you attended high school?

Miss ———. No; I didn't.

Senator WILEY. You did not attend any school whatever?

Miss ———. Yes; I have.

Senator WILEY. While you were in school, were they using marijuana?

Miss ———. No.

Senator WILEY. I have no further questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. That will do. Thank you.

Raise your right hand, please.

In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. ———. I do.

## TESTIMONY OF ——— ———

The CHAIRMAN. Could I ask you just to make yourself comfortable there, and listen to the questions and talk into the mike? You are sitting just in the right position. And will you keep your voice up for the short time that you are on the stand?

Mr. ———. I will try to.

The CHAIRMAN. From what city do you come?

Mr. ———. New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. New York City. And where have you been living recently?

Mr. ———. In New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you lived in any other cities?

Mr. ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. How old are you?

Mr. ———. Fifty-seven.

The CHAIRMAN. Fifty-seven.

Mr. Moser, will you continue, please?

Mr. Moser. What are you in for?

Mr. ———. For narcotics.

Mr. Moser. Narcotics violation here in Washington?

Mr. ———. Washington; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In Washington?

Mr. ———. I was here 20 minutes.

Mr. Moser. You were in Washington 20 minutes before they picked you up?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. Moser. That was fast work.

Senator WILEY. What were you coming for?

Mr. ———. I was going to Virginia. I was going to take a cure at Staunton.

Mr. Moser. We have had a lot of young people who are addicts, but you are an old-timer.

Mr. ———. Yes. When I first went on it, you could go in a drug store and buy it.

Mr. Moser. You could buy it in a drug store?

Mr. ———. Sixty-five cents, and 80 cents.

Mr. Moser. How long have you been addicted?

Mr. ———. Thirty-eight years.

Mr. Moser. For 38 years you have been on the habit?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. Your business has been rather varied, as I understand it?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. You were a bookmaker at one time?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. Moser. And sold numbers?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. Moser. In New York City?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. Moser. Do you know some of the people in the bookmaking and numbers business there?

Mr. ———. I worked for Frank Erickson.

Mr. Moser. You worked for Frank Erickson?

Mr. ———. I would lay off to him. I would get so much play, and I would lay off to him when I got too much.

Mr. MOSER. You would lay off to him when you got too much. Do you know Frank Costello?

Mr. ———. We ate at the same restaurant.

Mr. MOSER. You ate at the same restaurant. Is he associated with Erickson?

Mr. ———. I have seen them together.

Mr. MOSER. Did you know they did business together?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. Tell us a little bit about the circumstances of a dope addict in the early days, when you first started in. Did you use opium at that time?

Mr. ———. I started smoking a pipe.

Mr. MOSER. You smoked opium?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And at what stage——

Mr. ———. In 1912 or 1914 the Harrison Act went in, and opium got scarce.

Mr. MOSER. It got scarce when the Harrison Act went in?

Mr. ———. But heroin began to flow to the city very fast.

Mr. MOSER. It got in very fast in those days?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you see marihuana in those days?

Mr. ———. No; I didn't see marihuana.

Mr. MOSER. But heroin started to flow in after the Harrison Act?

Mr. ———. After the Harrison Act.

Mr. MOSER. And after the Harrison Act, where did you buy it?

Mr. ———. I bought it on the streets.

Mr. MOSER. From peddlers?

Mr. ———. From peddlers.

Mr. MOSER. There was no place where you could go buy it?

Mr. ———. The drug stores would not sell it, but you could go to a doctor and get a prescription.

Mr. MOSER. But that was a little hard to do?

Mr. ———. I never did it. But I knew plenty that did.

Mr. MOSER. Did you not have trouble getting it in those days?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. Did you get to know a lot of peddlers who carried it?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How much did it cost?

Mr. ———. It varied, at different prices. Sometimes it would be as low as \$15 an ounce; sometimes it went as high as \$300 an ounce.

Mr. MOSER. From \$15 to \$300 an ounce? In New York City?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. That was back in 1914 or 1915?

Mr. ———. No. When it was \$300 an ounce, it was 1939 or 1940.

Mr. MOSER. In 1939 it had gone up to \$300 an ounce?

Mr. ———. \$300 an ounce.

The CHAIRMAN. Won't you wait until the question is finished, please, and then answer it clearly and distinctly.

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Because it is hard for the stenographer to take it from two people at one time.

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Back in 1915 you could buy an ounce of heroin for approximately——

Mr. ———. \$15.

Mr. MOSER. \$15. And now you buy it for——

Mr. ———. \$150 or \$300.

Mr. MOSER. \$300.

Mr. ———. According to percentages.

Senator WILEY. How many shots would an ounce make?

Mr. ———. It is 480 grains to an ounce. You figure about a grain and a half or two grains to a hypodermic.

Senator WILEY. A grain or two to a hypodermic?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Back in the old days were there any young people using it, as far as you know?

Mr. ———. No. I never heard of any like it is now.

Mr. MOSER. You have heard there are a lot of young people now?

Mr. ———. In the old days, Italians controlled it—the Jewish people controlled it, and then they seemed to get out and the Italians took it over. Now it seems to be that the Puerto Ricans do it.

Mr. MOSER. Most of the peddlers are Puerto Ricans?

Mr. ———. Mostly now.

Mr. MOSER. There has been a change-over to that?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And this increase on the part of young people is a new development?

Mr. ———. I think marijuana led to that.

Senator WILEY. Would you say that if you bought an ounce, you bought that from a wholesaler, did you not?

Mr. ———. Yes; a peddler.

Senator WILEY. A peddler?

Mr. ———. Yes. He might be a fifth man, maybe. It might be the fifth man to get it when you get it off him.

Mr. MOSER. You do not know where he got it?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. So you think you were about the fifth man down the scale?

Mr. ———. I think I was about the sixth.

Mr. MOSER. I would like to come back to the subject of teen-agers which has alarmed a lot of people a great deal.

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And that, as you say, is completely new, as far as you know?

Mr. ———. That is right. In the last 8 years or so.

Mr. MOSER. In the last 8 years. Has there been an increase in the last 1 or 2 years?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And do you see these teen-agers using it yourself?

Mr. ———. Sure.

Mr. MOSER. Do you see them buying it from peddlers?

Mr. ———. You hear them talking about kids using it, and you see them going up and buying caps, dollar caps.

Mr. MOSER. And you can tell by their conversation?

Mr. ———. You can look at them and see that they are teen-agers.

Mr. MOSER. Yes. And that is in very sharp increase, is it not?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Now, in New York City, where do you get narcotics?

Mr. ———. Well, Harlem is a pretty popular place for it.

Mr. MOSER. That is the easiest place to get it?

Mr. ———. And downtown. Mott and Hester, down that way.

Mr. MOSER. Mott and Hester Streets?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Any in Brooklyn?

Mr. ———. I haven't been over in Brooklyn in years.

Mr. MOSER. That is too far away?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. But in Mott and Hester Streets, do you find it easy to get?

Mr. ———. It is easy to get.

Mr. MOSER. That is the Chinese section, is it not?

Mr. ———. Italian and Chinese.

Mr. MOSER. It is near Chinatown?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And it is easy to get there?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How much does it cost?

Mr. ———. What? How much?

Mr. MOSER. I should ask you, how do you buy it. In what form?

Mr. ———. When I came in here I had just about 2 ounces with me. I paid \$150 an ounce.

Mr. MOSER. Two ounces for \$150 an ounce. That is \$300.

Mr. ———. \$300.

Mr. MOSER. How long would that last you?

Mr. ———. That would last me about 6 weeks or 8 weeks.

Mr. MOSER. Six weeks. So it is approximately \$50 a week?

Mr. ———. Yes, approximately.

Mr. MOSER. And you were on your way to have a cure?

Mr. ———. Yes; I was going to Staunton.

Mr. MOSER. To a private—go ahead. Finish your answer. I am sorry.

Mr. ———. I was going to Staunton, Va., a sanitarium there.

Mr. MOSER. To a private institution?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And how much do they charge a day?

Mr. ———. They charge \$47 a week.

Mr. MOSER. Forty-seven dollars a week. Does that include the medication?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And have you ever been there?

Mr. ———. No. I sent down to a friend of mine that lived in Virginia—he lives in Richmond—and he wrote me a letter back and he told me the conditions, 2 weeks on and 2 weeks off, \$47 a week.

Mr. MOSER. I see. And when did you last see Frank Erickson?

Mr. ———. About 2 years ago.

Mr. MOSER. Not since then?

Mr. ———. I seen him on the Kefauver investigation when he was in New York.

Mr. MOSER. Did you have any conversation with him at all?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. Did you get any money from him?

Mr. ———. Yes. Once I borrowed \$100 off him about 2 years ago when I was broke.

Mr. MOSER. I see. What do you do for work when you need money? What do you work at?

Mr. ———. I was taking bets on horses.

Mr. MOSER. That was your source of income?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Bookmaking?

Mr. ———. Bookmaking.

Mr. MOSER. Do you have any idea where the heroin comes from when it comes into the country?

Mr. ———. I think most of it is coming from Italy, now, and South America, the Argentine.

Mr. MOSER. Is that from what people have told you?

Mr. ———. That is only hearsay.

Mr. MOSER. You don't actually know?

Mr. ———. On the water front, through the water front, I think a lot of it is coming in.

Mr. MOSER. Have you ever talked to anybody on the water front?

Mr. ———. One time there was a fellow who wanted to make a bargain with me to take off a kilo at a time, to give me \$300.

Mr. MOSER. He wanted to make a bargain with you to take a kilo at a time off a ship?

Mr. ———. For \$300.

Mr. MOSER. \$300 a kilo?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. He was going to pay you that amount to bring it off the ship?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And how were you going to get on the ship?

Mr. ———. I don't know. I told him I couldn't do that, anyway, because I am too well known. I am a drug addict, and I am known.

Mr. MOSER. Was it his idea that you would act like a longshoreman or something?

Mr. ———. To get on there as a longshoreman and come off with it.

Mr. MOSER. And he was going to give you \$300 just to bring it off the ship?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And did he tell you where it was on the ship?

Mr. ———. He didn't tell me, no; because I told him I wouldn't do it.

Mr. MOSER. I see. He did not tell you the details of this plan?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. Where was that?

Mr. ———. Over in Brooklyn, the ship was.

Mr. MOSER. In Brooklyn?

Mr. ———. In Brooklyn, yes.

Mr. MOSER. How long ago was that?

Mr. ———. That was about 4 years ago.

Mr. MOSER. So you did get to Brooklyn that once, anyway?

Mr. ———. No, I didn't go over there. He told me this in New York.

Mr. MOSER. Now, do you know who he was, whether he was a peddler or what? What was his connection with this importation?

Mr. ———. His name was Prospi, they called him.

Mr. MOSER. Prospi?

Mr. ———. Yes, an Italian.

Mr. MOSER. An Italian?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And did you know of him as a peddler?

Mr. ———. No, I never knew him as a peddler.

Mr. MOSER. What did you know about him?

Mr. ———. I knew he worked as a bartender downtown one time.

Mr. MOSER. Downtown?

Mr. ———. At Pearl Street. That is near Mott and Hester.

Mr. MOSER. And he told you to go aboard a ship and get it?

Mr. ———. Yes. For each kilo I would take off, he would give me \$300.

Mr. MOSER. How many kilos did he say there were?

Mr. ———. He didn't say.

Mr. MOSER. Did you get the impression that there were several?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And have you ever seen a kilo?

Mr. ———. No. I know it is 32 ounces.

Mr. MOSER. Thirty-two ounces?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You do not know how it is packaged?

Mr. ———. Cans, I should think.

Mr. MOSER. When you bought it, in what form was it?

Mr. ———. It was in tissue-paper bags.

Mr. MOSER. Little envelopes?

Mr. ———. Envelopes, yes.

Mr. MOSER. Tissue-paper envelopes?

Mr. ———. Envelopes.

Mr. MOSER. You never bought it in capsules?

Mr. ———. Yes, I did, when I didn't have the money to buy it——

Mr. MOSER. When you had to buy small quantities, you would get capsules?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And they were what? About \$1.50 apiece?

Mr. ———. Sixty-five cents, seventy-five cents, \$1, and \$1.25, all prices, according to the percentage of the stuff.

Mr. MOSER. Would you like to tell us something about—excuse me. I will change that question. Did you ever meet Irving Sherman?

Mr. ———. I knew him. He had a saloon on Seventh Avenue between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth. I think it was the Arizona or the Oklahoma.

Mr. MOSER. How long ago was that?

Mr. ———. During the war, the last World War.

Mr. MOSER. Did he run the saloon, or tend bar, or what?

Mr. ———. He was the owner, as I understood.

Mr. MOSER. He was the owner?

Mr. ———. Yes. But it was closed. It was closed during the war for some violation of the ABC law.

Mr. MOSER. It was closed because of the ABC regulation?

Mr. ———. Sailors would go in there and——

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever frequent that bar yourself?

Mr. ———. Yes, I went in there.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever see any narcotic peddlers there?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. No sign of narcotics at all?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you have been in this game for a good many years, and I suppose you figure you will probably never be out of it. Is there anything you could suggest to this committee with regard to the solution of the problem as far as the young people are concerned?

Mr. ———. I think it should be a very easy thing to stop.

Mr. MOSER. How would you stop it?

Mr. ———. Protect the water fronts; protect the borders, and the air lines; search every ship that comes into the docks.

Mr. MOSER. Would you search all the longshoremen?

Mr. ———. Everybody.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think the sailors and the longshoremen bring it in?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You heard talk to that effect?

Mr. ———. Certainly, sure.

Mr. MOSER. Is there quite a general understanding that that is the way it comes in?

Mr. ———. There might be a lot coming in by mail now, by air lines.

Mr. MOSER. By air lines?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. But you do not know anything about that?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. But you think it could be stopped?

Mr. ———. Sure, it could be.

Mr. MOSER. And if it were stopped so that they could not do it, then what would they do?

Mr. ———. There is no heroin allowed to be made in this country.

Mr. MOSER. That is right.

Mr. ———. So it could be stopped if we protected the water front.

Mr. MOSER. But an old-timer like you would want to get it somewhere; what would you do?

Mr. ———. If I couldn't get it, I wouldn't use it.

Mr. MOSER. If you couldn't get it, you would be off?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. The only reason you could get it is because it becomes available to you; is that right?



Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And if you did not see it, you could not go back to it?

Mr. ———. If I could not see it, I could not use it.

Mr. MOSER. So if the Government would stop the importation, you think that would be the best solution?

Mr. ———. Certainly.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think it would be possible to get young people to get off by educating them as to the dangers of it, and what it does to you, and so forth?

Mr. ———. Education ought to be a good help to them.

Mr. MOSER. That would help?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. But the principal thing is to stop it from coming into the country?

Mr. ———. Yes; that is the principal thing.

Mr. MOSER. Now, one thing that we want to find something about is who the people are who bring it in and how they distribute it when they get it here. Do you know anything about that?

Mr. ———. You see, I ain't that far up.

Mr. MOSER. You are not that far up in the scale?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. You know the people you get it from?

Mr. ———. Yes; I know the people that I go to. But they may be the fifth man down or the sixth man down.

Mr. MOSER. But you do not know where they get it?

Mr. ———. No. I have no idea where they get it.

Mr. MOSER. Do they ever deliver it to you in an surreptitious way so that you will not know who they get it from?

Mr. ———. Sometimes you will go for it and they will take your money and they will tell you to go to a certain place, a restaurant or a saloon, and put your hand up under a sink, or something like that, and it will be there.

Mr. MOSER. But you do not know how it got there?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think the people in the saloon know that it is there?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. You think it was just slipped there?

Mr. ———. It was just slipped there.

Mr. MOSER. In other words, they are clever about how they deliver it to you so that they will not get caught?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. But you do not know where they get it, or you do not know who puts it there; is that right?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. All you know is the man who tells you where you can go to get this; is that right?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. He takes your money first?

Mr. ———. He takes your money first.

Mr. MOSER. Have you ever had anybody take your money and beat it?

Mr. ———. I have had that happen a couple of times, too.

Mr. MOSER. But not often?

Mr. ———. No, not much.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever hear of a hot shot?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know of anybody that has ever been killed by a hot shot?

Mr. ———. I have heard of people, but I don't know how true it is, by hearsay.

Mr. MOSER. But you never knew of any?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you have used it for years. What is the condition of your veins and arms, and so forth?

You have scars all over your arms, have you not?

Mr. ———. And legs, too.

Mr. MOSER. And legs, too. And are all those veins collapsed?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What is the effect? Can the blood circulate in your arms?

Mr. ———. Yes, the blood can circulate.

Mr. MOSER. Those veins are collapsed all over your arms, are they?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And your legs?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And all your arms and legs from top to bottom are scarred like that?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Just from collapsing the veins because you used them too much?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. I believe that is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, Senator.

Senator WILEY. I have no questions.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all.

Gaetano Martino.

I might announce that this witness is not under the same conditions as the others, and therefore television can proceed and pictures may be taken.

Mr. Martino in the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. MARTINO. I do.

#### TESTIMONY OF GAETANO MARTINO, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Be seated. Now, your full name?

Mr. MARTINO. Gaetano Martino.

The CHAIRMAN. And the first name is G-a-e-t-a-n-o?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And the last name is spelled M-a-r-t-i-n-o?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And what is your address?

Mr. MARTINO. 127 Bay Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. In Brooklyn.

Might I ask at the outset if you will just keep on talking loud, right into the microphone, while you are on the stand, to the questions that Mr. Moser will ask you?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Moser.

Mr. Moser. You live in Brooklyn?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. Moser. How old are you?

Mr. MARTINO. Fifty. I am going to be 51 in September.

Mr. Moser. You are fifty?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. Moser. How many children do you have?

Mr. MARTINO. Nine.

Mr. Moser. Do you work?

Mr. MARTINO. Not at the present time.

Mr. Moser. Not at the present time?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. Moser. How long since you last worked?

Mr. MARTINO. Since 1948.

Mr. Moser. 1948. You have not worked for 3 years?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. Moser. What did you work at then?

Mr. MARTINO. Before, I was a longshoreman.

Mr. Moser. A longshoreman. Did you ever go to sea?

Mr. MARTINO. I did.

Mr. Moser. You were a sailor?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. Moser. How long ago was that?

Mr. MARTINO. That was from 1944 until 1946.

Mr. Moser. From 1944 until 1946 you were a sailor?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. Moser. And when were you a longshoreman?

Mr. MARTINO. Before that.

Mr. Moser. Who supports you now?

Mr. MARTINO. My kids.

Mr. Moser. Your kids support you?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. Moser. At the age of 50?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. Moser. Do you know Carlo Gambino?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. Moser. You do not. Do you know Paul Gambino?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. Moser. Do you know Lucky Luciano?

Mr. MARTINO. I do.

Mr. Moser. How long have you known him?

Mr. MARTINO. I met him in 1946, in Italy.

Mr. Moser. You met him in 1946 in Italy?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Is that the only time you have ever met him?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. How much did you see of him there?

Mr. MARTINO. It was only a couple of times, that time.

Mr. MOSER. At that time it was a couple of times. Did you meet him at any other time?

Mr. MARTINO. When I went to Italy with my wife, in 1947.

Mr. MOSER. You went to Italy at a later time in 1947?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You went with your wife?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know John Romano?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. You have never heard of John Romano?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. You are a longshoreman?

Mr. MARTINO. I am, yes.

Mr. MOSER. And you never heard of the dock boss, John Romano?

Mr. MARTINO. No; I don't know him. I was a dock boss myself.

Mr. MOSER. You were. But you never heard of him?

Mr. MARTINO. No; I never heard of him.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever hear of Joe Pici?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. You never heard of Joe Pici?

Mr. MARTINO. Joe Pici? No; I never heard of him.

Mr. MOSER (spelling). P-i-c-i?

Mr. MARTINO. No; I never heard of him.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever hear of Joe Profaci?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. You never heard of him?

Mr. MARTINO. I heard of Joe Profaci, but I never knew him.

Mr. MOSER. You did not know him personally, but you know who he is. He is a racketeer in Brooklyn, is he not?

Mr. MARTINO. I don't know whether he is a racketeer or not. I don't know.

Mr. MOSER. You do not know. You were convicted of a crime once, were you not?

Mr. MARTINO. I was.

Mr. MOSER. How long ago was that?

Mr. MARTINO. 1928.

Mr. MOSER. What was the crime?

Mr. MARTINO. Robbery.

Mr. MOSER. Robbery. When did you first come to this country?

Mr. MARTINO. 1916.

Mr. MOSER. 1916. And you served in the First World War?

Mr. MARTINO. I did.

Mr. MOSER. Are you a citizen of the United States?

Mr. MARTINO. I am.

Mr. MOSER. When did you become a citizen?

Mr. MARTINO. 1928.

Mr. MOSER. You were naturalized in 1928?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Was that before or after the conviction for robbery?

Mr. MARTINO. After the conviction.

Mr. MOSER. After the robbery?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How do you account for the fact that you were admitted as a citizen shortly after you had been convicted of a robbery?

Mr. MARTINO. Through the Army.

Mr. MOSER. Through the Army?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What did the Army do about it?

Mr. MARTINO. I don't know. Nothing.

Mr. MOSER. In your application for citizenship, did you reveal the fact—

Mr. MARTINO. My application was before I got pinched.

Mr. MOSER. Your application for citizenship was before you got pinched?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And then you were admitted to citizenship afterwards?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And did you reveal at the time you were admitted to citizenship that you had been pinched in the meantime?

Mr. MARTINO. I did.

Mr. MOSER. And you were nevertheless admitted to citizenship?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. You said that you were a seaman. Was it in the Italian merchant marine?

Mr. MARTINO. It was an Italian ship. It was the American merchant marine.

Mr. MOSER. You are an American seaman?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Serving on an Italian ship?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. What was the name of the ship?

Mr. MARTINO. *Andrea Gritti*.

Mr. MOSER (spelling). G-r-i-t-t-i; is that correct?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And you served on that ship in 1945 and 1946?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. How much did you get paid?

Mr. MARTINO. They paid me in Italian money, transferred into American money.

Mr. MOSER. They paid you in Italian money. Do you know how much it was in American money?

Mr. MARTINO. About \$80 a month.

Mr. MOSER. Eighty dollars a month, in American money?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. As an American seaman, you could have worked on an American ship; could you not?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And how much would you have gotten on an American ship?

Mr. MARTINO. I don't know, because I don't belong to the union.

Mr. MOSER. You do not belong to the union?

Mr. MARTINO. I don't belong to the union.

Mr. MOSER. Why do you not belong to the union?

Mr. MARTINO. Because you can't get into the union.

Mr. MOSER. Why not?

Mr. MARTINO. Because seamen's books are not open in the union.

Mr. MOSER. They do not let you in?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You are an American citizen?

Mr. MARTINO. I am.

Mr. MOSER. And you are a seaman?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And you cannot get in the American union?

Mr. MARTINO. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And what is the reason for that?

Mr. MARTINO. They don't have the books open.

Mr. MOSER. You mean there is no room?

Mr. MARTINO. No room.

Mr. MOSER. Is that true of everybody? They cannot take anybody?

Mr. MARTINO. They don't take anybody.

Mr. MOSER. They do not take anybody?

Mr. MARTINO. No. They are all full up.

Mr. MOSER. It is closed? Can't young fellows become members of the union and become seamen in the American merchant marine?

Mr. MARTINO. They can't get in the union.

Mr. MOSER. They cannot get in the union?

Mr. MARTINO. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. They cannot become seamen?

Mr. MARTINO. They can become seamen. But I didn't get in the union.

The CHAIRMAN. Who controls the unions?

Mr. MARTINO. I don't know, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How much would you get paid if you sailed on an American ship?

Mr. MARTINO. I would get more.

Mr. MOSER. Three hundred dollars or four hundred dollars a month?

Mr. MARTINO. Maybe, yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever hear of Salvatore Mani?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. You never heard of him?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever hear of Biogo Palermo?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. You never heard of him?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. What was the name of the captain of your ship?

Mr. MARTINO. Nicholas Scaglione.

Mr. MOSER. How do you spell Scaglione?

Mr. MARTINO (spelling). S-c-a-g-l-i-o-n-e.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't that captain of your ship tell you that Salvatore Nani and Biogo Palermo were aliens who were being smuggled into the United States?

Mr. MARTINO. No, he didn't tell me that.

Mr. MOSER. He did not tell you that?

Mr. MARTINO. He told me when I was in New Brunswick.

Mr. MOSER. What did he tell you there?

Mr. MARTINO. He said they were stowed away.

Mr. MOSER. He said they were stowed away?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. These two men?

Mr. MARTINO. I don't know about those two men. He just said they were stowaways.

Mr. MOSER. Where was the ship coming from and headed toward at that time?

Mr. MARTINO. From Naples.

Mr. MOSER. And it was on the way from Naples to New York?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And you said he told you this in New Brunswick?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Was the ship there?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Where?

Mr. MARTINO. At New Brunswick, Canada.

Mr. MOSER. New Brunswick, Canada?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And it had stopped there on the way?

Mr. MARTINO. It stopped there at New Brunswick. We got a load.

Mr. MOSER. You got a load?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MARTINO. And did he tell you that there were stowaways on the ship?

Mr. MARTINO. There were stowaways on the ship.

Mr. MOSER. Did he tell you that they left the ship there?

Mr. MARTINO. He just told me that they were stowaways.

Mr. MOSER. How many did he say?

Mr. MARTINO. I don't know. He said there were stowaways on the ship. I don't know whether it was two or three.

Mr. MOSER. He said it was a small number?

Mr. MARTINO. A small number; yes.

Mr. MOSER. He did not tell you it was 19?

Mr. MARTINO. No, no.

Mr. MOSER. Did he ever tell you of any other stowaways on other voyages on that same ship?

Mr. MARTINO. No, never.

Mr. MOSER. Just this one voyage?

Mr. MARTINO. Just this once.

Mr. MOSER. You went to Italy in 1946?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. While you were on this ship; is that correct?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you see Luciano at that time?

Mr. MARTINO. I did.

Mr. MOSER. You did. Where did you stay?

Mr. MARTINO. I stayed in Palermo, it was about 10 days, a leave, because I have my mother in Palermo.

Mr. MOSER. Your mother lives in Palermo, and you stayed there for 10 days?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you stay with your mother?

Mr. MARTINO. No. She had no room. I can't sleep with my mother.

Mr. MOSER. There was no room; so you stayed at a hotel?

Mr. MARTINO. A hotel; yes.

Mr. MOSER. Was it the Hotel des Palmes?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. I probably do not pronounce that right.

Mr. MARTINO. You were right.

Mr. MOSER. What did you talk to Luciano about?

Mr. MARTINO. Nothing. I just met him in the lobby.

Mr. MOSER. You just met him in the lobby?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you meet him many times?

Mr. MARTINO. No; twice altogether, and then I left.

Mr. MOSER. Only twice altogether?

Mr. MARTINO. Only twice, and then I left.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't you tell our investigators that you saw him frequently when you were there, several times a day?

Mr. MARTINO. Afterward, when I went with my wife.

Mr. MOSER. Later?

Mr. MARTINO. Later.

Mr. MOSER. But this time you saw him only twice?

Mr. MARTINO. Only twice.

Mr. MOSER. Is it not true that you were the first American to talk to Luciano in Italy after he went back?

Mr. MARTINO. I don't know if I was the first one.

Mr. MOSER. You don't know that?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. Did anybody tell you to go see him?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. You just went to see him yourself?

Mr. MARTINO. I didn't go to see him. I just met him in the hotel.

Mr. MOSER. You just ran across him? Did you know who he was?

Mr. MARTINO. I knew who he was.

Mr. MOSER. Did you have a drink with him?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. Did you eat with him?

Mr. MARTINO. No; just coffee.

Mr. MOSER. What did you talk about?

Mr. MARTINO. He asked me where I come from, and I said I come from Brooklyn. That was all.

Mr. MOSER. Did you talk about Brooklyn?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes. I told him I was from Brooklyn.

Mr. MOSER. When you were a seaman, did you ever take any cars to Italy, automobiles?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. None at all?

Mr. MARTINO. None at all.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever take a Buick automobile to Italy?

Mr. MARTINO. No, not me.



Mr. MOSER. Not you. Is it not true that you took an automobile every time you went to Italy?

Mr. MARTINO. No, not me.

Mr. MOSER. It is not true?

Mr. MARTINO. Not true.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever take any pharmaceuticals to Italy for somebody here, any drugs? I do not mean narcotic drugs. But did you ever take any medical supplies?

Mr. MARTINO. No, I never did.

Mr. MOSER. You never took any such thing to Italy?

Mr. MARTINO. I never did.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know Phillip Mangano?

Mr. MARTINO. I do.

Mr. MOSER. You do. Where is he?

Mr. MARTINO. He is dead now.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know Angelo Perro?

Mr. MARTINO. Who?

Mr. MOSER. Angelo Perro.

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. You never heard of him?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. You never had any dealings with Angelo Perro?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. He never asked you to take anything to Italy?

Mr. MARTINO. Never.

Mr. MOSER. When did Phillip Mangano die?

Mr. MARTINO. He just died shortly.

Mr. MOSER. In April; did he not?

Mr. MARTINO. Phillip Mangano?

Mr. MOSER. Phillip Mangano.

Mr. MARTINO. He died here. I read it in the paper.

Mr. MOSER. Yes, he died in the United States.

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. He was murdered; was he not?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes, I heard in the paper that he was murdered.

Mr. MOSER. He was murdered in Brooklyn; was he not?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes. The paper said he was murdered in Brooklyn.

Mr. MOSER. You do not know anything about that murder?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. You do not know anything about why?

Mr. MARTINO. Nothing whatsoever.

Mr. MOSER. Nobody ever told you not to say anything about it; did he?

Mr. MARTINO. No, sir; nothing.

Mr. MOSER. Is it not true that in 1948 you carried some supplies or equipment or pharmaceutical supplies over to Italy for Phillip Mangano at the request of Angelo Perro?

Mr. MARTINO. Not me.

Mr. MOSER. That did not happen?

Mr. MARTINO. Not with me.

Mr. MOSER. You deny that; do you?

Mr. MARTINO. I am.

Mr. MOSER. You did not deliver anything to Luciano?

Mr. MARTINO. Never.

Mr. MOSER. From those people?

Mr. MARTINO. Never.

Mr. MOSER. You did not bring anything back from Luciano on your ship?

Mr. MARTINO. Never.

Mr. MOSER. Luciano never gave you anything to bring to this country?

Mr. MARTINO. Nothing at all.

Mr. MOSER. In 1947, you went to Italy; did you not?

Mr. MARTINO. I went in 1947 with my wife.

Mr. MOSER. With your wife?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. That was a pleasure trip?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you take an automobile at that time?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. A 1941 Pontiac?

Mr. MARTINO. A 1941 Pontiac; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And did you take anything else with you?

Mr. MARTINO. I took some cigarettes with me, too.

Mr. MOSER. You took some cigarettes?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. What happened about those cigarettes?

Mr. MARTINO. I got pinched in Naples.

Mr. MOSER. You got pinched in Naples for taking the cigarettes?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Not for smuggling them?

Mr. MARTINO. Not for smuggling them. They were a bunch of cigarettes.

Senator WILEY. American cigarettes?

Mr. MARTINO. American cigarettes.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you get that Buick?

Mr. MARTINO. I didn't get no Buick. It was a Pontiac.

Mr. MOSER. The Pontiac.

Mr. MARTINO. I bought it from Phillip Mangano.

Mr. MOSER. The man who was murdered in April?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. You bought it for cash?

Mr. MARTINO. For cash.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you get the cash? How much did you pay for it?

Mr. MARTINO. \$250.

Mr. MOSER. You mean you paid \$250 for an automobile and took it all the way to Italy?

Mr. MARTINO. No. I just bought a car. I bought a car for \$250 off him.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you were arrested, or pinched, as you say, in connection with these cigarettes. Why did they pinch you?

Mr. MARTINO. For the cigarettes.

Mr. MOSER. Because you were smuggling them?

Mr. MARTINO. I didn't smuggle the cigarettes in. They found so many cigarettes on me. That is why I got pinched.

Mr. MOSER. You took more cigarettes than you should have; is that it?

Mr. MARTINO. I guess I did.

Mr. MOSER. You mean, you were not supposed to take too many cigarettes?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And so you got pinched?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Because they found the cigarettes in your luggage?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. But you were not smuggling them?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. Just for taking them in?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you have to pay a fine in connection with that?

Mr. MARTINO. They gave me a 1-million-lire fine, and then dismissed it.

Mr. MOSER. The first fine was 1,500,000 lire?

Mr. MARTINO. Lire.

Mr. MOSER. That is not much money; is it?

Mr. MARTINO. No. That is about—

Mr. MOSER. \$2,300?

Mr. MARTINO. Something like that.

Mr. MOSER. \$2,300. So you appealed the case?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How long did it take you to appeal it?

Mr. MARTINO. About a year, because I stayed a year there.

Mr. MOSER. And what was the result of the appeal?

Mr. MARTINO. I got a suspended sentence, dismissed, I got. They just confiscated the cigarettes.

Mr. MOSER. Dismissed. Didn't you still get a fine, but it was reduced?

Mr. MARTINO. No fine at all.

Mr. MOSER. No fine at all?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. Did you not tell us that you paid a fine of 27,000 lire?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. I have before me a letter from the Ministero del Interno of Italy, dated December 14, 1949, in Rome, addressed to the Commissioner of Narcotics in Washington, stating that you visited Italy on several occasions in 1946 and then again in 1947 and that in connection with your trip in 1947, you smuggled in 119 kilograms of American cigarettes; that you were fined 1,500,000 lire, and that later this was reduced to 27,600 lire. How much is 27,600 lire? About \$40?

Mr. MARTINO. Something like that. Well, I don't know if I paid that, because, to tell you the truth, I had a lawyer in the case.

Mr. MOSER. You had a lawyer?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And did that have anything to do with Lucky Luciano?

Mr. MARTINO. No, nothing to do at all, whatsoever.

Mr. MOSER. This report that I have from the Ministero del Interno says the subject matter is Gaetano Martino. That is you?

Mr. MARTINO. That is me.

Mr. MOSER. And Lucky Luciano.

Mr. MARTINO. No. He had nothing to do with that whatsoever.

Mr. MOSER. He had nothing to do with that?

Mr. MARTINO. Whatsoever.

Mr. MOSER. Did they give you the cigarettes back?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. They did not. They confiscated the cigarettes?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. So, the case was not dismissed, or they would not have confiscated the cigarettes?

Mr. MARTINO. They didn't give the cigarettes back.

Mr. MOSER. They used the cigarettes to pay the fine; did they not?

Mr. MARTINO. Maybe.

Mr. MOSER. Who paid the lawyer?

Mr. MARTINO. I did.

Mr. MOSER. How much did you pay him?

Mr. MARTINO. 100,000 lire.

Mr. MOSER. 100,000 lire. How much is that? \$600?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. \$60?

Mr. MARTINO. No; 60,000 lire is \$100. It is around \$75.

Mr. MOSER. When you went to Italy in 1947 with your wife, how long were you planning to stay there?

Mr. MARTINO. Three months.

Mr. MOSER. Three months. And how long did you stay there?

Mr. MARTINO. One year.

Mr. MOSER. One year.

Mr. MARTINO. On account of the case.

Mr. MOSER. Because of the case.

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And where did you live while you stayed there?

Mr. MARTINO. I lived in Via Ferrero, No. 3, Palermo.

Mr. MOSER. Say that again.

Mr. MARTINO. I resided in Palermo.

Mr. MOSER. In a hotel?

Mr. MARTINO. First I was in a hotel because I couldn't get any room, and then I got a room.

Mr. MOSER. You got a room? What was the hotel?

Mr. MARTINO. Hotel des Palmes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go to Naples?

Mr. MARTINO. I did.

Mr. MOSER. Why did you go there?

Mr. MARTINO. I got off the boat at Naples.

Mr. MOSER. And you stayed at a hotel there?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you go to Rome?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you stay at a hotel there?

Mr. MARTINO. I did.

Mr. MOSER. What hotel did you stay at in Rome?

Mr. MARTINO. The St. George Hotel.

Mr. MOSER. The St. George Hotel. You did not stay at the Astoria Hotel?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. You did not stay at the de la Guerre Hotel?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. The report that I have before me from the Ministero del Interno says that on April 27, 1947, you stayed at the Astoria Hotel in Naples, and that you left for Rome; is that correct?

Mr. MARTINO. No. That is wrong.

Mr. MOSER. You have never been to the Astoria Hotel?

Mr. MARTINO. I have never been there.

Mr. MOSER. It also says that on May 5, 1947, you stayed at the del la Guerre Hotel.

Mr. MARTINO. No; I never stayed there.

Mr. MOSER. You never stayed there?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. You never heard of it?

Mr. MARTINO. No; I never heard of it.

Mr. MOSER. Now, you stayed at a hotel all that time. You stayed at a hotel or a room. Who paid your room rent?

Mr. MARTINO. I paid the room rent.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you get the money?

Mr. MARTINO. That was 10,000 lire while I was in Italy. That is for the three rooms that I had.

Mr. MOSER. I did not understand what you said.

Mr. MARTINO. I said that I paid 10,000 lire for 6 months while I was in the room.

Mr. MOSER. And that is what? \$15?

Mr. MARTINO. Something like that.

Mr. MOSER. And that is all it cost you for a year?

Mr. MARTINO. For 6 months.

Mr. MOSER. For 6 months. You got a room for \$15 for 6 months in Italy?

Mr. MARTINO. In Italy, yes. And, besides that, he didn't want to take the money, the landlord.

Mr. MOSER. He did not want to take the money?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. Was he related in any way to Luciano?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. Why did he want to give you a free place to stay?

Mr. MARTINO. Because he was a good friend of my mother-in-law and sister-in-law, who were in the city, and all that.

Mr. MOSER. Just friends?

Mr. MARTINO. Friends.

Mr. MOSER. Now, on that trip in 1947, you saw Luciano; did you not?

Mr. MARTINO. I did.

Mr. MOSER. How many times did you see him?

Mr. MARTINO. On and off.

Mr. MOSER. On and off. How often?

Mr. MARTINO. When he was in Palermo, I was seeing him.

Mr. MOSER. How often did you see him?

Mr. MARTINO. I don't remember exactly when I seen him. I have seen him.

Mr. MOSER. Did you see him once a day?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. Once a week?

Mr. MARTINO. Once a week, or twice a week. Not all the time, though.

Mr. MOSER. And what did you talk about?

Mr. MARTINO. Nothing.

Mr. MOSER. Just passed the time of day?

Mr. MARTINO. Just passed the time of day; that is all.

Mr. MOSER. Did you have a drink with him?

Mr. MARTINO. Once in a while.

Mr. MOSER. You occasionally had a drink with him?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you occasionally eat with him?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes; once in a while we went to eat with him; yes.

Mr. MOSER. You knew that he had been imprisoned in the United States; did you not?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know why he was imprisoned?

Mr. MARTINO. I don't exactly remember why he was imprisoned.

Mr. MOSER. But you knew that he had been imprisoned and that he had been sent out of the country?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. But you had no business with him at all?

Mr. MARTINO. Whatsoever.

Mr. MOSER. When you got back in 1947——

Mr. MARTINO. In 1948, I got back.

Mr. MOSER. You got back in 1948?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you take out a mortgage on your house at that time?

Mr. MARTINO. I did.

Mr. MOSER. A second mortgage?

Mr. MARTINO. I did.

Mr. MOSER. Who was the mortgagee?

Mr. MARTINO. A bank.

Mr. MOSER. Who gave you the money?

Mr. MARTINO. A bank.

Mr. MOSER. They gave you a second mortgage on the house?

Mr. MARTINO. I increased the first mortgage.

Mr. MOSER. You increased the first mortgage?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. To how much?

Mr. MARTINO. \$5,500.

Mr. MOSER. You got \$5,500 out of the deal; is that right?

Mr. MARTINO. No. I got \$1,500.

Mr. MOSER. You got \$1,500?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Who paid the interest on that mortgage?

Mr. MARTINO. I ain't got it no more. I sold the house.

Mr. MOSER. You sold the house, and you haven't got it any more?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Where do you live now?

Mr. MARTINO. 127 Bay Forty-ninth.

Mr. MOSER. Yes. But with whom?

Mr. MARTINO. With my wife.

Mr. MOSER. And your kids?

Mr. MARTINO. And my kids.

Mr. MOSER. All your kids are there?

Mr. MARTINO. Not all of them. Three are married.

Mr. MOSER. I see. Do you know Tony Anastasia?

Mr. MARTINO. I do. He is a foreman down at the dock.

Mr. MOSER. He is a foreman where?

Mr. MARTINO. Down at the dock.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever talk to him about narcotics at all?

Mr. MARTINO. No, never.

Mr. MOSER. Did you take any money to Italy when you went there?

Mr. MARTINO. I had about \$200.

Mr. MOSER. \$200. And that is all?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Didn't you tell our investigator that you took \$1,000 of your own?

Mr. MARTINO. I had \$1,000.

Mr. MOSER. I asked you how much you took with you.

Mr. MARTINO. I didn't take the \$1,000 with me.

Mr. MOSER. You took \$200 and left the rest at home?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right, with my kids.

Mr. MOSER. Who bought your ticket to go to Italy?

Mr. MARTINO. I did.

Mr. MOSER. You bought it yourself?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Out of your own money?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And you had not worked for 2 years?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. How could you afford a trip to Italy if you had not worked for 2 years?

Mr. MARTINO. Now, I haven't worked for 2 years. But that was in 1948. I had worked before.

Mr. MOSER. Were you about to give up your work?

Mr. MARTINO. I beg your pardon?

Mr. MOSER. Were you about to give up your work?

Mr. MARTINO. What does that mean?

Mr. MOSER. Were you about to quit work?

Mr. MARTINO. To quit work.

Mr. MOSER. You went to Italy and you did not expect to work again; did you?

Mr. MARTINO. Sure, I expected to work again.

Mr. MOSER. I see. But you had enough money to go to Italy?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And you were working as a longshoreman?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you take \$500 from your son when you went to Italy?

Mr. MARTINO. My son gave me some money, yes.

Mr. MOSER. How much did he give you? Around \$500?

Mr. MARTINO. Something like that; yes.

Mr. MOSER. And you took that with you?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. I asked you how much you took to Italy and you said \$500.

Mr. MARTINO. No. Not \$500. He gave me \$500 for the ticket.

Mr. MOSER. Did he give you \$500 for the cigarettes, too?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. Who bought the cigarettes?

Mr. MARTINO. I had \$1,000 before I started out.

Mr. MOSER. And you used that to buy cigarettes?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right. I bought about \$450 worth of cigarettes.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever hear of Michel Cisco?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. You never heard of him?

Mr. MARTINO. No.

Mr. MOSER. If you have not heard of him, you do not know this. But can you explain the fact that Michel Cisco, a narcotics violator who was arrested in Canada in 1949, was found with a card on his person on which it stated, "Gaetano Martino, Brooklyn, N. Y."?

Mr. MARTINO. No; I never had met this man. I don't know who he is?

Mr. MOSER. You do not know who he is?

Mr. MARTINO. I do not know who he is.

Mr. MOSER. You cannot account for that?

Mr. MARTINO. I don't know who he is?

Mr. MOSER. Do you know Jack Sporacino?

Mr. MARTINO. I do.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know Michael Sporacino?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, Senator?

Senator WILEY. You have been in this country how many years?

Mr. MARTINO. Since 1916, sir.

Senator WILEY. And you have had contacts with a good many people in your 34 or 35 years, have you not?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Senator WILEY. You worked around the docks?

Mr. MARTINO. I have.

Senator WILEY. Do you know your way around?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Senator WILEY. You know also that there is considerable trading going on here in heroin and other drugs, do you not?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes; I do.

Senator WILEY. You know that. You are the father of nine children?

Mr. MARTINO. I am, yes. I have one of them in the service now.

Senator WILEY. What is that?

Mr. MARTINO. I have one boy in the service.

Senator WILEY. You have one boy in the service.



Mr. MARTINO. And I had two in the last war.

Senator WILEY. So you feel that you are a good American?

Mr. MARTINO. I am; yes.

Senator WILEY. Now, then, I want to get from you your judgment as to how we can stop this drug business.

Mr. MARTINO. I can't tell you, because I ain't got nothing to do with it.

Senator WILEY. Let us assume that that is true, that you know nothing personally about it, but you do know that it is going on, and you do know that it is entering through the docks, and it is entering through foreigners coming into this country, and you ought to know by this time that Luciano was mixed up in it, in Italy. You have nine kids?

Mr. MARTINO. Yes.

Senator WILEY. Do you want them to get mixed up in this drug habit?

Mr. MARTINO. No, sir.

Senator WILEY. You do not want that?

Mr. MARTINO. No, sir.

Senator WILEY. You do not want your neighbors' kids to, either, do you?

Mr. MARTINO. That is right.

Senator WILEY. Now, if that is the case, what suggestions do you have of how to stop this business?

Mr. MARTINO. I don't know what suggestions I have. I am not smart enough to tell you. I haven't got nothing to do with this; so I don't know what to do.

Senator WILEY. You do not have anything to do with it; so you do not know what to do. But some of it comes off a ship, some of it comes through the dock workers like you. Some of it comes through the ship hands. You are not as dumb as you would imply that you are, sir. You know something about this situation, and we would like to get the benefit of a good American's advice.

Mr. MARTINO. I am an American citizen. I am glad I am an American citizen. I'm glad my boy was born here and is an American. If I had the information, I would be glad to give it to you. I would like to give it to you.

Senator WILEY. You have no suggestions to give to us?

Mr. MARTINO. No, sir; no suggestions at all.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. That is all.

Mr. Belk.

With this next witness, no photograph of his face can be taken.

In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. BELK. I do.

#### TESTIMONY OF GEORGE M. BELK, NARCOTICS AGENT, FEDERAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

The CHAIRMAN. Your full name?

Mr. BELK. George M. Belk.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Belk, could I ask you to keep your voice up, so that all may hear you?

Mr. BELK. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your position?

Mr. BELK. Narcotics agent, Federal Bureau of Narcotics.

The CHAIRMAN. And for how long, Mr. Belk, have you been connected with the Narcotics Bureau?

Mr. BELK. Three years.

The CHAIRMAN. Three years.

All right, Mr. Moser. Will you proceed, please?

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Belk, you, as I understand it, acted as an undercover agent for the Narcotics Bureau in connection with the breaking of the case, which is not yet completely broken, but which is largely so; is that correct?

Mr. BELK. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Perkins, will you hold that chart over here, right back of the stenographer, so that we can all see it?

Now, that chart, as I understand it, portrays what is involved in this case. And I want to ask you to tell us, in answering my questions, how you got started on it and how it was done.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Mr. Perkins, could you have that on the end of the table so that the press could see it?

Mr. MOSER. Put it on the rack there, and we will work from there.

Now, Mr. Perkins will point to the names as you refer to them, if you request him to do so.

That is a chart which is somewhat geographical in form, with Mexico at the bottom and Detroit at the top and New York over at the right. And then at the left is Chicago, and then those circles at the left are the west coast cities of San Francisco, Hollywood, and San Diego.

At the bottom, the first name is Robert Kimbell. Will you tell us who Robert Kimbell is, and what your connection is with him?

Mr. Perkins, when you point to the name, hold it just a little lower so that we can keep our eyes on it.

Robert Kimbell is the first one.

Mr. BELK. Robert Kimbell was a large interstate trafficker in narcotics, whom I was assigned to investigate in Texas. I gained Kimbell's confidence while working in Texas and made purchases amounting to 7 ounces of heroin from Kimbell. Subsequently Kimbell was arrested and expressed a desire to assist the Government with additional information as to his sources of supply.

Mr. MOSER. So Kimbell then became an informant?

Mr. BELK. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And worked with you; is that correct?

Mr. BELK. That is correct, sir. While working in Texas with Kimbell, it was——

Mr. MOSER. Before you say that, you and Kimbell made some sort of relationship, some sort of partnership?

Mr. BELK. That is right, sir. We joined together, and I was posing as a dope peddler and a partner of Kimbell's.

Mr. MOSER. You were posing as a dope peddler and his partner, so that you and he set out together to undertake to purchase drugs?

Mr. BELK. That is right, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And what you showed is the way the inside works on this drug-peddling business?

Mr. BELK. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. All right. Now, the first thing you and Kimbell did was what? First you found out how his business operated?

Mr. BELK. I found out that he had himself all of these northern connections in Chicago, Detroit, and New York, and that he had outlets for the heroin in Dallas, Fort Worth, Galveston, New Orleans, San Diego, Hollywood, and San Francisco.

Mr. MOSER. So that all of those cities, New Orleans, the cities of Texas, and those cities in California, were his outlets?

Mr. BELK. His outlets.

Mr. MOSER. And he delivered heroin to the people in those places?

Mr. BELK. That is true; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did they come to him to get the heroin?

Mr. BELK. They came to San Antonio, and on some occasions it was delivered to them.

Mr. MOSER. I see. So they would come over and get the heroin. Did he ever send it out to them by mail?

Mr. BELK. No. It was always delivered by——

Mr. MOSER. Delivered by hand?

Mr. BELK. By hand.

Mr. MOSER. Did he ever take it to those places himself?

Mr. BELK. On one or two occasions; not very often.

Mr. MOSER. But mostly they came to him?

Mr. BELK. Mostly they came to him.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Belk, won't you keep your voice up, so that all can hear you?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. MOSER. I see there is a line at the bottom of the chart that says "Marijuana" with an arrow pointing up. What does that indicate?

Mr. BELK. That was Kimbell's source of supply for marijuana from Mexico.

Mr. MOSER. I see. And what did he do with the marijuana when he got it?

Mr. BELK. Marijuana was taken by Kimbell personally to Detroit, Chicago, and New York, and there sold to various individuals named on the chart.

Mr. MOSER. Now, is it true, Mr. Belk, that he would take the marijuana up to those places and trade it in or sell it to the people who were selling him heroin?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. So that there was a double flow, the marijuana going up and the heroin coming down; is that correct?

Mr. BELK. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. All right. Now go ahead. After you found out this system of his, you and he together started out to try to make some purchases. Will you tell us what you did first?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir. In September of 1950, Kimbell and I went to Detroit.

Mr. MOSER. Whom did you go to see?

Mr. BELK. In Detroit, the first person we met was Benedit Prano.

Mr. MOSER. Benedit Prano; yes.

Mr. BELK. We negotiated with Prano and purchased a 1-ounce sample of heroin, for which we paid Prano \$275.

Mr. MOSER. \$275 for 1 ounce?

Mr. BELK. For 1 ounce; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Of pure heroin?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Right. And there are 33 ounces in a kilo; is that correct?

Mr. BELK. Approximately; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. All right.

Mr. BELK. We also negotiated with Camello Raymond in this transaction, as Raymond was employed by Prano.

Mr. MOSER. Camello Raymond was employed by Prano; so you talked to both of them?

Mr. BELK. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Who else did you talk to?

Mr. BELK. I talked to and negotiated with James Galici.

Mr. MOSER. James Galici. Was he in Detroit?

Mr. BELK. He was in Detroit; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. He was down in Detroit at that time, although he usually stays in Chicago; is that correct?

Mr. BELK. No, sir. Galici is in Detroit.

Mr. MOSER. Oh, he is in Detroit?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. All right.

Mr. BELK. Following these negotiations, we purchased 4 ounces of heroin from Galici for a total of \$1,400.

Mr. MOSER. \$1,400 for 4 ounces of heroin from Galici; right?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. All right. So then what was the connection between Galici and Prano?

Mr. BELK. Galici supplied Prano with the drug, which we purchased from Prano.

Mr. MOSER. But when you bypassed Prano and went directly to—

Mr. BELK. We went directly to Galici.

Mr. MOSER. And made a purchase there, too?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. All right. Then what did you do?

Mr. BELK. It was determined that Galici, Prano, and an individual known as "Fat Sam" were the three individuals next to the source of supply, which we referred to as the "Old Man" who has not at this time been apprehended.

Mr. MOSER. You called him the "Old Man" but you never saw him; is that correct?

Mr. BELK. I never met that individual. But Galici, "Fat Sam" and Prano all referred to the "Old Man" as the source.

Mr. MOSER. All right. Then what did you do next?

Mr. BELK. I ascertained by talking to Andrew Bodagino, Michael Lockett, and William Hackett that they were the smaller echelons in this organization.

Mr. MOSER. And they were employed by Prano, were they not?

Mr. BELK. No, sir. They purchased their drugs from Prano, and they were also purchasing marijuana from Kimbell.

Mr. MOSER. I see. So they bought his Mexican marijuana and they also purchased heroin from Prano, and then they would sell to the small peddlers; is that correct?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. That line down at the bottom says, "Small peddlers," and they are the retailers?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. They are the peddlers on the street?

Mr. BELK. They are the ones that go on the street.

Mr. MOSER. All right. Then what did you do after that?

Mr. BELK. From Detroit, Kimbell and I went to New York.

Mr. MOSER. All right. What did you do there? Whom did you talk to?

Mr. BELK. There we negotiated with Anthony Pisciotta and his brother, Rossario. We purchased a 1-ounce sample from Anthony and Rosario Pisciotta, following which we ordered and received 16 additional ounces and paid a total of \$3,950 for the 17 ounces.

Mr. MOSER. \$3,950 for 17 ounces?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Now, let me interrupt your story for just a moment. You have identified all these people. Were any of them addicts?

Mr. BELK. Lockett, in Detroit, smoked marijuana.

Mr. MOSER. Smoked marijuana?

Mr. BELK. Smoked marijuana.

Mr. MOSER. And did he use any heroin?

Mr. BELK. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did anybody use heroin?

Mr. BELK. Andrew Bodagino used heroin.

Mr. MOSER. He was an addict?

Mr. BELK. He was an addict.

Mr. MOSER. And what function did he perform in this group?

Mr. BELK. Bodagino?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

Mr. BELK. He was a small peddler for Prano.

Mr. MOSER. Did they use him for testing?

Mr. BELK. They did. They used Bodagino to test the quality of the heroin.

Mr. MOSER. So that they would know what they were getting?

Mr. BELK. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. But nobody else used it themselves?

Mr. BELK. None of the others. The top people did not use it.

Mr. MOSER. All right. You had finished telling us about your negotiations with Pisciotta. Where did you go from there?

Mr. BELK. We returned to Detroit and negotiated further with Galici pertaining to a large shipment of heroin that he expected, but we were informed that the shipment had not arrived.

Mr. MOSER. How many kilos was that?

Mr. BELK. We were expecting to get 3 kilos from Galici.

Mr. MOSER. And how much were you going to pay?

Mr. BELK. He quoted a price of \$24,000 for the 3 kilos.

Mr. MOSER. \$24,000 for 3 kilos?

Mr. BELK. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And that was what he was going to get from you?

Mr. BELK. \$8,000 a kilo.

Mr. MOSER. And that was the big deal you were aiming for?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Then what happened?

Mr. BELK. From Detroit we proceeded to Chicago. In Chicago we negotiated with Fred N. Oliver, who is a large dealer in marijuana, having been a former customer of Kimbell's, but at this time had the direct connection to make the contact and was supplying Chicago with a good portion of marijuana from Mexico.

Mr. MOSER. In other words, he had formerly gotten his supply of marijuana from Kimbell, but now he was going direct to Mexico?

Mr. BELK. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. His principal business was marijuana?

Mr. BELK. Marijuana, yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And you also negotiated with Chaney, did you not?

Mr. BELK. From Oliver we purchased an ounce of heroin.

Mr. MOSER. As a sample purchase?

Mr. BELK. As a sample purchase, yes.

Mr. MOSER. All right.

Mr. BELK. Then we negotiated with Ronald Chaney, also a large heroin dealer in Chicago handling the Detroit mob's outlet in Chicago.

Mr. MOSER. So he was connected with Galici, Paranello, and "Fat Sam"?

Mr. BELK. And the "Old Man."

Mr. MOSER. And the "Old Man," and he was handling the Chicago end of it; is that correct?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. All right. Go ahead.

Mr. BELK. He had himself considerable outlets in Kansas City, Topeka, Cleveland, in addition to Chicago.

Mr. MOSER. Yes. All right. Then what did you do?

Mr. BELK. With Chaney, Chaney gave us the same story, that the expected shipment had not arrived from Detroit, and that he would not be able to supply us with our demands. Following this, we returned to Texas.

Mr. MOSER. You went to Texas to await a call from them, did you not, as to when this big shipment would come in?

Mr. BELK. Relative to the shipment, yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And how long did you wait there?

Mr. BELK. We remained in Texas approximately 2 weeks. And in response to a telephone call from Chaney, we proceeded to Chicago and met Chaney.

Mr. MOSER. Did he say that the shipment had come?

Mr. BELK. He had mentioned the fact that the shipment had come into Detroit.

Mr. MOSER. It had come into Detroit, but had not reached him yet?

Mr. BELK. That is true.

Mr. MOSER. So you went directly to see him?

Mr. BELK. We went to Chicago. We had to go through Chicago going to Detroit; so we stopped off and talked to Chaney.

Mr. MOSER. What did he say?

Mr. BELK. He informed us there that the shipment had not arrived, but he was interested in talking to us concerning gold smuggling

from Canada. He informed me that he had a connection in Canada where he could purchase the gold for \$25 an ounce, and he would smuggle it into the United States and then we could sell it for \$35 an ounce.

Mr. MOSER. That is a pretty small mark-up for you fellows?

Mr. BELK. That is what we told him, and we got out of that one.

Mr. MOSER. You turned that deal down. All right. Then after talking to Chaney and turning down that deal, you went to Detroit, did you not?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir, to determine for ourselves whether the shipment had arrived or not.

Mr. MOSER. You went to see Galici, then?

Mr. BELK. We talked to Galici and went to Prano.

Mr. MOSER. You and Kimbell were doing this together?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And Kimbell was a peddler who was an informer?

Mr. BELK. That is true.

Mr. MOSER. By the way, is Kimbell still alive?

Mr. BELK. No, sir, Kimbell is dead.

Mr. MOSER. Something happened to him?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. We will come to that later. Then you went to Galici, and what did he say?

Mr. BELK. Galici informed us that the expected shipment had not arrived; that it was supposed to have arrived, but something went wrong, and it had not come in, and he told us that he would telephone us in Texas should it arrive.

Mr. MOSER. Did you go back to Texas?

Mr. BELK. We returned to Texas.

Mr. MOSER. To wait?

Mr. BELK. That is correct, yes.

Mr. MOSER. So you waited for the next call, and then what happened? You got a call from somebody else then, did you not?

Mr. BELK. No, sir. We got a call again from Chaney in Chicago.

Mr. MOSER. Chaney called you again?

Mr. BELK. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. That was the second time he had called you?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And what did he say? That the shipment had arrived?

Mr. BELK. He told us that the shipment had arrived, and requested that we meet him in Detroit.

Mr. MOSER. He said it had reached Detroit, but that it had not reached him?

Mr. BELK. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. All right. And what did you do?

Mr. BELK. We proceeded again to Detroit, met Chaney, and were again informed that the shipment had not arrived. He wanted at this time to go to New York and pick up the 3 kilos.

Mr. MOSER. He said the 3 kilos you were looking for were in New York, and you should go there for it?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you think you were getting a run-around?

Mr. BELK. It began to look like it, yes, sir. And not trusting Chaney, of course, we made him call New York. So he called Galici in New York, and he explained that Galici had been in New York for 2 days. So he got Galici on the phone——

Mr. MOSER. Excuse me. Let me interrupt just a second. You have investigated Galici's movements, I assume. He went to New York frequently, did he not?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir, quite a number of times.

Mr. MOSER. By airplane?

Mr. BELK. Always by airplane.

The CHAIRMAN. Keep up talking loud, because you drop your voice at the end, and it is hardly audible.

Mr. BELK. All right, sir.

Mr. MOSER. All right. You were saying that you had gotten the call of Galici in New York?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir, and Galici told us that if we came to New York, he could produce the 3 kilos of heroin. That was discussed with the New York office——

Mr. MOSER. That is, then you went back to your Narcotics Bureau superiors for instructions as to what strategy to take?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir. And it was decided that we could not afford to spend \$24,000 at this time.

Mr. MOSER. It was getting near the end of the appropriation period?

Mr. BELK. Pretty close.

Mr. MOSER. So then you went back to Texas, did you?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir, after explaining to Galici that we expected a shipment in Galveston, we return to Texas.

Mr. MOSER. You did not tell him the Bureau did not have enough money?

Mr. BELK. No.

Mr. MOSER. All right. Now, you two peddlers then proceeded back to Texas. And what did you do then?

Mr. BELK. I returned to my post of duty at New Orleans to attend court, and left Kimbell in San Antonio, Tex.

Mr. MOSER. He kept in touch with you, in New Orleans?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir. He was to call me when he received word from Detroit, from Prano.

Senator WILEY. What date was that?

Mr. BELK. This was on——

Mr. MOSER. The end of 1950, was it not?

Mr. BELK. Yes. This was in the latter part of November. It was November 29, to be exact.

The CHAIRMAN. Of last year?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir, 1950.

Mr. MOSER. All right. Then what happened?

Mr. BELK. On December 3, I received a call that Kimbell had been shot and killed in San Antonio, Tex.

Mr. MOSER. Do you know anything about his death, how he happened to be killed, and why?

Mr. BELK. He was killed by his partner in the night club. The two of them owned a night club in San Antonio. The information that I had on the investigation was that the shooting occurred after



a discussion on the profits pertaining to narcotics deals prior to the time I began working with Kimbell.

Mr. MOSER. All right. Now, when Kimbell died, that put you in a tight spot, did it not?

Mr. BELK. Yes, sir, it did.

Mr. MOSER. What did you do?

Mr. BELK. I immediately called Galici in Detroit and Anthony Pisciotta in New York, and informed them of Kimbell's death and explained to them that I intended to keep the Texas outlets, and would continue purchasing narcotics from them. This was agreeable to both Galici and Pisciotta. I indicated that it would be a week or 10 days before I would return to Detroit or New York.

Mr. MOSER. We are near the end of this tale. We have Kimbell dead and you almost dead, I suppose. But you still stayed in it, in spite of the danger, and proceeded with negotiations. Whom did you negotiate with then?

Mr. BELK. I returned to Detroit and negotiated with Galici and Prano. Prano was not in a position to supply me with the amount of narcotics that I wanted, as we had planned to take all we could get and make the arrest. So I negotiated mostly with Galici. He stalled for approximately 2 days in winding it up. In fact, he said we would have to go to New York to obtain the narcotics, and indicated to me that I precede him to New York and phone him when I arrived in New York.

Mr. MOSER. Did he tell you whom to see in New York?

Mr. BELK. No, sir. He just told me to wait.

Mr. MOSER. To meet him in New York?

Mr. BELK. To meet him in New York.

Mr. MOSER. All right. So you went to New York?

Mr. BELK. So I proceeded to New York, and got in touch with Anthony Pisciotta. I met Anthony at the New Yorker Hotel on December 17. We negotiated—

Mr. MOSER. For how many kilos?

Mr. BELK. For 5 kilos of heroin.

Mr. MOSER. How much per?

Mr. BELK. At \$7,400 per kilo. He told me at this time that he would be in a position to deliver two kilos of heroin, but the other three, we would be able to obtain later in the day, should I desire to wait. So I ordered the two kilos, leaving him to believe that I would take the three later on.

Mr. MOSER. Two would be \$14,800?

Mr. BELK. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. And you had to pay that then?

Mr. BELK. Then.

Mr. MOSER. All right. How did you handle that without an appropriation?

Mr. BELK. Again, we did not have the money to purchase this; so when he returned to the room with the two kilos of heroin, I left him in the room and told him that I would go pick up the money from the hotel safe. I went out of the room and contacted the New York agents, following which—

Mr. MOSER. Who were standing by for this?

Mr. BELK. That is true. And he was arrested.

Mr. MOSER. And then you all went in and arrested him?

Mr. BELK. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. We will take a recess at this point for an hour.

(Whereupon, at 1 p. m., a recess was taken until 2 p. m. of the same day.)

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing will please come to order.

Is Mr. Ellis here, please?

I might state that this gentleman is a representative of the Government. His testimony can be given by name, but his face cannot be photographed.

In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. ELLIS. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

#### TESTIMONY OF ROSS B. ELLIS; AGENT, BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

The CHAIRMAN. Your full name, please?

Mr. ELLIS. My name is Ross B. Ellis.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ellis, you are connected with what branch of the Government?

Mr. ELLIS. I am a Treasury agent assigned to the Bureau of Narcotics at Detroit, Mich.

The CHAIRMAN. And for what period, Mr. Ellis, have you been stationed there?

Mr. ELLIS. Eleven years, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And how long have you been in the Government service, sir?

Mr. ELLIS. Eleven years.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Now will you be good enough to keep your voice up in this fine pitch, and we will all hear it.

Mr. ELLIS. I will, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moser.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Ellis, it is my understanding that you worked on this case that we were discussing before lunch, the Detroit case, also worked on by Mr. Belk. And Mr. Belk acted as an undercover agent, and you and other agents worked on another aspect of it. Will you tell us what part you played—you remember that we all have the story fairly clear in mind—what part you played in the following of this investigation?

Mr. ELLIS. Initially, after Kimbell's arrest—

Mr. MOSER. Let me interrupt again. I am sorry. I would just like to refresh the committee's recollection to the fact that Kimbell was a narcotics peddler who had been caught and who agreed to turn state's witness and therefore worked with Belk, who pretended that he was a peddler, too, and they worked in partnership and went around and contacted all of these people and thereby learned what the syndicate was. And while they were working in Detroit, Chicago, and New York, what were you doing?

Mr. ELLIS. We maintained surveillance of Kimbell and Belk during the entire time while they were at Detroit meeting Galici, "Fat Sam," Benedit Prano, Camello Raymond, Bodagino, Lockett, and Hackett.

Mr. MOSER. You mean you tailed them and followed them while they were doing that?

Mr. ELLIS. We maintained surveillance of these men. Sometimes agents would be watching Belk and Kimbell. Other agents would be proceeding out to the point where Prano or Galici or whoever they were contacting that day would be. We followed them from both points to their meeting. At the time of the actual delivery to Prano, we observed that delivery, to Belk and Kimbell. We also handled the marking of the official advance funds used to purchase evidence.

Mr. MOSER. That is, the money that was handed to them was marked money?

Mr. ELLIS. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. And you handled that?

Mr. ELLIS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. And you checked up on everybody that they contacted; you checked up on the visitors that came to see Prano, for example, or Bodagino and Lockett and Hackett?

Mr. ELLIS. That is correct. For about 3 weeks prior to Kimbell's coming to Detroit, we had determined these men's hang-outs, where they lived; we had subpoenaed all records as to telephone calls made by them. We had a great deal of knowledge as to their activities and their associates. We had even been able to follow Benedit Prano during meetings with other customers, some of whom have since been arrested.

Mr. MOSER. How many people from the Detroit office or other offices of the Narcotics Bureau were working on this case while this undercover work was going on?

Mr. ELLIS. The four Detroit agents worked on the case. We had one detective sergeant, from the Detroit city narcotics squad, assigned to us. He was working with us, reporting to our office. Later in the case, we used another city officer. We at one time brought agents over from Chicago, Cleveland, and a man up from Toledo because we had insufficient officers assigned to Detroit to properly cover it.

Mr. MOSER. So how many did you have working altogether, covering this?

Mr. ELLIS. About eight men.

Mr. MOSER. About eight men?

Mr. ELLIS. At any one time.

Mr. MOSER. And what you were doing was checking on all the things that they did, to get additional evidence to tie it up; is that correct?

Mr. ELLIS. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. MOSER. All right. Now, what is the present status of the people that you were following? How many have been arrested and how many have been sentenced to jail, and what are the other details about that?

Mr. ELLIS. James Galici was arrested. He has plead guilty, and he is awaiting sentence in the Detroit Federal court.

Mr. MOSER. Is it not true that he was arrested almost simultaneously with Pisciotta and that arrest took place by Belk in New York?

Mr. ELLIS. That is correct. We coordinated that so that we arrested the leaders, the largest individuals, in this investigation, the most important at New York. Immediately upon their arrest and the seizure of the narcotics there, we went immediately out on the street, and in about the next 12 hours we arrested the individuals at Detroit. We then notified the other districts and they made arrests at those places.

In Galici's case, he is awaiting sentence, as I stated.

Fat Sam has become a fugitive. He went to Florida. He has not been arrested.

Mr. MOSER. Now, let us go over these. We have heard about Galici. He was arrested. Where is he now?

Mr. ELLIS. He is in Detroit on bond awaiting sentence. He plead guilty about a week ago.

Mr. MOSER. He pleaded guilty and he is now on bond awaiting sentence?

Mr. ELLIS. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. Next, Charles Paranello?

Mr. ELLIS. Charles Paranello has not been arrested to date.

Mr. MOSER. And Fat Sam is a fugitive?

Mr. ELLIS. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. Benedit Prano, where is he?

Mr. ELLIS. He was arrested. He is now at the federal correctional institution at Milan serving a term of 10 years.

Mr. MOSER. Ten years. When was this sentence imposed? Recently?

Mr. ELLIS. That sentence was imposed about—I think it is about 80 days ago, a little better than 2 months.

Senator WILEY. Was he fined any?

Mr. ELLIS. No, sir; there was no fine. At the time of the sentence, the judge remarked that he could sentence him to a total of \$18,000, but that he was not imposing any fine.

Senator WILEY. Why didn't he impose both?

Mr. ELLIS. That I could not answer, Your Honor.

Senator WILEY. Is he is a man of means?

Mr. ELLIS. Prano is quite a gambler, and I believe spent his earnings in traffic about as speedily as he made them.

Senator WILEY. Why isn't Paranello arrested?

Mr. ELLIS. Up until recently, we did not have sufficient evidence against Paranello.

The CHAIRMAN. I think in the case of Benedit Prano, steps have been taken by this committee to secure his testimony. Is that not right, Mr. Ellis?

Mr. ELLIS. That is correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the application was made for a writ of habeas corpus ad testifandum to bring him here, and efforts are being made to procure his testimony first-hand.

Mr. ELLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Ellis—

Senator WILEY. Just one question. You said something about Fat Sam being in Florida. Is Florida so far away that he cannot be apprehended?

Mr. ELLIS. No, sir; it is not. Fat Sam left the city of Detroit prior to the night of the round-up. We later found that he had gone to Florida. After this arrest, there was a great deal of publicity in the Detroit papers, and in fact all over the country, and he was well aware that he was wanted. I do not necessarily know that he is in Florida now. He originally went to Florida, and he has never returned to Detroit.

Senator WILEY. What you mean is that he is in hiding?

Mr. ELLIS. He is in hiding.

Senator WILEY. You have not been able to find him, but suspect that he is in Florida?

Mr. ELLIS. He has been indicted.

Mr. MOSER. He is indicted. All right, now. The next is Camello Raymond. What happened to him?

Mr. ELLIS. Camello Raymond left the city of Detroit just a few days prior to this round-up and had gone to San Diego. We made efforts to arrest him there. We have been unsuccessful to date. He is quite a minor figure in this picture.

Mr. MOSER. And Bodagino? How about him?

Mr. ELLIS. Bodagino was arrested, and he is awaiting trial.

Mr. MOSER. Michael Lockett?

Mr. ELLIS. Michael Lockett has been arrested and is awaiting trial.

Mr. MOSER. And Hackett?

Mr. ELLIS. Hackett was arrested, convicted, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 5 years for the sale of narcotics in Detroit.

Mr. MOSER. And Robert Kimbell, the only other member of the syndicate, is dead?

Mr. ELLIS. That is correct.

Mr. MOSER. I should not have said "the only other member of the syndicate," because there is a top man at the top, called the Old Man, whose name was never revealed to Belk and never revealed to Kimbell. Have you any information as to who he is?

Mr. ELLIS. I do.

Mr. MOSER. Are you in a position to reveal it without jeopardizing future investigations?

Mr. ELLIS. I believe it would be well not to disclose his name, sir.

Mr. MOSER. I see. But you have found out who he is?

Mr. ELLIS. Yes; I have.

Mr. MOSER. And he is the master mind of this syndicate?

Mr. ELLIS. He is, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Are there other syndicates in the country, do you think, operating in a similar fashion?

Mr. ELLIS. There are, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, is the pattern of distribution, Mr. Ellis, somewhat similar to that which has been portrayed in this case?

Mr. ELLIS. There are syndicates, Senator, which actually have operations similar to this, but there are a great many cases where there are many small peddlers, even in Detroit, who make their own trips

back and forth to New York. They bring back perhaps an ounce, 2 ounces, or 3 ounces, and they maintain their business on that scale, and there are only two people involved, except that originally those drugs must have been smuggled in to the peddler in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the supply been quite plentiful in the Detroit area?

Mr. ELLIS. It has been up until March of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. I meant in, of course, the past year. I do not mean just in the past few weeks, but I meant prior to the additional activity that was started some months ago.

Mr. ELLIS. Much more so in about the 2 years previous to March.

The CHAIRMAN. Previous to March.

Senator WILEY. Where does this big shot, or "Old Man" get his stuff? As it comes through the boats on the lakes from Canada, or how does he get it?

Mr. ELLIS. The practice here was that James Galici, who was his most trusted lieutenant, the most careful of these men, traveled by plane back and forth to New York. The man known as the "Old Man" made no personal transactions. He accepted no money direct from any purchaser; he made no deliveries. He merely would O. K. credit to a customer. He kept himself so far removed and so far out of the picture that the most you would ever see would be possibly one of these individuals talking to him. He was in business years ago, in the same business, and in a large way. He did not participate in the illicit traffic from about 1942, following a certain case made then, up until about a year and a half ago. He personally made no trips. He furnished the money. Galici made the trips and brought the narcotics back. In a great many cases, they did not maintain a cache of drugs at Detroit. They would see the customer's money, ascertain that he was ready to buy, and had the money, and then Galici would make the trip and return with the drugs.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Ellis, I think that completes the explanation of this particular case. But it is my understanding that also in Detroit you were very active in connection with this grand jury investigation that was referred to by one of the witnesses yesterday. Would you tell us just very briefly what part the Narcotics Bureau played in that investigation?

Mr. ELLIS. Last year, about June and July of 1950, we became aware of the fact that there were many young, youthful persons using narcotics, people we had no record of. We did not have any pictures or any records. We first became aware of that on the arrest of a quite young girl. She named 15 or 16 people, none of whom we had even heard of. I believe we knew one. We arrested several of those people. One was a girl who came from quite a wealthy home. We found that she admittedly had been prostituting herself just to obtain drugs. This girl was 17 years old at the time. She named a number of people. And the thing pyramided, and we ended up with about 150 names of people from 14 years of age up to about 22 or 23 years. We brought about 48 of these persons, these young people, the saddest cases among them, up to the office and took statements, voluntary statements, and they named persons. They named the peddlers that they had been buying from. We then took these young people before the grand jury on a subpoena, and they gave testimony there.

While these people were testifying, for a period of about 8 months, we had three undercover agents in Detroit, and if they would name these peddlers to us, these undercover agents would go out and become acquainted with these people, fraternize with the criminal element, and make purchases. Then about early in February, we took the undercover agents and the evidence before the grand jury and indicted them. We obtained 76 indictments. There were 93 peddlers. All of these people had sold. There were no possession cases. These were sale cases.

There was a great deal of publicity at the time of the arrests. On the first week end, we used about 8 agents of the Bureau of Narcotics and Commissioner Boos of the Detroit Police Department furnished us with about 12 city officers of the city narcotics squad, and we made this round-up on Friday night, all day Saturday, Saturday night, and Sunday. We were able to arrest about fifty-some over that week end.

Since that time we have arrested and have in custody all but about 14. About 14 of these 93 became fugitives. We never located them. But they were the minor peddlers. These people were processed through the courts. Fifty have been sentenced in the Detroit Federal courts.

With the attendant publicity and for other reasons, the court sentences were much more severe than they had been in the past. These 50 persons were sentenced to a total of 260 years and 9 months. Of those sentences, 36 of them were sentenced from 10 to as low as 5 years. The other 14 received sentences from 4 down to 2.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Ellis, these sentences were rather severe covering a large number of peddlers. Can you tell us anything about the effect on petty crime in the city of Detroit after that?

Mr. ELLIS. One instance was with the postal inspectors. Stealing from the mails was becoming quite a problem for them during the previous year. The postal inspectors came down and told me and my district supervisor that after this round-up and these sentences, the postal thefts fell off some 50 to 70 percent.

Mr. MOSER. Do you attribute that to the fact that the young addicts were not able to buy the heroin, and therefore were not seeking stolen checks for the purpose of getting the money? Is that correct?

Mr. ELLIS. Not exactly, Mr. Moser. We attributed it to the severe sentences in Federal court. These persons did not want to come into Federal court at that time.

A Federal offense seemed to cause persons to receive a good many years' penalty.

Mr. MOSER. What do you think is the best way of stopping this use of narcotics by young people?

Mr. ELLIS. Will you repeat that question, Mr. Moser?

Mr. MOSER. What is your view as to the best way of stopping this use by young people, that seems to be suddenly skyrocketing at the present time?

Mr. ELLIS. The most important, in my personal opinion, would be extremely severe sentences for any person selling narcotics to any other person, youthful or otherwise. In Detroit, since these severe sentences, the peddling has fallen off considerably. The price of narcotics has more than doubled, the quality of the narcotics, the capsules of narcotics sold in Detroit prior to this round-up and these

sentences, was running from around 12 to 25 percent pure heroin. Since this round-up, it has been running from 2 to 6 percent. Even ounces being sold wholesale have dropped off in quality.

Mr. MOSER. So the quality has gone down and the price has gone up?

Mr. ELLIS. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. It is harder to get, and there is less crime? Is that the net of it?

Mr. ELLIS. That is exactly true. The only other thing is that we do need more men. We do not have sufficient staff to begin to cope with the problem. We do have in Detroit the very active cooperation of the city police department that maintains a large narcotics squad. Were it not for them, this thing would have gotten a great deal further out of hand than it did, and we would not have been able to accomplish this roundup.

Mr. MOSER. And to break a case like this takes quite a lot of men, does it not?

Mr. ELLIS. Yes; it does.

Mr. MOSER. And while that case is being broken, the men are away from other cases they might be working on?

Mr. ELLIS. That is true.

Mr. MOSER. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Our experience with Commissioner George Boos has shown us that he is a very efficient and very capable and cooperative official. Has that been your experience, too?

Mr. ELLIS. Will you repeat that? I did not hear it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Commissioner of Detroit has been very cooperative and very efficient in the performance of his work.

Mr. ELLIS. He certainly has.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought that you had that same experience, from what you said before, and I want to make sure, because that has been our experience with him. He has been extremely helpful to us.

Mr. ELLIS. He has, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wiley?

Senator WILEY. The evidence shows here that there has been coming into Detroit considerable marijuana. I do not think that you testified on that. Have they been getting into the schools, private and public, with marijuana?

Mr. ELLIS. There has been some, Senator, marijuana seems to be the stepping stone. We do not normally, as we did in this roundup, concentrate on addicts. We concentrate on peddlers. Marijuana is brought into Detroit. We have not had any wholesale dealer in marijuana last any great period of time. As soon as a man has begun dealing in marijuana on any scale, we have been able to make the purchase of evidence from him to send him to prison. The last one, a large peddler that we had in marijuana, was just recently sentenced to 6½ years in Detroit.

Senator WILEY. What happened to these chaps in New York, or rather in Chicago, Oliver and Chaney?

Mr. ELLIS. Ronald Chaney was arrested at Detroit. He was a fugitive. He went to San Diego. He came back and registered in a Detroit hotel. He was arrested about 3 months ago. He was sentenced in the Detroit courts to 3 years on a conspiracy, which was the



only indictment we had on Chaney at Detroit. He has another case in Chicago for sale to a narcotic agent. Oliver was sentenced. That case being in Chicago, I do not know what the sentence is.

Senator WILEY. What happened to the New York crowd?

Mr. ELLIS. Anthony Pisciotta received 9 years in Federal court in New York. He is still in quarantine at the Federal Correctional Institution at Milan. His brother, Rosario Pisciotta, received 7 years. He is still in quarantine at Milan.

Senator WILEY. You are satisfied that the source of heroin is the New York avenue? You say that it comes by airplane. Is there any other place it comes from?

Mr. ELLIS. We have made cases where heroin has been sent into Detroit by mail. We actually see the persons receiving it, and the package. It comes by bus; it comes by train. Originally there used to be a great deal of traffic where the New York sources would send runners to Detroit. So many of these persons have been arrested—we have recently made two major cases on delivery men coming into Detroit with large amounts of heroin—that Detroit has become known as a rather bad place to deliver to. Our last two cases, they refused to come into Detroit and came within about 90 miles of Detroit and made the delivery. Unfortunately we were there, too, and they are still coming to the Detroit courts.

Senator WILEY. I think you and the Bureau are to be complimented on this great strike that you have made. But it seems to me that, if they could with the cooperation of the New York police stop the importation, you would not have the problem in Detroit or any other city.

Have you any suggestion how best to meet that challenge, which comes from importing it into this country? Putting it bluntly, if you were in charge and had a sufficient staff in New York, what would you do?

Mr. ELLIS. I do not believe there has ever been a sufficient staff in New York, Senator. I have worked in New York, in that district, out of that office. For one thing, there should be more customs men, to search ships. I know some time ago their staff was cut considerably. Customs need more men, inspectors, to search ships and persons coming in. Our staff should be larger in New York. It is mainly a matter of official advance funds to purchase evidence. At certain times of the year, we just do not have the money.

On one occasion in a major case in New York, it was necessary for us to go to the county attorney's office and get \$5,000 to make a purchase from Joseph Gogliano and Charles Alparo for lack of funds in our office, and they were major peddlers. They were two of the largest national peddlers in this country. And we prosecuted those cases in the State court, because we had received the money from the district attorney, Hogan. There was cooperation on the part of the New York police and the district attorney's office. Those men worked with us night and day on that case.

Senator WILEY. Do you think that there is any reason why a drive put on such as you have delineated here, where you said that you have folks working over a matter of months, and the result was that you went out and pulled in 76 peddlers—that was because you were able to identify, you were able to buy, and so forth. That is the first

evidence that we have had, as far as I know, where there has been a clean-up of the peddlers like that. Now, there is no reason why that could not be done in other communities, is there?

Mr. ELLIS. I do not have personal knowledge, not having worked in the other districts, but I do know that the Bureau caused to be made in a number of major cities roundups of this kind of peddlers. I know on two occasions here in Washington, D. C., the agents made a series of buys, a series of cases, without making arrests during this long period of time, and they rounded up these people all at one time. That same thing has been done in Chicago. We had 121 defendants—I do not recall how many indictments—and there were a number of arrests made in that case. I did not work on it. I do not know the figures. There has been an effort made in practically every district office we have to conduct such a roundup.

Senator WILEY. I am glad to hear that. That sounds better to me, because you have shown how, when efficiency is in the picture, you can get results. And if you couple with that, as you said, stiff sentences, then you have a deterrent to these peddlers getting into the game, in view of the fact that there is tremendous money in it for them.

Mr. ELLIS. That is correct.

Senator WILEY. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ellis, we are very much obliged to you, sir. We think you have done a very capable job.

Mr. ELLIS. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cunningham.

There are no restrictions on the testimony of Mr. Cunningham by way of television or reporting.

Mr. Cunningham, will you stand and raise your right hand?

In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear the testimony you give shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do, sir.

#### TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. CUNNINGHAM; DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

The CHAIRMAN. Your full name, please?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. George W. Cunningham.

The CHAIRMAN. And your position?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I am Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Narcotics.

The CHAIRMAN. And for what period of time, Mr. Cunningham, have you been connected with this work?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. In a few months, it will be 32 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty-two years.

Now, Mr. Moser, will you proceed, please?

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Cunningham, our time is running a little short; so I do not want to ask you too much, but I do want to get some help from you on the question of how heroin is handled and the method of distribution, and so forth. Have you got a little with you?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, he thought that you might just keep it because it will be in better hands.

Mr. MOSER. Hold on tight to it.

Senator WILEY. You mean you attempted, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Cunningham, would you tell us how much heroin that is?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is one ounce.

Mr. MOSER. One ounce. And it is pure heroin?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And is that the way it is brought into the United States in some cases?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. In some cases it is brought in in that way.

Mr. MOSER. Is it sometimes brought in in larger quantities?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How is a kilo wrapped?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. A kilo is wrapped in the same type of paper, but that is about 33 ounces.

Mr. MOSER. It is a big package?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes. It is 33 times the size of this. It is not so big.

Mr. MOSER. Now, these packs are brought in from Italy, mostly, as I understand it.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. This is from Trieste.

Mr. MOSER. From Trieste?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And it comes from other places in Italy, too; does it not?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOSER. Now, will you tell us approximately how much that would sell for as it comes in? Let us assume that a sailor comes off a ship, or a longshoreman comes off a ship, with that in his pocket, or where would he carry it?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It is easy to see that that could be carried in a lot of places. I had that in my shirt pocket up here. But I would think that a man might put 15 or 20 of those around his body with very little trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, you have had some cases of that kind; have you not?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. You have occasionally found some people that had it?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOSER. Now, when they bring that in, how much do they sell it for?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. They usually double the price that they pay for it in Italy.

Mr. MOSER. Can you give us a dollar figure?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It all depends on how good a bargainer the buyer is in Italy, and how well he is known there. He can purchase heroin in Italy for from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a kilo. This particular seaman that we talked about may not want a kilo. He may want 10 of these packages like this. He may have a deal with someone where his ship lands to dispose of that at the time of his next arrival in that port.

Mr. MOSER. Let us assume he brings one of those in.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. He would probably pay \$75 to \$100 for one of them in Italy.

Mr. MOSER. I see.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. And he would probably get about double. He would get about \$200 for it from the connection he had in New York, if it was in New York.

Mr. MOSER. All right. Now, the connection in New York, let us assume, gets it. And what does he do with it? He had paid what—\$75 to \$100. And he gets about \$200?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. He gets about \$200. From then on, as it moves, it is doubled.

The CHAIRMAN. Doubled again?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. They double the price by cutting the quality.

Mr. MOSER. Tell us about that. Tell us about dividing it.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It is mixed with sugar of milk.

Mr. MOSER. Sugar of milk?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Right. If the dealer who buys it for \$200 wants to get about \$400, all he needs to do is to put 1 ounce of sugar of milk in his 2 ounces of this concoction for which he gets \$200 an ounce, or \$400.

Mr. MOSER. So he just make two envelopes instead of one?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No. He puts it together in one envelope. It does not make much difference. Either way he wants to do it. And these smarter dealers do not deal with the purchasers. There are too many opportunities to be caught. The less deals that a man makes the fewer chances he has of being caught. Therefore, the greater profits usually come from the man who deals with the consumer; that is, the addict.

Mr. MOSER. The small peddler on the street?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right. I mean, for his investment. In other words, if he buys 100 capsules, if he has a connection in his city where he buys 100 capsules to peddle at \$3, he will probably pay \$2 apiece for them, which will allow him to make \$100 a day if he sells the 100 capsules. If you pursue this on down to its ordinary course, as Mr. Ellis told you a while ago, which is 3 to 6 percent, it will bring a great deal of money. Even at 10 percent it would probably bring to the consumers, I would say, \$3,000 to \$3,500, depending, of course, upon where you sell it. The price varies. In some localities it is much more expensive than it is in others.

Mr. MOSER. Now, if you cut it down and each person who buys it divides it, it eventually ends up in small capsules; does it not?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right. This is a powder. And if you get perspiration on it, or any dampness, it dissolves and disintegrates and goes away and you lose it. If you put it in those capsules, you can keep it.

Mr. MOSER. And it is a grain or a grain and a half in a capsule?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If you dilute this 10 times, you would have 10 ounces. It would be 10 percent pure. That is 4,400 grains. And if you peddle those capsules on the basis of a grain of heroin to each capsule at \$3, you would get \$4,400. At \$2.50 you can drop it down a little. At \$2 you would get \$3,600.

Mr. MOSER. Take that one package coming in on a seaman. It is eventually, ultimately, divided up into little capsules and sold. Can you tell us how much the ultimate sale price of that item is?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. This ounce?

Mr. MOSER. Yes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It would bring about \$4,500.

Mr. MOSER. \$4,500?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. From an original investment of —

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It depends on that bargainer in Italy. Anywhere from \$50 to \$100 in Italy.

Mr. MOSER. So there is a lot of spread in between?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Multiplied by 45 to 90 times?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If you make 10 ounces out of this, you have 10 percent heroin. In other words, you would have 4,400 grains, and if you put a grain to a capsule, you would have 1 grain of heroin; you would have 4,400. But you would not have a grain of heroin in the capsule.

Mr. MOSER. When the addict eventually gets this product, it has been contaminated with sugar of milk. Does it get contaminated with other things, too?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not know so much about that, Mr. Moser. The usual drug used for dilution is sugar of milk. That is used in the manufacture of morphine by our American manufacturers. You see, this drug is very dangerous. It is very potent. You could not measure it out and and take the drug itself. You could not prepare it in a tablet. One-eighth of a grain of this heroin would be a normal dose. In other words, there are 3,400 normal doses of heroin in this package.

Mr. MOSER. Thirty-four hundred?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right. So you have to combine it with other drugs so that it can be handled. A little quarter of a grain morphine tablet is compressed usually with sugar of milk.

Mr. MOSER. Is there any danger of an addict getting contaminated with the ingredients?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. With sugar of milk; no.

Mr. MOSER. I am not talking about sugar of milk. But there are other things that are used in illegal distribution that can cause contamination?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I do not know of that being done very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cunningham, the reported cases of deaths, one of which we have just today, reported from New York, of a young man having died yesterday, from your investigation of those cases in the past, what has that resulted from, ordinarily?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I would think that most of those deaths, Mr. Chairman, are as a result of a deliberate effort to kill the man, and put some poison in there. There are quite a few deaths that are brought about by the user getting heroin of high purity which he did not anticipate. This is a very, very dangerous drug, and if a man has been taking three or four capsules a day, the total of which might be 1 grain of heroin, and he suddenly gets a capsule that has 3 grains of pure heroin in it and does not know the difference and takes a couple of

them, in 2 or 3 hours he is very apt to die. We had three die in Cincinnati last month for that very reason. It was pure heroin and they did not know it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cunningham, in regard to the distribution, have you found that in many instances the peddlers or the larger sellers extend credit very much? We had in the recent past a case where an addict said he had run up a debt with the peddler of some \$30,000.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I never knew of any instance like that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I want to get at.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. There is not much honor among thieves, in spite of what people say. They do not pay those debts. In fact, these dope peddlers want their money in advance.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any explanation for the apparent disparity in cost, even in cities not so far distant one from the other? For instance, we have heard from a number of witnesses that in Baltimore, for example, the price, uniformly, seemed to be about \$3 a cap, whereas in other cities it is different. Has that been your experience?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is the usual rule. It is just a matter of competition. It will range from \$1.50 to \$2 a capsule, to \$8 or in some places \$10.

The CHAIRMAN. Who sets the prices?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The dealers.

The CHAIRMAN. And among the larger dealers, from your investigations, has there been a more or less fixed policy or any determination of policy?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I think it would depend largely on the law of supply and demand. If there were plenty of heroin, more than could be sold, the owner of it might decrease the price a little bit to move it. On the other hand, if it was getting more scarce, he would raise the price.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, we have heard of the situation in New York City where in certain public places the larger interests involved have met pretty regularly. Do you know what I mean?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes. I was over in New York several years ago where they used to meet in the back end of the Winter Garden, and agree on the price, and stick to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The back foyer of the Winter Garden Theater?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Of the Winter Garden Theater.

Senator WILEY. Peddlers?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And they were the larger dealers, and they fixed the prices?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Those were the larger dealers. There were very few instances where you ever got any sales of drugs off those people.

The CHAIRMAN. They just met between acts?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And fixed the price and stuck to it?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. Senator Wiley?

Senator WILEY. Have you in your experience of some thirty-odd years, as you say, developed out of this any idea as to how best to meet this curse or this problem?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Senator Wiley, I think it can be approached in about four ways. I think more law enforcement is needed from the Federal down to the local level, which means that so far as the Federal Government is concerned, we would have to have more men, which means more money. I think that—

Senator WILEY. How much more?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Frankly, I think that we can take the agents that we now have and the money that we now have and utilize it very well in the city of New York alone, and let the rest of the country go; which, of course, we cannot afford to do.

The CHAIRMAN. But there is so much need for it?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Well, it just takes, as you heard Mr. Ellis say—sometimes it take 10 or 15 men 3 or 4 days to wind up one case. While they were fooling with that case up there seven men were busy with it.

Senator WILEY. I did not get the answer. How much more should the department have to do an effective job throughout the country?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I think if we had twice the force that we have, with sufficient money to operate, plus some sentences which would keep these people in prison while we catch those that are not there—I think that the States have a problem and the local communities have problems for hospitalization to take care of those addicts, as well as the Federal Government. In other words, if you remove the demand and remove the supply at the same time, you will reach a minimum below which you possibly cannot go.

Senator WILEY. Have you any other suggestions?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. No, sir. That is about all I have. I think that is sufficient. I am willing to go out on a limb, so far as we are concerned. If we had the men and the money and the sentences we would run these people in a hole.

Senator WILEY. How much of that dynamite did you leave on the table there?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I would imagine that there are about a couple of grains scattered around.

Senator WILEY. Just look around there.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It has fallen out of this package.

Senator WILEY. I saw some of these newspapermen looking at it. I want you to get it out of the way.

Mr. MOSER. When you get it out of the way, blow it; don't sniff it.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, Mr. Cunningham. We are very much obliged to you.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. You are quite welcome, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Anslinger.

In the presence of Almighty God, do you swear the testimony you give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. ANSLINGER. I do.

**TESTIMONY OF HARRY J. ANSLINGER, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF  
NARCOTICS; UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

The CHAIRMAN. Now, are you the Commissioner?

Mr. ANSLINGER. The Federal Commissioner of Narcotics.

The CHAIRMAN. And your full name?

Mr. ANSLINGER. Harry J. Anslinger.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Anslinger, for what period of time have you been engaged in this work?

Mr. ANSLINGER. Over 20 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Over 20 years.

Mr. Moser?

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Anslinger, you have already testified before this committee, so we will not burden you too much. Also you have been preceded by some very effective and efficient members of your staff who have said a great many things that we might have asked you. However, we do have a few things we would like to ask you and hope to avoid repetition of what you have already said.

Mr. ANSLINGER. Of course.

Mr. MOSER. You have already told us in previous testimony that the chief source of marijuana is Mexico.

Mr. ANSLINGER. That is true.

Mr. MOSER. Can you tell us a little something about what steps are being taken with the Mexican Government to control that importation?

Mr. ANSLINGER. The Mexican Government has been doing a very good piece of work in trying to eradicate illicit cultivation. They have been making 3,000 or 4,000 cases a year. Of course, they have been doing much better about opium. In three States, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and Sonora, where they have this opium cultivation, they send planes out to spot the areas and send troops out to destroy it. Now, they have not done so well on marijuana because it is more widely grown throughout Mexico. We do have, of course, some diversion in our own country. For instance, in Kentucky marijuana is grown; the seed is grown there for hemp purposes. The hemp is produced in Wisconsin and Minnesota. There are hemp industries there.

Mr. MOSER. The marijuana plant is used for hemp?

Mr. ANSLINGER. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOSER. I see.

Mr. ANSLINGER. During the war it was our only source of hemp. Now there were some 49 hemp plants during the war. We were able to get the Commodity Credit Corporation to confine the plants to the middle western area. All through the West there is an enormous acreage of voluntary growth, which I doubt could be destroyed unless you had a terrific force of men: Nebraska, Iowa, and some in the Dakotas. For instance, in Kentucky we expected to have 1,000 registrants grow seed during the war, and we found about 3,000 registrants. Naturally, there is diversion.

Mr. MOSER. Those who grow it are required to register?

Mr. ANSLINGER. They are required to register and pay the tax. I will say that in Wisconsin and Minnesota the farmers are alert. If they see suspicious characters, they are usually out there with a shotgun, or they notify the sheriff. We do not see too much diversion from that area, although occasionally a truck goes in and pulls out



a load and takes it away. But we have destroyed some 60 acres up along the upper Potomac here. I happened to be crossing a bridge in Romney one day, and I saw that the riverbed was full of Indian hemp. So we got a project from West Virginia to destroy the hemp along the riverbed. I was coming out of Holland tunnel one day driving past a diner, and I saw about 3,000 hemp plants there.

Mr. MOSER. I am not sure it is a good idea to tell everybody where to go for this stuff.

Mr. ANSLINGER. You will find it many places. We have been very successful in eradicating most of it throughout the East. There were plantations in Florida which I think were pretty well done away with.

Mr. MOSER. The net of it is that it is a pretty difficult problem to control it?

Mr. ANSLINGER. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. But it is controlled fairly well which accounts for the fact that most of it comes from Mexico. It would not come from Mexico unless it were controlled here; is that right?

Mr. ANSLINGER. It is fairly well controlled, but the Mexican marijuana is a much better grade. We do get some dagga, or hashish from the Near East. The customs sees quite a lot coming into the eastern ports, which is the same thing, of course.

Mr. MOSER. You have already testified previously about the source of heroin, and that is also contained in your annual report. So I think perhaps we will not go into that. But I understand it comes chiefly from Italy, but it is also manufactured in Turkey and some of it comes from there?

Mr. ANSLINGER. From Turkey it is strictly clandestine laboratories. It reaches the laboratory because the farmer diverts it to the black market and does not turn over all of the opium to the monopoly.

Mr. MOSER. Now, coming back to marijuana, I recall that at one time a report was prepared in New York on the subject of the effect of marijuana. I believe it is called the LaGuardia Report. Do you want to tell us something about that?

Mr. ANSLINGER. That report was prepared by a group of scientists working under the direction of the mayor.

Mr. MOSER. Can you speak a little louder, sir?

Mr. ANSLINGER. The report drew the conclusion that the use of marijuana does not lead to physical, mental, or moral degeneration. The Journal of the American Medical Association took that report apart and very properly so. For instance, in the musical magazine *Down Beat*, under the caption "Light up gates: report finds tea a good kick," that magazine proceeded to tell about the LaGuardia Report and the fact that it was not habitual. It gives you quite a jolt to have the 17-year-old youngsters sit across the desk from you and start to argue that marijuana is not dangerous because they have read this report.

I will give you an editorial from the Journal of the American Medical Association, in 1945, which, of course, condemns that report in no uncertain terms. It has done a lot of damage. It has been used against us in court, and it is against all the best scientific research on the subject throughout the world. All the scientists have condemned that.

Mr. MOSER. In other words, the American Medical Association and all reputable scientific studies indicate that marijuana is very damaging and very dangerous and by having a report come out that indicates it is not dangerous, causes a lot of people to use it, and it becomes dangerous to the community for that reason?

Mr. ANSLINGER. There is not any question about it. I have talked to some of the youngsters who read that report and it can be found in a good many city libraries. It is unfortunate that such a report must be brought out. I suppose it was due to the fact that there was so much talk going on around New York at that time about marijuana and they decided that they would find out whether it was dangerous, but they disregarded all of the scientific findings.

Mr. MOSER. We have had a good deal of talk about marijuana and heroin, and a little about barbiturates or the sleeping pills.

Would you like to tell us something about that very briefly?

Mr. ANSLINGER. In 1 year, I think the past year, there were some 3,000,000 doses of sleeping pills sold.

Mr. MOSER. Three billion doses?

Mr. ANSLINGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Your department has no jurisdiction over that, does it?

Mr. ANSLINGER. We have no jurisdiction over it. That comes under the jurisdiction of the Pure Food and Drug Administration.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, it is not covered by the Harrison Act?

Mr. ANSLINGER. It is not covered by the Harrison Act, but the Ways and Means Committee is looking into legislation at the present time, or the need for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Up until this time the antinarcotic laws do not cover it?

Mr. ANSLINGER. No. I think about 24 or 34 States have it under control, but the controls are not too good, because they do not provide for a nonrefillable prescription.

Now, we find in many cases where there is a shortage of heroin that the addict will use the barbiturates as carry-over and drug himself almost into insensibility until he can make a heroin connection.

We have seen a great deal of abuse. For instance, here is a case that I ran into just a short time ago, where it was brought to my attention by a doctor, where he was treating a woman in jail. She had been jailed for drunken driving, and he found a box of phenobarbital which she had gotten from a Chicago company, run by one doctor—

Mr. MOSER. What state was she in?

Mr. ANSLINGER. She was in Pennsylvania at this time.

Mr. MOSER. But she got it from a doctor in Chicago?

Mr. ANSLINGER. She got it from a doctor in Chicago, and she got it on prescription. Now, if that prescription had been bona fide she would certainly have had it filled in the city where she was arrested.

However, we have had many complaints about this very firm, or about this doctor filling these prescriptions, complaints from ministers about someone in their congregation, and there were a number of cases where the police picked up the person for alleged intoxication and they were probably drugged with barbiturates and the so-called patient had a box from this Chicago firm.

Now, I have tried to stop this particular practice because I have run into it a number of times.

Now, the Food and Drug Administration is helpless, and they referred it to the State of Illinois. They cannot do anything. The city could not do anything. I have even put it up to the medical board and I have not had any action on it.

MR. MOSER. Have you any idea how many this doctor sells in Chicago by that means?

MR. ANSLINGER. I don't know. Of course, we have no right to go into his records. I have reported the case to the Food and Drug Administration. We have a number of cases like that. They certainly should be covered by legislation. There is no doubt that there should be Federal legislation making it more strict and more difficult to obtain the barbiturates, but the legislation, according to the medical profession, should not be on the same level as the control of morphine, which is very strict.

As you know, we manufacture for 150,000,000 people in this country and the controls are so strict that you do not see any diversion, except through forged prescriptions or robbery of a drug store, and we have about 130 drug stores robbed a month for narcotics, but there isn't any smuggling of the barbiturates.

What interstate traffic you find is about on the level that I just described. Certainly the Federal Government should have some licensing power if that is possible in the Constitution. I don't know.

But the Ways and Means Committee of the House is looking into that now.

May I give you for the record a photograph of a heroin shipment out of Communist China? That is a photograph of a package of heroin.

MR. MOSER. It is a photograph of a package about 11 or 12 inches long that you say was heroin coming from Communist China?

MR. ANSLINGER. Yes. That was seized in Kobe, Japan. That is the source of a lot of heroin that is reaching our west coast?

Incidentally, the heroin today on the west coast is running rather high in purity, whereas on the east coast it is down considerably, there is a great deal of adulteration, but we are getting quite a lot of that in through the west coast ports there.

THE CHAIRMAN. Just one question on that point, if you don't mind, Mr. Moser.

MR. MOSER. Certainly not.

THE CHAIRMAN. Have you observed that in the recent past there has been an increase on the west coast in this matter of heroin?

MR. ANSLINGER. Just recently?

THE CHAIRMAN. Just recently.

MR. ANSLINGER. Most of the heroin is going out there from New York. Now it is coming in on the ships from Hong Kong.

THE CHAIRMAN. You do think that it came originally from China?

MR. ANSLINGER. There isn't any question about it.

THE CHAIRMAN. This is marked "Tientsin," I see.

MR. ANSLINGER. That is right. That was the old Japanese concession. I brought that to the attention of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations.

The Russian delegate attempted to have it stricken from the record and, of course, he did not succeed. I said, "You can very easily tell your Chinese colleagues about this." And I assume that he has. There is no need for the manufacture of heroin in China. They do not use heroin in the practice of medicine there. As a matter of fact, the manufacture of heroin should be prohibited throughout the world. About 25 governments have already done so and I think the Government of Italy should do so.

Mr. MOSER. Commissioner, we have a great deal of testimony from people who say the best way to stop the addiction that seems to have reached epidemic proportions among young people is to stop the flow of heroin. It looks as though the best way to stop the flow of heroin is to enforce the narcotic laws. We have had some of your men tell of their work and how many men it takes to break a case. How many men do you have altogether in the United States?

Mr. ANSLINGER. About 188 and that is like a piece of blotting paper to mop up the ocean.

But may I comment on stopping the flow into this country, the customs service is undermanned. Now, in order to stop the smuggling from India, Iran, and Turkey and Mexico and Italy and China you would have to stop all commerce and all travel.

But if you wanted to open every package and search every package, and every seaman and every longshoreman, and all the mails, you would have to assign the Army and the Navy and the Coast Guard and then it would come in built into the covers of prayer books. We have run into cases like that.

Unless you have information, you are not going to get it.

Mr. MOSER. The only way you will get information is with men working on it, is that correct?

Mr. ANSLINGER. Oh, yes, with men working on it.

Mr. MOSER. Is it true that the longshoremen's union forbids their longshoremen to be inspected and searched as they come in off the ships?

Mr. ANSLINGER. That is my understanding, but I am not sure about that. I think you would have to ask the customs people in New York about that.

Mr. MOSER. That is all I have to ask, Commissioner, because I think most of the other ground has been covered.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this one question:

You have heretofore indicated your opinion that the question of additional legislation might be advisable insofar as possible heavier sentences are concerned. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. ANSLINGER. Yes, that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you have felt that for second and subsequent offenses in the case of recidivists that there ought to be mandatory heavier sentences.

Mr. ANSLINGER. That is true. The average peddler serves about 16 months, so we start in with our undercover work on a case involving, say, 50 peddlers and they are processed through the courts. They go to the penitentiary and we then start on another group of peddlers who have taken their place, and by the time we are ready to process those through the courts, the first 50 we worked on are back on the streets peddling again, and we have rather substantial peddlers who

have been convicted four or five times who get suspended sentences.

It is rather disheartening to work under a circumstance of that kind.

Just about 2 weeks ago Judge Harper in St. Louis gave a big trafficker 16 years and the peddlers are fleeing from St. Louis, which shows what heavy sentences will do, it shows that they will be a deterrent.

Under the Lindbergh Act, the kidnapper steals your child, but the peddler destroys your child. I think he should certainly suffer more punishment than he is getting now and 16 months is a good calculated risk for the fellows who are making these profits.

Last year our men worked around the clock and made about 6,000 cases, and I don't think you will find a record like that of 188 men anywhere, anywhere in the world for that matter, 6,000 cases for 188 men, and with 2 percent of the Federal enforcement officers we have accounted for 10 percent of the prison population.

We need better sentences. Now, I see that we are getting in some of the districts better sentences for the first time, but I am not sure that that will last.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Wiley?

Senator WILEY. Mr. Commissioner, it has been called to our attention that the menace of the utilization or use of barbiturates is really something tremendous.

Mr. ANSLINGER. That is right.

Senator WILEY. I am wondering, you made some suggestion about there being some law. Now, what in particular do you mean?

Mr. ANSLINGER. A non-refillable prescription with licensing power of the Food and Drug Administration to license and manufacture, because there are so many manufacturers of barbiturates. It might be a little hard to control, but through a system of reporting and inspection, I think it could be done. But Food and Drug has a very, very small force at this time to enforce the laws that they do have.

Senator WILEY. How much would you suggest that your force be increased in order to bring about more efficiency in arriving at the result desired?

Mr. ANSLINGER. Our own force, Senator?

Senator WILEY. Yes.

Mr. ANSLINGER. Well, we would like to get up to our prewar level just as soon as we can. We have had a recent cut in appropriations which I hope the Senate will restore, but with, say, not less than 250 men, and Congressman Boggs' bill and Senator Dirksen's bill will take care of this situation, but we cannot do it with the kind of sentences that we get.

Of course, with 180 men that is a thin line of defense. One man for every 800,000 of the general population.

Senator WILEY. Have you cooperated with the medical profession to the end that the public itself should be made aware of the danger arising out of the habit of using barbiturates?

Mr. ANSLINGER. We have not gone into that, sir. I have had conferences with the pharmaceutical profession.

Now, there was a conference here in Washington which drew up a uniform State law to control barbiturates. That law was presented to all of the legislators and I don't think it has been passed

by one. That was presented to all of the legislatures of the country.

In contrast the provisions of this Boggs' bill have been presented to the State, and already Maryland, New Jersey, Tennessee, and West Virginia have enacted the provisions of that act, and I see just a few days ago in Connecticut there was a bill providing mandatory sentences of 15 years for selling to a minor. It has been passed by the legislature just in a few days.

Certainly the States are dragging their feet on barbiturate legislation. In fact, some do not have any type of legislation.

Senator WILEY. Then it is your conclusion that because of the menace from the use of and the abuse of the use of barbiturates it is your opinion that your department should have jurisdiction through Federal law?

Mr. ANSLINGER. I don't think our department should, Senator. We cannot even do the job that Congress has given us to do with the men we have. We took on this marijuana enforcement without getting a dollar to do it with. We had to dip into our appropriations for the opiates and cocaine. We just had to absorb that work.

Now, to throw barbiturates in our direction and put them under the same control that we have morphine, and mind you, morphine is controlled in this country, what is manufactured from importation right down to the consumer, and you don't find it except by forged prescriptions, but if we control barbiturates to that extent I am afraid that it would be too strict and the medical profession agreed with me on that, Dr. Isbell and Dr. Vogel both have expressed the opinion that it would be too strict a control.

The CHAIRMAN. Very good, Commissioner. We are very much obliged to you, indeed.

The next witness will be an inmate of one of the institutions, and the same rules will apply as in previous instances. The name will be supplied to the reporter.

### TESTIMONY OF MRS. ——— ———

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn, please.

Mrs. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony which you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mrs. ———. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you just move in a little closer to the table and I will ask that you keep your voice up so that everyone can hear you, please, during the time you are on the stand.

Mrs. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?

Mrs. ———. Forty-one.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been married?

Mrs. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any children?

Mrs. ———. Two.

The CHAIRMAN. Two.

Mrs. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. From what city do you come?

Mrs. ———. Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Washington, D. C.?

Mrs. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are now in an institution in Maryland, are you not?

Mrs. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Not going into the detail of the case, you were sentenced from Montgomery County?

Mrs. ———. Yes, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. How long ago?

Mrs. ———. On the 28th of November.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been using drugs?

Mrs. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For what period of time?

Mrs. ———. Close to 14 years.

The CHAIRMAN. And your age now is what?

Mrs. ———. Forty-one.

The CHAIRMAN. So you started using them at about the age of 27?

Mrs. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of drugs did you use at first?

Mrs. ———. At first I was smoking marijuana, and then I changed to heroin.

The CHAIRMAN. And how long did you continue on the use of marijuana?

Mrs. ———. Not very long, probably a year, maybe.

The CHAIRMAN. And where were you living, then?

Mrs. ———. In Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you get the marijuana, or "reefers," do you call them?

Mrs. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you get them?

Mrs. ———. I bought them.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have any trouble getting them?

Mrs. ———. Well, at that time you did.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you pay for them?

Mrs. ———. They were only a quarter then.

The CHAIRMAN. And after you used them, how did you come to switch over to heroin?

Mrs. ———. Well, I come by heroin by being sick and it was given to me, and I didn't know what they were giving me, and after I had to have it, why then, I woke up to what was happening.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. How much of it did you use? How far did the habit get?

Mrs. ———. Well, it got pretty strong.

The CHAIRMAN. How much were you using when you were at the peak?

Mrs. ———. Well, I couldn't just judge how much. Sometimes three or four capsules.

The CHAIRMAN. Three or four capsules at one time?

Mrs. ———. At one time.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that every day?

Mrs. ———. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And over what period of time did that continue?

Mrs. ———. Well, it is according to what you get, you can get in bad stuff, and you can get some good stuff, it is according to what quality you got. If you got the real good stuff it would probably last you a day.

The CHAIRMAN. My question was as to whether it continued over a couple of years, or how long was it that you were using that much every day?

Mrs. ———. Well, my habit, it seems as though it has been growing, it has been about 4 or 5 years since I went up.

The CHAIRMAN. For the last 4 or 5 years you have been using about the same amount?

Mrs. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did it cost you a day?

Mrs. ———. Well, \$15 or \$20 maybe.

The CHAIRMAN. A day?

Mrs. ———. A day.

The CHAIRMAN. And were you buying it each day, or would you put in a supply for more than a day?

Mrs. ———. Well, if I had the money I would put in a supply for more than a day; if not, I would get just what I could get.

The CHAIRMAN. Where were you buying it?

Mrs. ———. In Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you able to buy it that frequently, every day in the week?

Mrs. ———. You don't have very much trouble getting it.

The CHAIRMAN. Up until how long ago did that occur?

Mrs. ———. On the 28th, when I was arrested.

The CHAIRMAN. Up until last November?

Mrs. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. At how many places in Washington here did you get it?

Mrs. ———. Oh, two or three different places.

The CHAIRMAN. On the streets?

Mrs. ———. Oh, yes; you can get it right on the streets.

The CHAIRMAN. You can always get it?

Mrs. ———. You can always get it around the streets.

The CHAIRMAN. You can always get it around the streets?

Mrs. ———. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you deal with different peddlers?

Mrs. ———. Well, sometimes it would be the same fellow, and occasionally it would be somebody else.

The CHAIRMAN. When you would stop dealing with one peddler, how would you know who to contact?

Mrs. ———. Through other addicts.

The CHAIRMAN. Through other addicts?

Mrs. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there many other addicts that you were in touch with?

Mrs. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. From your contact with them, do you know whether they were finding it difficult or easy to get it?



Mrs. ———. Well, they seemed to know where to get it from. You could always find something or somebody that knowed where you could get it.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there times when you went to any house or any room or any store to get it?

Mrs. ———. No; but I have went to a house to get it, but most of the times I get it on the corners.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but I am referring now to an occasion when you went to a house.

Mrs. ———. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. To an occasion or occasions. Was that more than once?

Mrs. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And was it being used there?

Mrs. ———. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In the place where you were buying it?

Mrs. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Just tell us what you saw.

Mrs. ———. Well, sometimes you could go there and you would find maybe 2 or 3, and the next time you would go you would probably find 15 or 20, just whatever you walked into?

The CHAIRMAN. Fifteen or twenty addicts?

Mrs. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Were any of them actually using it in your presence?

Mrs. ———. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And what were they doing?

Mrs. ———. They were injecting it with hypodermics.

The CHAIRMAN. And were they white or colored or both?

Mrs. ———. Well, I have had the opportunity of being where it is white and colored.

The CHAIRMAN. White and colored, mixed?

Mrs. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you say that your habit was up to how much a day?

Mrs. ———. Around \$15 to \$20.

The CHAIRMAN. \$15 to \$20 a day?

Mrs. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How could you get that much money?

Mrs. ———. Well, you know what I am arrested for, larceny, that is the way I got it.

The CHAIRMAN. Larceny?

Mrs. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Had you any record of stealing before you got on the drug habit?

Mrs. ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. That followed?

Mrs. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. How many times have you been convicted?

Mrs. ———. Three times.

The CHAIRMAN. For what?

Mrs. ———. Larceny.

The CHAIRMAN. Larceny each time?

Mrs. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When you were in the institution before, did you get off the habit?

Mrs. ———. Yes; I did.

The CHAIRMAN. And for what period of time were you off it?

Mrs. ———. Oh, 6 months, 90 days once.

The CHAIRMAN. And then when you came out what happened?

Mrs. ———. Well, I went back to it again.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you start using about the same amount, or did it work up?

Mrs. ———. No; it worked up.

The CHAIRMAN. From your contacts here in Washington as to the use of it by others than yourself, did you have any opportunity to know of the ages of those who were using it?

Mrs. ———. No; I don't. I imagine some were in their twenties, and some much older women.

The CHAIRMAN. Some were older and some were in their twenties?

Mrs. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And what I had reference to was whether in your dealing with peddlers here in the city, and of your going to the different places such as you have described, whether you know or not that the young people were using it.

Mrs. ———. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In great amounts or otherwise?

Mrs. ———. Well, I think there were quite a few youngsters in Washington that use it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all. Thank you.

Now, the next witness is also an inmate of an institution, and the same conditions will be applied.

#### TESTIMONY OF MISS ——— ———

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn, please.

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony which you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Miss ———. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?

Miss ———. Twenty-three.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you just keep your voice up like that and talk distinctly for the short time you are on the stand?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you from?

Miss ———. Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you lived in Baltimore?

Miss ———. All my life.

The CHAIRMAN. You are now at one of the institutions in the State?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you were sentenced for what?

Miss ———. Eighteen months.

The CHAIRMAN. For doing what?

Miss ———. Drugs.

The CHAIRMAN. Drugs?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of drugs were you using—were you using drugs?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of drugs had you been using?

Miss ———. Heroin.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you start on heroin or did you use anything else?

Miss ———. I started with marijuana, and then switched to heroin.

The CHAIRMAN. How old were you when you started using marijuana?

Miss ———. I was eighteen.

The CHAIRMAN. And what caused you to start and under what circumstances did you first use it?

Miss ———. Association from a party.

The CHAIRMAN. Was anyone there who suggested it or something of that kind?

Miss ———. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You just happened to be at a party. Did you see anybody else using it, or hear about anybody using it, or just what led up to it?

Miss ———. It was at a little party, a little small gathering, and everybody else was doing it, so I started doing it.

The CHAIRMAN. Were others doing it?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How many would you say?

Miss ———. Half a dozen.

The CHAIRMAN. Half dozen?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. After you started to use it in that manner, how long did it continue?

Miss ———. For 6 months and I then stopped.

The CHAIRMAN. Now how much were you paying for it?

Miss ———. Fifty cents a stick.

The CHAIRMAN. Then after you stopped, what next took place?

Miss ———. I started using heroin in 1949.

The CHAIRMAN. What caused you to start that?

Miss ———. For a better feeling.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you know what to do, or had you tried to find out anything about it, or had somebody suggested it to you, or what led up to it?

Miss ———. I was given my first shot.

The CHAIRMAN. You were given it?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean free?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. By a peddler, or another addict, or a friend?

Miss ———. By an addict.

The CHAIRMAN. And how did you use it? Did you sniff it, was it skin popping, or were you using it in the veins?

Miss ———. I started right off main line.

The CHAIRMAN. Main line; that is right into the vein?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What quantity did you use?

Miss ———. Well, I started off using a half cap.

The CHAIRMAN. A half cap?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did that continue, or did you increase it or reduce it?

Miss ———. Well, I stayed away from it for 2 days, and then it got so I started feeling drowsy, and I went and got some more, and it just led me on to that habit, and I got to the point where I could not stop, and I kept having sickness, headache, vomiting, swelling of the legs, eyes, eardrums beating, sweating, until it was nothing else I could do except continually keep on using it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you use at the peak?

Miss ———. I had gone up to four caps a day.

The CHAIRMAN. And how much were you paying for it?

Miss ———. Three dollars a capsule.

The CHAIRMAN. So that was \$12 a day?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And how were you getting that money?

Miss ———. I was a nurse's aide at a hospital, and a waitress.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you make that much?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And were you saving anything for yourself at all for other expenses, or how did you go about it, if you were making that much from the hospital? Were you spending about all that you made, or did you have something left over?

Miss ———. No; I had so much money that I would use to buy it with because I had a little boy to take care of and my mother.

The CHAIRMAN. And you were able to make enough money to keep the habit up?

Miss ———. In tips as a waitress, to keep my habit going.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not have much left over, I guess, did you?

Miss ———. Not much.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, how did you get the stuff?

Miss ———. Well, you met people on the street, and you can always tell an addict, when they see you are an addict they always approach you, and they know when you come on the street that you are looking for some drugs.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you buy from one or different peddlers?

Miss ———. Well, different ones. Sometimes you may find someone whose drug is better than another person's, and you go to him.

The CHAIRMAN. How many different peddlers did you deal with?

Miss ———. So many I couldn't count them. I went from one to another.

The CHAIRMAN. Over a period of how long?

Miss ———. Two years.

The CHAIRMAN. And there were that many actually operating that you say, to use your words, there were so many that you could not count them?

Miss ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Were they on the street always, or did you buy it from them at other places?

Miss ———. Always connections with them were made on the street.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the price always the same?

Miss ———. Always \$3, maybe now and then you may be short of a dollar, and they let you have it two for five.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you buy it any other place other than in Baltimore?

Miss ———. Just Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. Did anybody else buy it for you any place else?

Miss ———. New York and Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. New York and Washington?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And in the purchases made in New York and Washington was the price different?

Miss ———. In New York the prices are different, sometimes you get it for a dollar a deck, or a dollar and a quarter.

The CHAIRMAN. You say a dollar a deck. Just explain what you mean.

Miss ———. It is a little small package, it doesn't come in a cap.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, it comes loose?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do in the case when it came loose in that manner? How would you handle it? What would you do to use it?

Miss ———. Well, you would use so much of it until you would get the feeling of your sickness off of you, and sometimes it would last you for 3 or 4 days, that is how strong it was.

The CHAIRMAN. In the contacts you made with the peddlers, had you any information as to whether others were buying from them? In other words, did you, knowing the addicts and seeing them and recognizing them, did you or not have an opportunity to see where they were getting it?

Miss ———. Many addicts bought it from the same person that I bought it from.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, were those addicts that you knew were buying from the same peddler that you were buying from—about what age were those addicts?

Miss ———. Twenty-one to twenty-five.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty-one to twenty-five?

Miss ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, how far did you go in school?

Miss ———. I finished school.

The CHAIRMAN. High school?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you devote special attention to any particular study or any particular kind of work?

Miss ———. Writing.

The CHAIRMAN. Writing?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And what were you writing about?

Miss ———. I wrote about juvenile delinquency in April 1945, and I won a prize.

The CHAIRMAN. You won a prize, an essay prize you mean?

Miss ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, from your use of this drug and the affect on you, what do you think as to the desirability of young people staying off of it?

Miss ———. Well, for one thing, we need a hospital here in Maryland for the teen-agers, and also for the adults that are on drugs. I mean, it seems to me that they are more interested in teen-agers than they are for adults.

Going down to Kentucky is rather a long distance, and I have seen a few come out that were not cured, and if they would take more interest and put out a medicine that would stop people from using the stuff, and giving them ambition so that they would have to go to work and make a decent living for themselves and be of more respect in public, and have them come back and forth to the hospital, I would say around about twice a month, or every 3 months for treatment to look into them, because once you get on drugs you have that tired old worn-out feeling. If you have a job you don't want to go to work, but if you have a family you have to go in order to make both ends meet.

People call you vile names and they want to put you in jail, but the public never gets out and tries to help you, they just try to put you behind bars, and when you come out you do the same thing over again. Your system is run down, you don't have anything to build it up to give you an appetite to eat or a clear conscience to try to think.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Thank you.

The next witness is also an inmate of an institution, and the same conditions will apply as in the previous instances.

### TESTIMONY OF ——— ———

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn, please.

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your age is what?

Mr. ———. Twenty-seven.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you from?

Mr. ———. Baltimore, Md.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you lived there?

Mr. ———. All my life.

The CHAIRMAN. You are now in one of the institutions?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For what?

Mr. ———. Possession of narcotics.

The CHAIRMAN. Possession?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What sentence did you receive?

Mr. ———. Three and a half years.

The CHAIRMAN. Three and a half years?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. From Judge Sherbow?

Mr. ———. No, sir; Judge Warrenton.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we will ask you if you will keep your voice up and talk right into the microphone so that all may hear.

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moser, will you proceed, please.

Mr. MOSER. Are you an addict?

No. ———. No, sir, I am not.

Mr. MOSER. You never used drugs?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You were a peddler, however, is that correct?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. You were selling drugs to addicts?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. And that is the reason why you are here?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. For possessing the drugs you were selling to addicts?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How did you happen to get into that business?

Mr. ———. Well, I have been around it all my life.

Mr. MOSER. Will you speak a little louder?

Mr. ———. I have been around it all my life, all the fellows who were raised with me were in it.

Mr. MOSER. All the fellows around you were using drugs?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And you found yourself in a position to——

Mr. ———. Well, now, I knew all the fellows, and I have a chance to go everywhere they went, and I seen a lot going on, and I observed the business that was going on and everything.

Mr. MOSER. Louder, please.

Mr. ———. And during the time when I first come in contact with them they were using glue and heroin.

Mr. MOSER. They were using glue——

Mr. ———. And heroin.

Mr. MOSER. What does that mean?

Mr. ———. They used to put it in the decks, and they sold it for a dollar and a half, like the end of something up here, it would be cheaper than heroin.

Mr. MOSER. Yes. And friends of yours were using that?

Mr. ———. Yes, those who could not afford heroin were using that.

Mr. MOSER. They were using an adulterated type, is that right?

Mr. ———. You got more for less money, but it took more.

Mr. MOSER. You got more for less money but it was not as good?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. All right. So you know quite a lot about drugs from the people using them.

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And then you got into the business yourself?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Tell us about that.

Mr. ———. Well, I just started recently, I didn't get started long.

Mr. MOSER. You mean you haven't done it very long?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. You got caught fairly soon, in other words?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. Were you doing it alone?

Mr. ———. Well, I had a partner.

Mr. Moser. You had a partner?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. Was he an addict?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir, he was an addict.

Mr. Moser. And you and he bought it together?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir, we purchased it together, we purchased it and went in business together, and he got picked up and went to Lexington, Ky., for 6 months.

Mr. Moser. Well, now, before that you and he were working together?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. Moser. Did you buy it or he?

Mr. ———. Well, the first time he bought it, he knew all the connections.

Mr. Moser. He knew the connections and he bought it?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. Moser. Did you ever buy any?

Mr. ———. Yes, I bought it.

Mr. Moser. Later on?

Mr. ———. When he was gone the business was left to me.

Mr. Moser. When he left?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. Moser. He was an addict?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. Moser. When you got the drugs how did you know whether they were good quality or not?

Mr. ———. I had a tester.

Mr. Moser. You had a tester?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. That was an addict who tried it for you?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. Moser. Was that your partner?

Mr. ———. He was not my partner.

Mr. Moser. While your partner and you were together, did he act as the tester?

Mr. ———. He would try it.

Mr. Moser. He would try it?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. Moser. And if it did not kill him it was safe for the customers, is that right?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. Moser. And after he was arrested and was sent to Lexington, Ky., you were on your own?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. Did you get another partner?

Mr. ———. No partner; no, sir. I had a fellow in my employ, you know, helping me out. He was a tester and working with me.

Mr. Moser. You employed somebody as a tester?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moser. He was an addict?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.



Mr. MOSER. How much did you buy at a time? What was the most you ever bought?

Mr. ———. Around \$250 a week.

Mr. MOSER. About \$250 a week?

Mr. ———. I have bought \$250 twice in a week, I would run out of \$250 and buy another \$250.

Mr. MOSER. That was during a good week?

Mr. ———. Good stuff.

The CHAIRMAN. Keep your voice up, will you, and talk a little louder. Move up a little bit. That is fine.

Mr. MOSER. You said that you usually bought about \$250 worth a week. In what form did you buy it?

Mr. ———. Well, caps, mostly.

Mr. MOSER. You bought it in caps?

Mr. ———. In the caps.

Mr. MOSER. And how many caps did you get for \$250?

Mr. ———. You figure it up at \$1.25 a cap.

Mr. MOSER. A dollar and a quarter a cap?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. That is what you paid for it?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. How much did you sell it for?

Mr. ———. Three dollars.

Mr. MOSER. So you made \$1.75 on each cap?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever sell it for any less?

Mr. ———. No less, for the price wasn't any less, but some people, you know, you would save them or let them have some.

Mr. MOSER. Somebody who did not have the money?

Mr. ———. Who did not have enough.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever extend credit?

Mr. ———. Very little.

Mr. MOSER. Almost never?

Mr. ———. I mean, not for the full price. You cannot stay in business long like that.

The CHAIRMAN. You cannot stay in business by selling something for \$3 that you buy for \$1.25?

Mr. ———. I am talking about crediting it out.

Mr. MOSER. What you meant was that if you extended credit for the full amount that you would go broke, so you had to get a down payment?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. After you got a down payment did you sometimes collect the rest?

Mr. ———. Sometimes.

Mr. MOSER. But not always?

Mr. ———. You could not depend on it.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever buy it in bulk, or was it always in capsules?

Mr. ———. I have bought on one occasion an ounce and a half.

Mr. MOSER. You bought an ounce and a half in bulk?

Mr. ———. That is right. I did not buy it personally. It was both my funds and my partner's funds, and he made a trip to get it.

Mr. MOSER. How much was that, an ounce and a half?

Mr. ———. That was, I think it was \$250 for an ounce and a half.

Mr. MOSER. Two hundred and fifty dollars?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. What did you do with that? That was a deck?

Mr. ———. That one was sealed up in a little celluloid bag, one was sealed up and one was about half of a celluloid bag.

Mr. MOSER. What did you do with it?

Mr. ———. Capped it up.

Mr. MOSER. Capped it up?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you mix it with anything or cap it up?

Mr. ———. No, sir; it had already been cut.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you buy the capsules?

Mr. ———. Well, the capsules were supplied by the man before he went and got it.

Mr. MOSER. And you had to cap it up by hand?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. What do you use to cap it up with?

Mr. ———. A mirror and a razor blade.

Mr. MOSER. You just shovel it in?

Mr. ———. You put it on the razor blade and you just keep packing it, you know, in each half you put so much, you put so much in each half and you join them together.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you buy it usually?

Mr. ———. Well, I usually was buying it in Washington.

Mr. MOSER. You were buying it in Washington?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you come down yourself and buy it?

Mr. ———. Yes; I did.

Mr. MOSER. Where did you buy it? Did you buy it at some particular place where you would go or did you get it on the street or where?

Mr. ———. Well, I had places where I met connections.

Mr. MOSER. Some places you met connections?

Mr. ———. That I met the connection man.

Mr. MOSER. Tell us how it was done.

Mr. ———. Well, I mean, when my partner left, he left the business over to me and he introduced me to the man I was to do business with.

Mr. MOSER. That is your connection in Washington?

Mr. ———. That is right, and it was understood that the tester would not be able to do any business himself unless he was with me.

Mr. MOSER. It was understood between you and the connection that you personally would have to do the business, and your tester could not do it for you, is that right?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you go to Washington to meet your connection?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did he have it there?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Where did he have it?

Mr. ———. Well, that is beyond me, where he had that.

Mr. MOSER. You don't know?

Mr. ———. I don't know that.

Mr. MOSER. Tell us what happened. Did you go to his house or something?

Mr. ———. On a couple of occasions I have went to his house, and I paid the money out and figured what I am supposed to get for that money, and he goes out.

Mr. MOSER. He goes out of his house?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. He goes away some place?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. Then he comes back?

Mr. ———. He comes back sometimes in a half-hour or an hour.

Mr. MOSER. In a half-hour or an hour?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. And he had your money all that time?

Mr. ———. He had my money all that time.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever get stuck?

Mr. ———. No; I never got stuck.

Mr. MOSER. He always brought it back?

Mr. ———. He always brought it back.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever have any other connections besides that one?

Mr. ———. Yes. I had one more fellow who used to be gone all night. I used to stay in his room all night until he got back.

Mr. MOSER. You had to wait all night?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. You don't know where he went?

Mr. ———. I don't know where he went.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever give heroin to anybody to start him in?

Mr. ———. No, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Just your customers who came to you?

Mr. ———. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSER. Did you ever go to New York to buy it?

Mr. ———. No; I never went. I told you my partner went.

Mr. MOSER. Your partner went there?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. That time he bought a larger quantity?

Mr. ———. That is the time he bought an ounce and a half. That is the only time that happened.

Mr. MOSER. The ounce and a half in bulk came from New York?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. Did you pay less or more in New York?

Mr. ———. That was considering the price you pay for the amount it was.

Mr. MOSER. It was cheaper?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. It was cheaper in New York than in Washington?

Mr. ———. I wouldn't know whether it is cheaper in New York or Washington. I don't know by the ounces because I never bought any by the ounce in Washington. I never had any come from Washington by the ounce.

Mr. MOSER. Do you think the quality is better from New York?

Mr. ———. That that came from there was pretty good.

Mr. MOSER. It was good?

Mr. ———. Yes. Everybody said—well, I mean, it sold nicely.

Mr. MOSER. You said that you usually sold about \$250 worth a day?

Mr. ———. No, I didn't say that.

Mr. MOSER. Two hundred and fifty dollars worth a week?

Mr. ———. I said I purchased \$250 worth a week, and I said sometimes when things is good that I did as much as \$150 worth of business a day.

Mr. MOSER. Sometimes as much as \$150 a day?

Mr. ———. That is right.

Mr. MOSER. I see. And there is quite a lot of profit in that?

Mr. ———. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. How much do you think you made all the time that you were in this business?

Mr. ———. Well, it was a split down through my partner and I. I couldn't say. I mean, I wasn't operating that long before I got picked up.

Mr. MOSER. How long were you in business before you got picked up?

Mr. ———. About maybe 3 months, I am not sure.

Mr. MOSER. Just 3 months?

Mr. ———. About 3 months.

Mr. MOSER. So you didn't get a chance to get very rich on it?

Mr. ———. No.

Mr. MOSER. You got picked up promptly?

Mr. ———. I explained to you how I was picked up.

Mr. MOSER. Yes. We would rather not go into that right now, if you please.

The CHAIRMAN. We have heard a lot of comment, or some comment before, as to someone having a "bag."

Mr. ———. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Explain that, please.

Mr. ———. Well, in this circle it is pretty much the case when anybody breaks in that word gets around pretty quick.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean a new peddler?

Mr. ———. Yes; someone that has newly got a bag or acquired a bag.

The CHAIRMAN. Got a what? A bag?

Mr. ———. Yes, a bag.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that mean?

Mr. ———. That refers to the stuff you have.

The CHAIRMAN. That is just a supply?

Mr. ———. Yes, the supply you have, and word gets around pretty much, and everybody comes there, and you no sooner hear of it then they are coming around for two reasons. One reason is to see how much they can outdo you—they have got tricks—and some to see how good it is.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, they start to question—

Mr. ———. I mean, when I say "tricks," I mean like when they come around they will buy a cap from you and right there they will look up at it [indicating] and say, "I don't want this, this is not quite full enough."

Now, if you are not experienced enough, when they hand it back to you you might find that it has a lot of yeast powder, or something like that, if you take it back they might pull a switch on you.

Then sometimes they will send somebody to buy something from you and see if they can find the stash.

The CHAIRMAN. Find the what?

Mr. ———. The stash.

The CHAIRMAN. Find what you have, where you have hidden it?

Mr. MOSER. In other words, the stash is where it is hidden?

Mr. ———. One is purchasing and the other is trying to get the stash so that they can get it.

Mr. MOSER. But the stash is the same as an inventory; is that correct?

Mr. ———. The place where you keep it, you know—stash it away.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the profit, you say you usually bought it for \$1.25 and sold it for \$3?

Mr. ———. Yes. You see, the dollar and a quarter, your connection is the most valuable thing to you, and the closer you are to the source the cheaper you get it. Usually when you pay a dollar and a quarter the man who gets it for you, he gets a quarter off each cap, and maybe the man he gets it from gets a quarter.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it that the price remains more or less the same in Baltimore of \$3 a cap and it was a different price here in Washington, for instance? How do you explain that?

Mr. ———. Well, that is more or less like a grocery store and a wholesale grocer. I mean, you get it wholesale.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was the wholesale supply?

Mr. ———. Sir?

The CHAIRMAN. Where was the wholesale supply?

Mr. ———. I mean the supply evidently must be Washington or those places where it is cheaper because that is where all the merchants come to purchase.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you find the price always about the same when you got it from there?

Mr. ———. Well, I mean, if you inquire around you can find out there is usually some stuff you can get for a dollar, and maybe some stuff for 75 cents, if you want to buy that stuff.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it good quality?

Mr. ———. Well, evidently it is not. It is according to the quality of the stuff.

Mr. MOSER. The Senator asked you how you account for the difference in price between the two cities like that. I think perhaps you misunderstood his question. He was talking about what the addict has to pay for it, and that the addict can buy it in Washington for a dollar and a half, as I understand it, but he has to pay \$3 in Baltimore. I think the Senator wondered if you could explain that difference.

Mr. ———. Well, now, I wouldn't know, except maybe it is the cost of bringing it to them. Maybe there are some guys come to Washington to get their own personal supply and not for selling.

Mr. MOSER. I think that is all.

Mr. ———. I would like to say something. I was going to tell you, you asked me something to help you out, about what you could do, and I was going to tell you about something that you could do to help in Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. Now is the time. What do you want to tell us?

Mr. ———. Well, one thing I think you should eliminate, or either do something about it, is the police squad there. There are these fellows Carroll and ———. You don't have to take my word for it. You can get the word. They are afraid that something will happen to them, as the same as happened to me. I don't think it is fair that they should allow some guys to operate and some cannot. There is some guys I know personally that they have accepted money from. I have been in houses where they have sent word down to where they are coming to raid, and I know they are on good terms with some guys operating and operating with their sanction.

The CHAIRMAN. And you told us, I think before on another date, that your partner had some information about that; didn't you?

Mr. ———. My partner?

The CHAIRMAN. Or somebody else in the institution.

Mr. ———. Yes, there is plenty know it.

The CHAIRMAN. And you gave us the name of somebody you thought would know.

Mr. ———. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. That is all.

We will next call Violet Hill White.

The next witness is an officer of the law.

**TESTIMONY OF VIOLET HILL WHITE, POLICE OFFICER,  
BALTIMORE, MD.**

The CHAIRMAN. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn, please.

Miss WHITE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In the presence of the Almighty God, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Miss WHITE. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Your name is what?

Miss WHITE. Violet Hill White.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are a member of the police department?

Miss WHITE. I am a member of the police department—the Baltimore City Police Department.

The CHAIRMAN. And as an officer of the law I assume that you have no objection to having your testimony taken in full?

Miss WHITE. No, I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you, and we do know of your good work in the city.

Miss WHITE. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. And for that reason we welcome the benefit of your views and recommendations.

Miss WHITE. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, how long have you been connected with the police department?

Miss WHITE. I am in my fourteenth year as a policewoman in Baltimore City.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been assigned to any particular section of the city?

Miss WHITE. Yes; I am assigned to the northwestern section of the city.

The CHAIRMAN. In which there resides a great number of the colored population: is that correct?

Miss WHITE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in your police work, have you concentrated on narcotics at times?

Miss WHITE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't mean to the exclusion of all other things.

Miss WHITE. Well, very recently I have given considerable time and thought to that problem.

The CHAIRMAN. What caused you to give special attention to it in recent times?

Miss WHITE. Well, recently there has seemed to be an increase in the sale of narcotics in Baltimore and so many young people have been affected that I have become interested.

The CHAIRMAN. I see. Would you tell us about when it was that that became manifest—just about when the upsurge more or less came to light?

Miss WHITE. I would say that about a year ago I noticed more activity among young people under the age of 16 and around the age of 16.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there many of that age?

Miss WHITE. I have many contacts.

The CHAIRMAN. And from your investigations and from your observation of the handling of cases what were persons of that age using—what kind of drugs?

Miss WHITE. They began almost without exception with the use of marijuana.

The CHAIRMAN. And then having used that for a period of time would they switch over then to—

Miss WHITE. They switched to heroin.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). Heroin?

Miss WHITE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And did you find many cases where the extent of use was such as to go to alarming proportions?

Miss WHITE. A few cases went to alarming proportions.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you just give us any particular case or cases that you might have in mind.

Miss WHITE. Well, I have in mind several cases where with parental help and the help of local church people we made adjustments, but if the case was acute we took action.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you state whether the law-enforcement officials of the city were given information about this increase, and tell us what, if anything, has been done about it.

Mr. WHITE. Well, there is excellent cooperation in Baltimore. The cooperation exists beginning with the narcotics bureau, it is under the head of Mr. Boyd Martin, and straight through Commissioner Ogle's office, and now with the chief of police and the local captains. I speak especially of Captain Feeley who presides over the northwestern district in Baltimore where there seems to be the greatest activity.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the station located on Pennsylvania Avenue?

Miss WHITE. Yes; Pennsylvania Avenue.

The CHAIRMAN. We have heard of the very vigilant prosecution by State Attorney Sudar and the court under Judge Sherbow.

Miss WHITE. Very recently there has been great activity there and they have been of splendid help.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the situation in the past such as to warrant all this special attention? Had it gotten very serious in your opinion?

Miss WHITE. Well, frankly speaking, we have had tremendous activity in the northwestern section of Baltimore over a period of years, but just recently the spotlight has been put on that spot and, of course, the activity has been greater.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moser.

Mr. MOSER. Have you had any information about dope parties that some of the young people have?

Miss WHITE. Yes; I have had much information. In fact, I have been happy to slip in on some of them.

Mr. MOSER. You attended them?

Miss WHITE. Yes; I have.

Mr. MOSER. Were you invited?

Miss WHITE. Well, not exactly. I have been invited by a few that I could confide in.

Mr. MOSER. Will you tell us about them, what they are like, who attends, and so forth?

Miss WHITE. I might illustrate one. I went in a large living room, around the walls of which were placed many chairs. I would say 18 or 20 chairs in all types of condition; that is, the chairs were. In these chairs set young people ranging in age from 17 to, I would say, 25, in various postures.

Some were reclining full length, some stretched in humorous postures, but most of them using an expression that is peculiar to that type of traffic, were "kicking off" or sleeping off the effects of heroin.

Mr. MOSER. Was this party a heroin party and not a marijuana party?

Miss WHITE. Well, they called it a "pad," which means any type of dope might be used.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it confined more or less to dope addicts?

Miss WHITE. Yes.

Mr. MOSER. I believe you told us at one time that you had received a letter from some young mother whose child had been addicted.

Miss WHITE. Yes. I am very happy to have in my possession a letter, under recent date, from a young mother. May I read the letter?

Mr. MOSER. Yes, indeed.

Miss WHITE. Under date of June 14:

You can call me an addict or a "junky." It really doesn't matter.

I was at least 6 months pregnant with my last baby when I began using any type of narcotics; so I have really been on about 18 months.

When I began, I had already been drinking Mount Zion wine and beer, whenever I wanted it, and I frequented taverns, cocktail lounges, and after-hour joints.

I did not drink whisky, because I used to see what it did to my mother. When I went out with friends we all drank wine and beer, except those who smoked reefers. Most of my friends who smoked reefers drank soft drinks when they smoked.



As they smoked, they would laugh and become real silly. They would laugh and laugh at nothing. They would even laugh at me, because I was a "square." A "square" is a beginner.

One day when I was 6 months' pregnant, I went to a reefer pad. A pad is the name for a narcotic party. This party was in a large house located in northwest Baltimore.

Tickets were sold by the man who gave this party, and they cost \$1.50 each. You had to be a junky, a pusher, or a square to buy a ticket, and the man had to know you. You better not talk or sell or show your ticket.

The ticket said: "Chicken dinner. Come on up; let's eat; let's get high; let's laugh and let's cry."

I went with another girl who has a bad habit. We rang the bell. The man peeked through the little door in the door, and he recognized us. He opened the door and took our tickets. He tore them in half; he returned one-half and said, "Use this half for your chicken dinner." Then he gave each of us two sticks.

You know, this man was a narcotics wholesaler. There is one thing about everybody in this trade; they are friends. They hang together, and they will go to the limit to have a good time. They will steal up a breeze to satisfy their habit. This was the first time in my life I ever had a stick.

We walked into a large living room. It was terrific; it was jumping. This was a real pad. Everybody was popping.

We found seats. There was a crowd. We all sat around on chairs, on rugs on the floor. Some were reclining on lounges; some were stretched out on the floor. This was a typical pad.

In one corner the man had a bar. He sold the drinks. He sold cocaine and heroin. His trade was brisk.

First you were given a piece of chicken. This was cut-up chicken, because nearly everybody had a leg. You held it in your hand, and when you finished it you cleaned your bone. This was big fun. If you didn't know how to clean your bone, a junky would clean it for you.

When your bone was cleaned outside and inside, you were supposed to push a stick in it, and then you smoked. I don't guess you ever tried it, but that bone does something to that cigarette. It seems like when you draw your smoke you get an added flavor.

We really did laugh and smoke and cry and dream. The man sold adjustable cigarette holders, too. You can make them fit your stick.

Lots of junkies took shots, because the sticks did not register with them. I smoked one stick. I will tell you about that in a minute.

There was plenty of music. Reefers make you like and just love music. Really they make you keen for music. They really increase your hearing so fine that you can pick out every note, and then the right theme sort of gets in your joints and bloodstream. You cannot keep still; but, believe me, when it wears off you droop, you get so scared. I even saw shadows, and things looked double. It gets my legs. They get slow.

Then you grab, and you grab for another stick. I will tell you what my first stick did to me: Water ran out of my eyes; I choked and I coughed. I had a rush of a funny feeling all over me, which made me very happy, and, oh, that music.

I assumed I hit and did my little bit. Just when I was high, my girl friend told me to come on up in the bathroom with her. I went. She got a mirror, and emptied and spread one cap of heroin on it. She took a razor blade and divided it into five even parts. This was a 5-grain cap of heroin. She gave me a straw and she had one. She snorted her three parts, and I snorted the other two. This was my first heroin. This settled in my throat. It tasted something like quinine to me. It took a few minutes to act.

I began vomiting. My stomach contracted, and I had an awful pain in my stomach. It really was so bad I thought I was in labor. I got out right away, called a cab, and went home. I told my mother I was in labor, and she rushed me to the hospital. They said it was false labor.

A week later I went back to my girl friend's house and I told her what had happened, and she laughed. I told her I didn't like it. But I tell you, something within me made me go back.

Her brother was there, and he laughed, and then he said, "You have not really had a kick. I will give you a real one much better than that."

He got out a hypo and a needle, and he told me to come in the kitchen. He fixed "H" in a cooker, filled the hypo, and took my arm.

The CHAIRMAN. So that we may follow you, "H," of course, signifies heroin; does it not?

Miss WHITE. "H" stands for heroin.

When I fussed, he said, "It is just a tiny sting," and then he hit me. This was my first shot.

I vomited again, but soon I felt a change. My face got slack. I looked in the mirror, and I saw my mouth was dropping, I began scratching my face and rubbing my nose. This feeling passed right into a feeling of elation. This feeling of elation, it was just like the same feeling you have—

and I would rather delete the description here.

This lasted about 5 minutes with me, and it was swell. I got gay; just everybody was all right with me.

After this wore off, I got so nervous I got jumpy. Then I got irritable with the very same people I had been gay with. When I got home I was mean, and I had no patience with my child. I even beat my child without any cause.

This really got me started. I used seven shots in a few days. I just craved it and loved it. It didn't seem to bother my condition much, and my friends, they were all junkies now. My condition did not matter. They even shared their stuff.

Every time I went to a pad I heard the junkies talk about "C."

"C" is for cocaine.

So, I decided to take a shot of "C." The boy who gave me my first "C" said he knew how to inject it. He gave me four units. You know, you are supposed to shoot it slow, but he got nervous, and he hit me fast. This time I was 8 months pregnant. In a few seconds it seemed to me that my heart began beating as if it would jump out of my body; my eyes bulged like they would pop out. I saw in the mirror that they really did protrude, and I began vomiting again. This affected me at least 20 minutes. My feeling then got fine and swell. It made me feel just like a freak, and I thought I was engaging in illicit sex acts like freaks do.

Junkies like this stuff, because of the elation it gives. You know, it is fine to do things in your mind. A real junky has his woman in his "smick."

A "smick" is another term for narcotics.

After this injection of "C" things happened to me. Actually my baby stopped moving in me. I did not feel a move for at least 4 days. I got plenty scared. After this I felt it again. My baby came O. K.; she is fine. I have never taken "C" again, but I now use three to four shots of "H" a day, or as much as I can get.

I have a girl friend who uses two caps of "H" at a time. When it works, she cannot help herself. It draws her head right down to her feet, and she gets rigid. We all watch her; then she relaxes and starts to dance. She dances in circles. She is something to watch. She starts like talking real fast, only you cannot understand a word; it is babbling. Poor kid.

I think parents should study narcotics so they can see the signs and ward their children off from starting it. My family never knew I was on until my habit was made. This is an awful habit, because you have to steal to satisfy it.

Some junkies I know use 7 to 10 caps a day, and the stuff costs \$3 a cap in Baltimore. Believe me, it is dead low in Washington. You can get it most anywhere for 75 cents a cap wholesale, or \$1 a cap when you buy small. My junky friends make three trips a day to Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Well now, Miss White, we are certainly obliged to you. Might I ask whether or not this information contained in that corresponds to the various bits of information that you have received?

Miss WHITE. I would say it does.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, whether it seems either exaggerated or distorted or whether it is an accurate description.

Miss WHITE. I would say it is not exaggerated.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it conforms to the facts; don't you?

Miss WHITE. I do think it does.

The CHAIRMAN. We think, as I said before, that you have done a very splendid job.

May I ask you whether or not the work in the courts under Judge Sherbow and by the State's attorney have been effective, in your opinion?

Miss WHITE. It has been extremely effective, Mr. Senator.

Frankly, I believe the fear of God has been put in the hearts of the men who were selling and using narcotics in Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. You did indicate that Mr. Boyd Martin and the police department have cooperated.

Miss WHITE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Kefauver?

Senator KEFAUVER. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, thank you.

Mr. MOSER. We will call Mr. Schmucker.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sorry, Mr. Schmucker.

At this time a recess must be taken. We have just received word from the floor that a vote is about to be called for on the floor. I trust it will not inconvenience you if we take a short recess. We will take a recess for about 20 minutes.

Thank you for your cooperation.

(A recess was taken.)

Mr. MOSER. I am informed that the Senator is unable to take on another witness; so this hearing is adjourned for tonight.

(Whereupon, at 5:15 p. m., the special committee adjourned, to reconvene at 10 a. m. Thursday, June 28, 1951.)

(The following was submitted for the record:)

#### EXHIBIT No. 1

#### REPORT OF THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ON DRUG ADDICTION AMONG TEEN-AGERS

We, your Grand Jurors, duly empaneled in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, to inquire into and investigate such matters as are presented to us, or that shall be called to our attention, involving offenses committed within said District, and specifically matters involving violations of the narcotics laws, particularly the use of narcotics by so-called "teen-agers," make the following report on our investigation of such matters:

Your Grand Jurors report that conditions of the most shocking nature were revealed in the testimony adduced before them; that young people ranging in age between fourteen and twenty-one have become confirmed and inveterate users of heroin, morphine, and cocaine; that these young people, upon becoming enslaved through their addiction to narcotics, resorted not only to thievery in the homes of their parents and relatives, but became shoplifters and common thieves, and that many of the young girls became prostitutes, because of their craving for narcotics and the necessity of obtaining money to purchase enough to satisfy the daily needs of their uncontrollable craving.

The powerful stimulus of the constant threat of illness soon dominates the life of an addict. In the case of the school youth, they start diverting their money for lunches and other school expenses to the purchase of narcotics. Soon they must quit school so that they can devote full time to the pursuit of the money necessary to support their habit. The tragic record shows that the girls usually drift into prostitution as one way to obtain the money necessary, and the boys drift into thievery of all kinds and into gambling. Usually, the thefts first take the form of stealing valuables from the home to be pawned. Sooner or later, if the parents or guardians do not learn of the addiction and place the patient under

treatment, continued thefts outside the home come to the attention of the juvenile authorities. From the foregoing facts, your Grand Jurors reach the inescapable conclusion that narcotic addiction is the root of, and is responsible for, the widespread wave of crime that constantly plagues our society.

Your Grand Jurors find that the smoking of marihuana has become the daring thing to do among our school children of the teen-age group, and an increasing number of those who experiment with marihuana go on to experiment with the innocent-looking white powder known as heroin, which has suddenly become so easy to purchase in many neighborhoods near schools. At first, there doesn't seem to be much difference between smoking marihuana cigarettes and sniffing white power in searching for a thrill; the tragic fact is that the majority of the youngsters who start experimenting with heroin do not know that a physical dependence is developed which makes it impossible to stop taking it without becoming desperately ill. The painful withdrawal from heroin and other similar narcotic drugs can be accomplished only by a harrowing withdrawal illness of ten to fourteen days' duration, followed by a period of several months of convalescence and rehabilitation if the patient is to have any chance of remaining off drugs. From sniffing heroin ("snorting" is the less elegant expression) the new addict soon has to shift to the hypodermic or intravenous injection of heroin by syringe and needle in order to obtain the maximum effect from the drug which his body now demands.

Your Grand Jurors find that these young people first commenced the use of marihuana through association with those who had formed the habit; that their curiosity contributed to the habit of smoking marihuana and soon thereafter the nervous condition brought on by the smoking of marihuana led them to the use of heroin, which created not a habit but an addiction, dominating their bodies and minds. Your Grand Jurors were amazed and appalled by the revelations which reflected the moral degradation of the individual and the disintegration of the family life of those who were affected—the misery and sorrow that is caused by narcotic addiction can only be attested to by families whose members have become victims.

Your Grand Jurors find that in some instances these young people were able to obtain marihuana in stores across the street from some of the schools in Detroit, where they not only purchased it but were given the opportunity to smoke it. In most of these cases, we find that the student would soon leave school to follow other smokers whose paths lead to bars where the bands are patronized, to a great extent, by young people. We find that there is a strong propensity on the part of users of marihuana to follow bands, a good many of whose members are marihuana smokers, and whose popularity with the so-called "be-bop" music attract large numbers of young people to dance halls and bars, and other places where liquor is dispensed. It was in such associations that most of the marihuana users were introduced to heroin, and once introduced to heroin, they become "hooked."

We find that treatment of the individual addict is extremely important, not only to bring about the rehabilitation of the individual, but also because drug addiction is, in a sense, infectious. Each active addict at liberty in the population acts as a focus for spreading addiction. In teen-agers, the invariable history is that addiction started as the result of association with another addict.

We find that some parents of victims were extremely remiss in their parental duties, manifesting in some cases a total lack of solicitude toward the welfare of their children; that many parents are completely indifferent as to the whereabouts of their children, their associations and social diversions or recreation, any many of these young people were left to themselves to mold their lives without any parental guidance or interest, rendering them in many instances easy prey to evil influences. The indifference and ignorance of some parents was so incredibly profound that some of these children were able to smoke marihuana and even inject heroin in their homes without detection for long periods of time.

We find that in the past very little emphasis has been placed upon the provision of adequate personnel for the enforcement of the narcotic laws; that apathy and total lack of appreciation of the importance of adequate and proper enforcement of the narcotic laws is responsible for the unbelievable numbers of narcotic peddlers providing the teen-agers with a facility for the purchase of narcotics which has led to the increase of narcotic addiction now rampant in our communities, and that, as many teen-agers testified before us, narcotic addiction will continue to increase unless a positive and systematic program of apprehending and prosecuting those who commercialize the illicit sale of narcotics is put into operation and supported with unrelenting vigor.

We, therefore, recommend the passage of Congressman Donovan's bill, H. R. 2340, as the best weapon to suppress the abuse of narcotic drugs. This bill provides a mandatory sentence of five years for the second offense for narcotic peddling and ten years for the third offense. This recommendation is made without any reflection upon the judges of the Eastern District of Michigan, whose heavy sentences in these cases have helped to prevent a much heavier traffic in illicit narcotics here than we now have.

We recommend that the State Legislature of Michigan enact the following amendment to the State Uniform Narcotic Act, and suggest that other states adopt this amendment:

"Whoever violates any provision of this Act shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$—— and be imprisoned not less than two or more than five years. For a second offense, or in the case of a first conviction of violation of any provision of this Act, the offender shall previously have been convicted of any violation of the laws of the United States or of any other state, territory, or district relating to narcotic drugs or marihuana, the offender shall be fined not more than \$—— and be imprisoned not less than five or more than ten years. For a third or subsequent offense, or if the offender shall previously have been convicted two or more times in the aggregate of any violation of the laws of the United States or of any other state, territory, or district relating to narcotic drugs or marihuana, the offender shall be fined not more than \$——, and be imprisoned not less than ten years or more than twenty years. Except in the case of conviction for a first offense for violation of the provisions of this Act, the imposition or execution of sentence shall not be suspended and probation or parole shall not be granted until the minimum imprisonment herein provided for the offense shall have been served."

We recommend that legislation now before the Michigan State Legislature providing, in substance, that persons under the age of twenty-one be excluded from establishments where intoxicating liquor is dispensed by the glass, be passed.

We find that some countries in Europe, particularly Italy and Turkey, where heroin is produced for medical purposes, for some unexplainable reason, have a production of heroin far in excess of their medical needs. We find that of such excess of heroin produced by these foreign countries, a goodly proportion is being smuggled into the United States and thereafter is being illicitly sold here.

We find that the smuggling of narcotics into the United States from these countries is carried on to a great extent by seamen on steamships traveling between Europe and the United States. We find that vigorous measures to deter these seamen from smuggling must be applied, and that if such measures were used—such as permanent revocation of seamen's licenses and vigorous prosecution upon detection—the supply of illicit heroin in the United States would be reduced to a minimum. This would eliminate many peddlers and the consequent exposure of our youth to drugs.

We recommend that seamen detected in smuggling narcotics into the United States be severely punished by permanent revocation of their licenses, disbarment from membership in mariners' unions, and criminal prosecution. We urge that the United Nations Narcotic Commission make a firm and unrelenting effort to bring about the same vigorous measures in punishing seamen of other nations for the same violations.

We strongly recommend that the United Nations Narcotic Commission exert its influence upon those nations producing narcotics beyond their medical needs and that said Commission request these nations that the production of narcotics be limited to the necessary medical needs of their countries. We make this recommendation with the firm belief and understanding that the elimination of excessive production of narcotics on the part of some of these foreign countries will have a most beneficial effect upon the United States by eliminating much of the illicit narcotics now being smuggled into the United States.

We strongly recommend that the Congress of the United States make immediate appropriation of funds necessary to increase the facilities of the United States Public Health Hospitals for the treatment of addicts at Lexington, Kentucky, and Fort Worth, Texas.

We strongly recommend that the Congress of the United States provide the Federal Bureau of Narcotics with more agents for the entire country, in order to bring about satisfactory enforcement of the law. This recommendation is made with the firm belief and conviction that unless the Federal Bureau of Narcotics is given sufficient personnel to cope with the illicit narcotic traffic, our youth will be constantly in danger.

We recommend that the city of Detroit, as well as other cities throughout the United States, increase their narcotic police forces. This recommendation is made with the firm belief and conviction that adequate personnel in a municipality for the enforcement of the narcotic laws will compensate for itself in relief from crime such as larceny, robbery, housebreaking, and prostitution, which are crimes generally engaged in by addicts to obtain money to support their addiction.

We find that the use of marihuana alone does not create an addiction, and that while the use of marihuana leads to the use of heroin, marihuana does not develop a physical dependence such as is developed following the use of heroin. We, therefore, find that exemption from military service of those found to be using marihuana is not justified. We recommend that no exceptions from military service be given to those merely using marihuana. We recommend that the military authorities set up a special work detail where those using marihuana to any substantial extent may be temporarily confined and rehabilitated for military service.

We recommend that the Michigan State Legislature pass legislation to quarantine drug addicts by requiring them to be committed to hospitals until they are pronounced cured by medical authorities.

Your Grand Jurors feel that the advisability and propriety of establishing an educational program for dissemination of information concerning narcotic addiction requires a more serious study.

The Grand Jury deplores the unnecessary publicity which followed the narcotic conviction of a popular picture star and the exploitation of this conviction by certain Hollywood studios, which had a telling impact on many young people who began using narcotics. Glorification of persons who have been connected with the narcotic racket is bound to have a detrimental effect on persons of impressionable age, and glamorizing these questionable characters has contributed to the current wave of youthful addiction.

We urge that the Michigan Liquor Control Commission and other law-enforcement agencies increase their vigilance over these bars where the bands feature so-called be-bop music and attract large numbers of our teen-agers.

We urge that the owners of these establishments be compelled to assume more responsibility in guarding against persons suspected of dispensing narcotics; and that while most of these licensees are sincere in complying with the regulations to which they are subject, a few of them have shown a definite indifference to the presence of narcotic users and peddlers in their business places, and we recommend that the Michigan Liquor Control Commission consider seriously the revocation of licenses issued to those who display a lack of interest in and responsibility for the presence of suspected users and peddlers of narcotics in their places of business.

We urge that the parent-teacher organizations become more militant in a program of definitely eradicating demoralizing influences in the vicinity of the schools that such organizations recruit for members more parents of high-school students, and adopt a system of screening, with vigorous and unrelenting determination, all business places in close proximity to school areas.

We urge that all civic organizations, particularly businessmen's organizations, in our communities seek out the business places where young people are permitted to congregate for long periods of time without any apparent reason and ascertain whether the owners thereof are sincere and conscientious in their efforts to detect the use of marihuana; that they expose business places where tolerance and indifference of the owners have made possible conditions under which users of and peddlers of marihuana have flourished with impunity. We firmly believe that a cooperative program on the part of these organizations will contribute materially toward discouraging the use of narcotics among our young people.

Your Grand Jurors express their gratitude for the splendid cooperation given by the office of the United States District Attorney; the agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics; and the Bureau of Narcotics of the Detroit Police Department. These agents are to be complimented for their devotion to their duties, working long hours under difficult conditions with inadequate personnel.

Your Grand Jury wishes to impress upon everyone that the problem of narcotic addiction places a responsibility not just on the enforcement officers, the social workers, the school authorities, or on any one segment of society, but upon every one of us. We must assume that responsibility and use whatever resources

may be at our disposal to combat in every possible way the evil forces and influences that have, thus far, demoralized our youth to an alarming degree.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles J. Deimel, Foreman; Mary Mason, Deputy Foreman; Geneva Socia, Secretary; Frances Petross, Docket Clerk; George L. Constable, Sergeant at Arms; Fannie M. Adair, Natelle Aten, Agnes V. Bedell, Gertrude Berry, Allan Closser, Mary Agnes Davis, Edith Evans, Rosella Gee, Dorothea C. Klebs, Helen M. Krusinski, Thomas H. Malone, Viola L. Maskell, Etta May Ouelette, John W. Schmitt, Esther Wigderson, Gertrude W. Poole, Hazel P. Smith, Grand Jurors; Edward T. Kane, United States Attorney; Vincent Fordell, Assistant United States Attorney.

United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this court and cause.

[SEAL]

FRANK J. DINGELL, *Clerk*

Dated: June 22, 1951.

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#### EXHIBIT No. 2

#### THE PROPOSED "DOPE MUST GO" PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHSIDE COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

##### SHORT TIME OBJECTIVES

1. To stimulate, arouse, and activate citizens of the southside in a vigorous crusade against the distribution and use of dope.
2. To prosecute a program of education in which people, regardless of organizational affiliation, may become involved.
3. The circulation of thousands of pieces of literature, pointing up the danger to the youth of the community.
4. To have a mass meeting, with hundreds of people in attendance to which the mayor and other civic officials, representing law and order are invited.
5. To ask the Board of Education or Superintendent of Schools to begin immediately, a course of instructions in the schools of the southside pointing out the danger involved in the use of narcotics.
6. To perfect such arrangement and relationship between the law-enforcement agents in the city that will aid and help them to deal more effectively with the problem.

##### LONG-TIME OBJECTIVES

1. To follow through and follow up the results obtained at the short-range level.
2. To secure signatures from thousands of southside citizens supporting legislation calling for stiffer punishment for peddlers and distributors.
3. The establishment of an informational clinic where persons whose children are involved and others who are seeking advice pertaining to narcotics may turn.
4. A clinical staff to work very closely with the court and police department.

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#### EXHIBIT No. 3

#### DOPE MUST GO

Oct. 23—Nov. 12—Dec. 4—Jan. 21—Jan. 28—Feb. 18—Feb. 25—Mar. 18—Apr. 22—May 27—June 24—July 22

Education—Legislation—Treatment—Rehabilitation

CRIME—THE STALKING DEATH—MANIA

#### REPORT

We are rearing a generation of dope-sotted defectives who will be mere puppets controlled by the sinister greed of vice lords so indeed know all you who read

this report, it is your sacred right and duty as a human being, as a person, as a citizen, as an adult, and as Christians, to do everything that is both lawful and expedient toward fulfilling the promise of our democratic way of life by providing for the fullest protection and the most wholesome development for our children. You must irrevocably resolve that dope must go. Only when each one so resolves will there be any hope for our children, our homes, our communities, and our Nation. Join the crusade today. Every enlistment counts against dope.

## THE DOPE SHEET

### DOPE MUST GO DIGEST: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

#### (1) *Orientation to the Problem*

Having reviewed the steadily increasing illegal sale and use of narcotics during 1947, 1948, and 1949; and

Observing that for the first five months of 1950, a total of fifty-five (55) children, 14-16 years old, were brought before the Juvenile Court for offenses connected with dope addiction, and seeing this number as a 35-percent increase over the number so apprehended in 1949; and

Noting that with the increasing incidents of illegal dope traffic there was no corresponding increase on the apprehension and prosecution level; and

Learning that from March through August 1950, forty-two (42) addicts, mostly teen-agers, were committed to the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, for the "cure"; and

Realizing from Dr. Andrew J. Ivy's report on narcotics that in 1950 alone the city of Chicago was plagued with 8,000 to 10,000 addicts who caused in excess of \$60,000,000 cost to the city in theft, property destruction, and general crime; and

Finding the dope traffic operating openly and freely in Chicago, especially in the area bounded by Ashland Avenue and Lake Michigan, Roosevelt Road and Sixty-Seventh Street; and

Faced with evidence that dope was being sold to school children on school premises,

The Southside Community Committee, Inc., determined to stick out its neck in an all-out Crusade against this insidious scourge that is making zombies of our children. Therefore, in September 1950, plans were made for launching the Dope Must Go Crusade as a citizen's movement to protect their own welfare.

#### (2) *First Steps*

Being an organization comprising a cross-sectional representation of personnel in the community's life, the Southside Community Committee decided to spearhead an antinarcotic drive by the Citizens' Dope Must Go Committee, under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Maude E. Dennis. Accepting the sponsorship of this Crusade, the Committee then sent out more than three hundred invitations to individuals and organizations within the community, seeking cooperation in a common front against dope. Churches, schools, social agencies, parent-teacher units, lawyers, doctors, legislators, and lay citizens were invited to a kick-off dinner at the Poro College on October 23, 1950. More than 150 responded to this call. This meeting was called with six purposes in mind, namely:

(1) to stimulate, arouse, and activate citizens in a vigorous crusade against the distribution and use of dope;

(2) to prosecute a program of education in which people, regardless of organizational affiliation, might become involved to fight this menace;

(3) to circulate thousands of pieces of literature pointing up the danger of dope to youth;

(4) to call a mass meeting of interested citizens to which the mayor and other civic officials representing law and order would be invited;

(5) to ask the Board of Education or Superintendent of Schools to begin immediately a course of instruction in the schools pointing out the danger involved in the use of narcotics; and

(6) to seek such arrangement and relationship with law-enforcement agencies in the city which would aid them in dealing more effectively with dope.



All newspapers and radio stations gave excellent coverage to the plans for this meeting.

At this dinner meeting, citizens voted unanimously for the proposals made by the Southside Community Committee to fight dope. And these proposals were immediately put into action. Persons present joined various working committees, to wit: Church, Business and Professional, Social Agencies, Women's, Mass Meeting, and Fraternal. The assemblage voted to confirm the formation of the Citizens' Dope Must Go Committee, with Mrs. Dennis as chairman, for their over-all working unit. Then all the committees held respective meetings and began work on the next steps.

### *(3) Next Steps*

The over-all Citizens' Committee met and agreed by vote upon the following three-point program as its objectives:

(1) To ask the Board of Education or Superintendent of Schools to begin immediately a course of instruction in the schools of Chicago pointing out the dangers involved in the use of narcotics;

(2) To secure thousands of signatures from Chicago citizens supporting legislation calling for stiffer punishment for dope peddlers and distributors; and

(3) To establish an informational clinic where persons whose children are involved, and others seeking advice pertaining to narcotics may turn for aid.

The Mass Meeting Committee began work to arrange a meeting in the Greater Bethesda Baptist Church for November 12, 1950:

A letter-writing contest on "How and Why Dope Should be Eliminated" was launched in the Wendell Phillips, DuSable, Englewood, and Dunbar High Schools, in competition for six prizes totaling \$100:

The Southside Community Committee had 50,000 pieces of "Dope Must Go" literature printed for the Crusade.

### *(4) The First Mass Meeting*

The Dope Must Go Crusade was launched on Sunday, November 12, 1950:

Two hundred southside churches used "Dope Must Go" as a theme in their services that day:

The Chicago Defender carried a full-page ad of the mass meeting in its issue for that week:

General press and radio announcements emphasized the meeting.

At the meeting top civic, prosecution, and law-enforcement representatives spoke on different aspects of the dope traffic:

The first two winning letters in the High School contest were read, and the six cash prizes awarded:

Thousands of pieces of Dope Must Go literature were distributed;

Two hundred blank petition forms were circulated to get signatures in support of stronger legislation against the sale of dope:

Citizens at the meeting voted to endorse the Crusade's three-point program, and by vote, authorized the Citizens' Dope Must Go Committee to prosecute the fight against narcotics.

Following the meeting, conferences were held with the Mayor, Police Commissioner, Captains of the 4th and 5th Police Districts, Chicago Crime Commission, and the Crime Prevention Bureau, seeking and offering cooperation in an all-out drive against the illegal sale and use of narcotics:

Three hundred seven (307) participants in the high school letter-writing contest were contacted and invited to form a working unit among themselves. This resulted in the formation of the Teen Age Guild which meets weekly:

Seven southside churches with radio programs emphasized the Dope Must Go Crusade in their broadcasts; and

More than 300 southside "jitney cabs" each displayed two "Dope Must Go" stickers.

## SOME RESULTS

### *(5) Objective No. 1—instruction in the public schools*

The Citizens' Committee contacted Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Herold C. Hunt, who referred the contact to Dr. Paul Pierce, Superintendent of Instruction. A conference was held with this official to discuss the dope situation in light of the provision in the Cahill Revised Statutes, 1927, which provides for instruction to be given in public schools of Illinois regarding the harmful effects

of narcotics, alcohol, and other drugs. The conference aimed to seek ways in which to aid in the formation of materials for such instruction. A subsequent meeting on this matter was held with six principals (three from elementary and three from high schools), three members of the Citizens' Dope Committee, two members of the Schools Committee of the Southside Community Committee, and two staff members of the Southside Community Committee, including the director, Mr. Golden B. Darby, the initiator of the idea of an antinarcotic drive. The problems involved were discussed at length and other meetings scheduled for discussions. The summarized thinking of this group during these meetings was reported to Dr. Pierce (inasmuch as he had asked the Citizens' Committee to work on such a curriculum unit), and included the following "suggested materials for inclusion in the curriculum dealing with narcotics":

(a) Pamphlets: Printed or mimeographed, pointing out the dangers involved in the illegal use of narcotics;

(b) Documentary film strips: Made up of realistic materials; dealing with real case histories minus identifications; dealing with the problem in a cross-sectional setting city-wise, and used the same way; dope must not be glamorized;

(c) Lectures: By top law enforcement, prosecution, and crime prevention personnel; experts on various aspects of the problem; lay workers engaged in fighting dope; and

(d) Tape recordings of interviews with addicts, peddlers, outstanding persons and experts.

(6) *Objective No. 2—stronger legislation*

On January 3, 1951, Sen. Daniel J. Ronan of Chicago, and Rep. Charles J. Jenkins of Chicago, introduced into the 67th General Assembly of the Illinois Legislature, H. R. 19 and 20 respectively which provide that dope peddling (now only a misdemeanor) be classed a felony, punishable upon first offense with imprisonment of 1 to 5 years with \$1,000 fine; upon second offense with 1 to 10 years' imprisonment and \$5,000; and upon conviction for selling dope to a minor, 1 year to life with \$10,000 fine.

More than two hundred signed petition sheets have been processed in support of this legislation by the Citizens' Dope Committee.

Members of the Citizens' Committee met with members of the Illinois Legislature and the Crime Prevention Bureau for a definitive refinement of these legal proposals.

The Citizens' Committee is working toward the writing of an ordinance, patterned after Kentucky's "Blue Grass Procedure," which will provide some kind of "sentence to treatment" for addicts who are arrested.

On another front, efforts are being made to utilize the potent services of the grand jury in second-offender dope-selling cases.

(7) *Objective No. 3—clinical program*

The Citizens' Dope Committee has established the proposed informational clinic which has been of aid to citizens and to crime prevention and law-enforcement agencies as well;

Realizing the need for a local treatment program, the Committee has made representation to the Mayor, Police Department, Health Department, Crime Prevention Bureau and others to formulate a local medical treatment service. To date plans have developed through the impetus of this Committee for the use of the hospital building at 3411 S. Hamlin in Chicago, the establishment of a treatment facility in the County Jail, and the use of 50-100 beds at the Federal Hospital at Galesburg, Illinois, for the treatment of addicts.

The Southside Community Committee through its Citizens' Dope Committee has been instrumental in getting youthful addicts treated at Lexington, Kentucky, at the County Jail, and in other facilities.

Now the Southside Community Committee is establishing its own Consultation Clinic for the rehabilitation of youth who return from treatment centers after taking the cure. This service consists of a mental hygiene unit that involves personal as well as vocational counseling administered by clergymen, physicians, lawyers, social workers, psychologists, and lay citizens; a job referral service administered by the facilities of the Southside Community Committee itself; and a recreational program developed by the various Operating Committees of the Southside Community Committee. The development of a unit of "AA"—addicts anonymous—will be part of this readjustment program. Volunteer probation workers and court representatives will make up part of

the personnel of this service. An informational and counseling job will be carried on with the family of the returning youth in order to facilitate and stabilize readjustment.

*(8) Other contacts*

His Eminence, Cardinal Samuel Stritch, was contacted in an effort to gain the cooperation of the Roman Catholic Church in this antidope drive.

Police Commissioner O'Connor was contacted in an effort to seek and offer cooperation in this drive, and to express, for many southside citizens, their complete confidence in some parts of the police program and personnel involved in the apprehension of narcotic cases, and also to express their absolute lack of confidence in specific other phases of police work and personnel so involved.

His Honor, Mayor Martin H. Kennelly, was contacted in November 1950 and presented with six proposals relative to the drive against dope. Among those proposals were the following:

(1) The appointment of a small, responsible citizens' committee, outside the police department, the membership of which shall include several Negroes of the southside who are actively interested in the problem, to make a 30-day study of the entire narcotic problem on the southside, and to make definite recommendations in its report back to the Mayor. (To date no action has been taken on this.)

(2) The designation of some available property or building, owned by the city, as a treatment center for addicts. (The 3411 South Hamlin property is credited to this.)

(3) The deputizing of a number of responsible volunteer citizens of the southside to assist the short-handed police departments in fighting the dope traffic. (No action has been taken on this to date.)

(4) The temporary assignment of additional police to the 5th District to help fight dope. (More than a few additional men have been assigned to the Southside Branch of the Crime Prevention Bureau, and through the informational help of the Southside Community Committee, their services have resulted in many arrests of peddlers, not all of whom are small fry in the racket.)

States Attorney John S. Boyle was contacted about an effective antinarcotic drive.

Judges Wendell E. Green and Robert J. Dunne have served in several Dope Must Go Programs.

Many talks, reports, lectures, and forum discussions have been made to various civic, social, religious, professional, and educational groups in and outside the southside community.

Since the launching of the Crusade six mass meetings have been held, and others scheduled through the month of July 1951.

Since November 1950 a weekly half-hour radio program has been available for the Dope Committee's use each Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock over Station WGES.

A conference was held with the Crime Prevention Bureau and very strong representation made for the inclusion of some Southside citizen, preferably a Negro actively engaged in the antinarcotics fight, in the membership of the Bureau at the planning level. This effort was quite unsuccessful, although the Bureau shortly thereafter included Ralph Metcalf in its membership.

Tape recordings dealing with the work of the Southside Community Committee's Dope Must Go Program has been made and presented by one major radio station in Chicago.

The Dope Committee sponsored a half-hour forum on "The Dope Problem in Chicago" over Station WHFC's Listen Chicago program.

Mrs. Maude E. Dennis, chairman of the Citizens' Dope Committee was successful in contacting AGAR Provision and Packing Co., and influencing 500 employees thereat to take membership in the Southside Community Committee as support for the Dope Must Go Program.

*(9) Widespread attention*

The Southside Community Committee's drive against narcotics is attracting widespread attention. A renowned columnist and news commentator on a national hook-up in Washington, D. C., used most of one broadcast period to praise this program.

Many agencies and individuals, both within and outside the immediate community have requested information and help in beginning such a program in their specific areas. Other have, as is wont, "hopped on the bandwagon" and "organized" their own crusades and petitions, etc.

During the recent aldermanic contest, the platform of the winning candidate in the 20th Ward was the Dope Must Go Program of the Southside Community Committee. This alderman-elect is a member of the Board of Directors of the Southside Community Committee, and is now working with the Citizens' Dope Must Go committee.

(10) *Something is happening*

Chicago is slowly beginning to feel the effects of the Southside Community Committee's concentrated community education campaign against the terrible traffic in illegal narcotics. It has become necessary to assign public relations personnel and a speakers' bureau to the Citizens' Dope Committee.

And youth addicts are coming for help and fortunately finding it:

One young lady whom the Southside Community Committee had referred to a treatment center for the cure, returned to the Committee's offices recently after her treatment, in quest of a job. She stated that only one of her score of former friends (who are still addicts) would speak to her after she came from the hospital. The others called her a fool for wanting to be cured. Of course she got a job that day.

A fearful mother brought her son into the Committee's offices one day seeking treatment for him. She stated that each week end she had to make the rounds of several pawnshops to redeem some of her household furnishings which her son had pawned in order to get money with which to buy heroin.

One fortunate young man had effective pretreatment counseling from members of the Citizens' Dope Committee. Thereupon he "turned in his equipment" and volunteered for treatment. He is now taking the cure.

Many, many other cases have been processed through this committee.

The Southside Community Committee's Teen-Age Guild recently put on a shockingly realistic mock trial in a forum program at the St. Mark Methodist Church. These youth "put on trial and very vigorously prosecuted" the Church, the School, and the Social Agencies on indictment for "failure to suppress the dope traffic."

Prosecution has increased: The arrests for illegal possession and use of narcotics in the 5th Police District show the following results:

(a) Mar.-Dec. 1948:

Total arrests on narcotic charges	1,332
Adult users	1,161
Adult peddlers	109
Juvenile users	62

(b) Mar.-Dec. 1949:

Total arrests on narcotic charges	1,713
Adult users	1,467
Adult peddlers	187
Juvenile users	59

(c) Jan.-Dec. 1950:

Total arrests on narcotic charges	2,212
Adult users	1,266
Juvenile users	946
Adult peddlers	182
Juvenile peddlers	34

The record for the Narcotic Squad shows:

(a) 1949:

Total arrests	1,104
Those with previous records	561
Referred to Federal authorities	129
Dismissed	424

(b) 1950:

Total arrests-----	1,011
Referred to Federal authorities-----	144
To jails-----	250
Probation and court supervision-----	96
Fined and released-----	98
To Federal hospitals-----	30
Dismissed-----	366
Cases pending-----	37

It is interesting to note that the commanding officer of the 5th District Police reports that 80 percent of the burglaries committed in the District during 1950 were by dope users. Yet since the concerted drive against the illegal use of drugs was launched by the Citizens' Dope Committee, this same District in 1950 reduced its murders 20 percent below those of 1948. Moreover the population density in this District is no less than 65 percent more than in other Districts in other parts of the city.

(10) The record for the Central Narcotic Bureau, established in November 1950 shows:

	<i>Cases</i>
(a) Nov. 22, 1950-Jan. 22, 1951-----	1,033
(b) Jan. 1-31, 1951-----	627
(c) Narcotic squad accounted for (of 1,033)-----	203
(d) 10 Police Districts accounted for 1,033 (3d, 45; 4th, 210; 5th, 211; 6th, 50; 7th, 56; 12th, 6; 22d, 29; 26th, 25; 27th, 39; 36th, 54)-----	725

## SOME PROJECTIONS

(11) *Where do we go from here?*

(a) Full development of the Consultation Clinic as a follow-up, rehabilitation program.

(b) Appointment of a State Commission to Study and Suppress the Illegal Use of Narcotics—to be made up of lay and professional personnel with background and experience in the field, and drawn from groups actively engaged in antinarcotic work.

(c) Formulation of a project for professional research to provide many needed answers for an effective understanding, approach, and treatment of the narcotic menace.

(d) Establishment of Orientation Institutes consisting of study courses in various social agencies, such as settlement houses, and designated to give personnel of these agencies some insight and understanding of the problem, how to detect and recognize certain drugs, symptoms of addiction, and probable reactions from specific drugs.

(e) Concentrated educational program—Formal: Instruction in the school. Community; Factual information to community agencies, such as churches, clubs, groups, meetings, via literature and speakers.

(f) Pressure for treatment facilities in the local area, such as the Hamlin Street property, County Jail, and Galesburg.

(g) Need for unitive action through agency cooperation: not competitive but united action with all interested agencies and groups to win this fight.

(h) Need for program support, moral and financial. More and more citizens and public officials must be enlisted. And adequate funds must be found to effectively support the prosecution of a virile Dope Must Go Crusade.

S. B. FULLER, *President*.

GOLDEN B. DARBY,

*Director, Southside Community Committee.*

MRS. MAUDE E. DENNIS,

*Chairman, Citizens' Dope Committee.*

REV. G. B. LLOYD,

*Compiler, Staff Coordinator for Dope Must Go Program.*





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